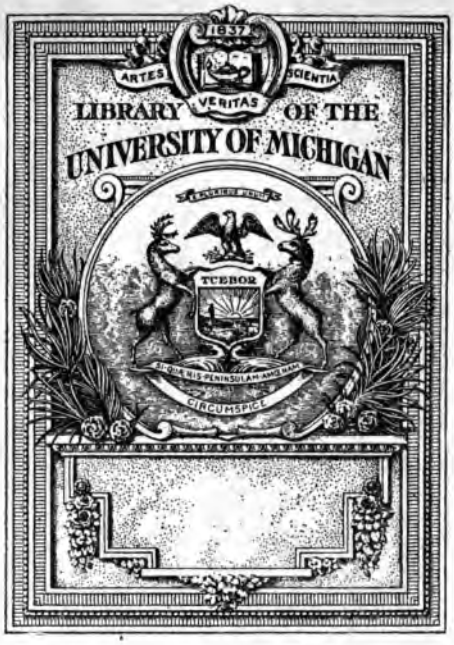
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CHRONICLE 79

OF

SCOTTISH POETRY;

FROM

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY,

TO

THE UNION OF THE CROWNS:

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A GLOSSARY,

BY J. SIBBALD.

Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere.—HOR.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME IV.

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OBSERVATIONS

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE TERMS

PICTI, CALEDONII, AND *SCOTTI.*

THE "*Alphabetical Explanation of hard and difficult words in Gawin Douglas's tranſlation of Virgil's Æneis*" by the celebrated Ruddiman, may be conſidered as the ground-work of this Gloſſary; while, at the ſame time, all the beſt Gloſſaries of the Scottiſh and old Engliſh languages have been carefully conſulted. Recourſe has alſo been had to ſome of the beſt Teutonic, Anglo-Saxon, and Scandinavian dictionaries, in one or other of which, almoſt every old Scottiſh word is to be found, with nearly the ſame ſignification. Under the Teutonic are comprehended the various dialects uſed in Belgium or the Netherlands, and in the North-weſt of Germany. The Anglo-Saxon, as every one knows, is the antient language of England; and

the Scandinavian comprehends the languages of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland. The whole of these are, indeed, but various dialects of the same language; so that the same Scottish word is frequently to be found in all of them, with only some slight variation of the orthography. It appears, however, that the Scottish dialect has a much greater affinity with the Anglo-Saxon and with the Teutonic or Belgic than with any of the Scandinavian dialects; and, with respect to the two first, it appears that a cognate word is more readily discovered in the Teutonic dictionary of Kilian than in the Anglo-Saxon of Lye. The origin or cause of this affinity was first pointed out in 1742 by Sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, in "*An Enquiry into the antient language of Britain;*" a paper intended for the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and printed only within these few years in the Bibliotheca Topographica. This being a voluminous work, and in the hands of few, a considerable part of the following cursory observations shall be given in the words of Baron Clerk's *Enquiry*. The purpose of them is nothing more than to submit to the reader a conjecture with respect to the origin of the appellatives *Picti*, *Caledonii*, and *Scotti*; a conjecture which, if not probable, is at least new. As, unhappily, we have not any monuments of the Lowland Scottish of an older

date

date than the thirteenth century, it is chiefly by means of the etymology of appellatives that we can form any rational conjecture concerning the antient inhabitants and language of the country. If it could be ascertained that the Caledonii of Tacitus were a German or Belgic people, and that the names of *Caledonii* and *Picti* denoted not only the same people, but were derived from words having the same signification; and, at the same time, that this signification expressed one of the most remarkable circumstances in their mode of life; while, on the other hand, the appellative *Scotti* was derived from a word indicating a contrary way of living, some light might be thrown on a subject of no small importance in the antient history of North Britain. The principal arguments which are used by Sir John Clerk and Mr Pinkerton to prove the German or Teutonic origin of the Caledonians are the following:

Cæsar, in his fifth book of commentaries, ("*de Bello Gallico*,") hath these words; "Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur quos natos in insula ipsa memoria proditum dicunt; maritima pars ab iis qui prædæ ac belli inferendi causa, ex Belgio transierunt; et nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt, et bello illati ibi remanserunt, atque agros colere cæperunt, &c." i. e. The inland part

of

of Britain is poſſeſſed by thoſe who are reported to have been produced in the island itſelf; and who ſow no corn, but live upon milk and fleſh; the maritime part, by thoſe who have paſſed from Belgic Gaul, and are almoſt all called by the names of thoſe cities from which they had their original. After they had made war, they continued there, and began to cultivate the ground. He elſewhere informs us, "Belgas eſſe ortos a Germanis," that the Belgæ ſprung from the Germans; or, in other words, they were Germans.

Ptolemy, who wrote his geography of Britain in the ſecond century, places the Belgæ in the ſouth parts of England, viz. in Somerſetſhire, Hampſhire, and Wiltſhire, and aſcribes to them chiefly two cities; one of them ſuppoſed to be Bath or Wells, and the other Wincheſter.

From that antient treatiſe called Notitia Imperii, written before the invaſion of the laſt Saxons in the fifth century, it appears that the *littus Saxonicum* was particularly taken care of by the Romans; being placed under the authority of a Magiſtrate who was called Comes littoris Saxonici. We have there alſo an account of ſeveral offices, ſub diſpoſitione comitis *littoris Saxonici in Britannia;* and ſo are not left to doubt that theſe ſhores were inhabited by a race of people from Germany, whom the Romans conſidered as a

very

very conſiderable part of the inhabitants of Britain.

Tacitus, ſpeaking of the Suevi and Aeſtyi, (populi Pruſſiæ, et Livoniæ, Suevi, Pomeraniæ, et provinciarum finitimarum,) ſays, " quibus ritus habituſque Suevorum linguæ Britannicæ proprior ;" i. e. that the Suevi, (a German people between the Elbe and the Viſtula,) ſpoke a language which reſembled that of the Britiſh.

The ſame writer, in his life of Agricola, ſays, " Rutilæ Caledoniam habitantium comæ, magni artus, Germanicam originem aſſeverant, ſermo haud multo diverſus ;" i. e. the red hair and large limbs of thoſe inhabiting Caledonia aſſure us of their German origin ; their language being alſo not much different." It is not indeed certain that Tacitus himſelf was ever in Britain, or that he wrote from his own proper knowledge ; but being the ſon-in-law of Agricola, the Roman General there, and having lived long in Belgic Gaul as procurator, he had great opportunities of intelligence. Beſides, among the auxiliary troops in Agricola's army, there were whole cohorts of Batavi and Tungri, who are deſcribed by Tacitus himſelf as Germans ; conſequently they muſt have been able to recogniſe their mother tongue when they heard it ſpoken by the Caledonians.

That

That these Caledonians were the same people who in the following century were called Picts, appears from a passage in Eumenius. In his oration spoken (A. D. 296.) upon the victory of Constantius over Allectus, he uses the following words: "Adhoc natio etiam tunc rudis, et soli Britanni, Pictis modo, et Hibernis, assueta hostibus adhuc seminudis, facile Romanis armis signisque cesserunt; i. e. Moreover, the nation he (Julius Cæsar) attacked was then rude; and the Britons, used only to the Picts and Irish as enemies, and being yet themselves but half naked, easily yielded to the Roman arms and ensigns. And again, in the year 310. "Neque enim ille tot tantisque rebus gestis, non dico Caledonum, aliorumque Pictorum, silvas et paludes, sed nec Hiberniam proximum, nec Thulen ultimam, nec ipsas, si quæ sunt, Fortunatorum insulas, dignatur acquirere, &c.;" i. e. For, by so many and so great actions, he deigns not to acquire, I will not say the woods and marshes of *the Caledonians and other Picts*, but Ireland, which lies nighest, &c.; from this passage it appears almost unquestionably that the Caledonians were Picts; and that the Hiberni were a different race of men.

Under the year 364, Ammianus Marcellinus uses these words: "Picti, Saxonesque, et Scotti, et Attacotti, Britannos ærumnis vexavere continuis." The Picts and Saxons, and Scots and Attacots

Attacots vexed the Britons with continual haraſſments: And under the year 368 he ſays, "Eo tempore Picti in duas gentes diviſi, Dicaledonas et Vecturiones, itidemque Attacotti, bellicoſa hominum natio, et Scotti per diverſa vagantes, multa populabantur;" i. e. At this time the Picts, divided into two nations, the Dicaledonæ and Vecturiones, as alſo the Attacots, a warlike nation, and the Scots, wandering divers ways, ravaged many parts. Theſe notices are immediate and preſent; not retroſpective, as that of the Picts by Eumenius; and afford a ſtrong proof that the Caledonians and Picts were one and the ſame people; alſo, according to Sir John Clerk, that the Saxons here mentioned were inhabitants of ſome part of Britain; and laſtly, that the *Scotti per diverſa vagantes* are the ſame people who are mentioned by Eumenius under the name of Hiberni; in after times called *the wild* or *wandering Scots*, in contra-diſtinction to the civilized Scots or Vecturiones, who are placed by Richard of Cirenceſter, in Fife, Angus, &c.

To come to Britiſh authors;—Adomnan, who about 690, wrote the life of Columba, mentions that he had an interpreter between him and the Picts. Columba was an Iriſhman; ſo that the Picts could not be Gael or Hiberni: and even from this they would ſeem not Cumri or antient Britons, for we find Patrick, a Cumraig, preached to the Iriſh without an interpreter, as

may

may be ſeen in the many large lives of him, where not a word of an interpreter is mentioned.

Bede, who wrote about the year 730, deſcribes the Picts as a people who came from Scythia; or from the South of Scythia, according to the Saxon Chronicle; and it is commonly underſtood that the Scythia of Bede is the Germany of Tacitus. If the Scythia of the Saxon Chronicle ſhould rather mean Scandinavia, we may conſider the mother country of the Picts to have been ſomewhere at no great diſtance from the mouth of the Baltic. Here it is proper to mention, that Bede ſays there were, in his time, (beſides the Latin,) four languages ſpoken in Britain. viz. Anglorum, Britonum, Scotorum et Pictorum; i. e. Anglo Saxon or Old Engliſh; Britiſh or Welch; Scottiſh or Hibernian; and Pictiſh or the language of the Vecturiones: And Nennius, about the year 850, gives us the ſame information; "In Britannia *prius* habitabant quatuor gentes, Scoti, Picti, atque Saxones et Britones;" in both of which enumerations, the Anglo-Saxons, and Britiſh of the South of Britain are oppoſed to the Picts and Scoti, or Hiberni of the North. Thus it ſeems probable, that long before the arrival of the Saxons under Hengiſt in the fifth century, the whole Eaſtern parts of Britain were inhabited by a people of German

German or Teutonic origin; and that the language of the Vecturiones, or of Pechtland, differed but little from that of the littora Saxonica, or Eaſtern parts of England; probably not more than at preſent.

The Saxons, of Vandalic origin, are mentioned by Ptolomey as a people of Germany, near the Cherſoneſus Cimbrica, or about the mouth of the Elbe; and in all probability bore that name before any of them emigrated into Britain. But neither of the two names of the German people who inhabited the Eaſtern parts of Scotland, ſeems to have been uſed by any antient nation of the Continent; nor has any ſatisfactory account been given of the origin of theſe names.

Theſe people, in the Saxon Chronicle, and in King Alfred's tranſlation of Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, are uniformly called, (not Picti or Picki, but) Peohtas, Pyhtar, and Peahte-theod, (that is Peoht people); by the vulgar, to this day, all over Scotland, Peyhts; by the antient Welch writers, *Phichtied;* and by the Iriſh and Gaelic, *Cruithneachd.* As the language of the Anglo-Saxons differed little from that of the Picts, the name given to the latter by the Anglo-Saxons probably comes neareſt to that uſed by the people themſelves. And, if they called themſelves by ſuch a name as Peohtas, the circumſtance

to be mentioned below authorifes a conjecture that they affumed this appellation from the ftriking difference between their mode of life and that of the Scotti or Hiberni, their neighbours to the Weftward. It has alfo been fhewn that, as far back as the time of Julius Cæfar, the inhabitants of the interior, or rather perhaps the Weftern parts of England, did not fow corn, but lived upon milk and flefh; and that in the year 368, the *Scotti* are defcribed as "per diverfa vagantes," i. e. a people who led a wandering life; which feems to imply that they lived much in the fame manner as the anceftors of the Welch; that is, not by raifing of corn, but upon animal food. And it is remarkable, that the name which they gave to the Peyht-folk fignifies alfo in their language *wheat;* fo that *Cruithneacht*, without any ftretch of meaning, feems to fignify *fowers of wheat*, or *people who fubfifted upon corn.*

The key to the explanation of the term *Pecht-theod*, or *Pecht-people*, is probably the initial fyllable of the names of all fuch places in Scotland as begin with *Pit* or *Pitten;* as Pit-fligo, Pitferran, Pit-medie, Pit-illock, Pit-arow, Pit-liver; Pitten-crief, Pitten-weym, Pitten-dreich. This initial *Pit* has every appearance of being the fame with the Belgic Pæcht or Pacht, which in the dictionaries of Wachter and Kilian is explained

plained *villa, colonia;* and may perhaps be nearly allied with the Latin Pagus, i. e. *vicus ubi multa edificia rustica sunt conjuncta.* In the same dictionaries we also find the composite Am-bachten or Ampæchten, (the plural of Am-bacht or Am-pæcht,) thus explained; "ejusmodi in civitatibus corpora dicuntur quæ unum sibi legunt, cujus auctoritatem perinde atque capitis sui venerantur. Hinc apud Flandros quatuor pagi sunt, aut potius unus pagus in quatuor regiones divisus, cujus singulæ partes *am-bachten* vocantur: quod diligenter notandum, ne quis opinetur hoc vocabulo mechanicam artem significare, quod quidam sermonis sui nimis rudes opinantur. Ambachten sunt *collegia artificum in civitatibus.*" In conformity with this explanation of Pæcht and Am-pacht, Kilian makes this last synonimous with the Teutonic Ghilde, which he explains, *societas contributionum, syscenium, syssitia, phratria, sodalitas, corpus.*

If, then, the Caledonians or Pæcht-theod were a German people, as Tacitus describes them, it seems not improbable that these terms Pæcht, and its composite Am-bacht, or Am-pæcht, were the origin of the modern *Pit* or *Peth*; both of them signifying *a village or town inhabited by incorporated citizens*, such as artificers, husbandmen, merchants, &c. who might find it their interest to associate in this manner, either for the purpose

purpoſe of mutual defence, or of carrying on their various occupations to the beſt advantage; a mode of life which muſt have differed extremely from that of their neighbours the Scotti, per diverſa vagantes, who perhaps choſe to live more at large, and to ſubſiſt upon the produce of their herds of cattle, or by the means of fiſhing and hunting.

Of all the various occupations or profeſſions of theſe *aſſociated villagers*, it is natural to ſuppoſe that none would be more reſpectable or numerous than the claſs of huſbandmen. Accordingly, in the dictionaries already mentioned, we find Pæchter and Pachter explained colonus, conductor, prædii ruſtici conductor, i. e. huſbandman or farmer; in early times, perhaps, a perſon who contributed one or more oxen to the number which was deemed neceſſary for cultivating a ploughgate of land, or fifty acres.

Every one knows that huſbandmen were antiently little better than ſlaves to the great Barons or Land-holders. Accordingly, we find in the ſame dictionaries the term Am-pachter explained "ambactus, cliens, vaſallus;" and in the Gothic Goſpels of Ulphilas Andbahtos, uſed for "miniſter," (John xviii. 18.) It is probable, indeed, that the Latin word *ambactus* is derived from the Belgic *am-pachter*. It is thus uſed by Cæſar: "ut quiſque *(Gallorum)* eſt genere

here copiiſque ampliſſimus, ita plurimos circa ſe *ambactos* clienteſque habet." And of this word *ambactus*, Feſtus ſays, "lingua Gallica ſervus dicitur;" to which quotation is added by Wachter, "quod de lingua Galliæ, Belgicæ intelligendum." And we have the teſtimony of Cæſar, "*Belgas eſſe ortos* a Germanis," that the Belgæ ſprung from the Germans; and of Strabo, that the manners of the Belgæ and Germans were quite the ſame. The Anglo-Saxon term correſponding nearly with the Belgic *Am-pæchter* and Latin *Ambactus* appears under the form of *Am-biht-men*, and is explained miniſtri, ſervientes, ſtipatores, ſatellites, pediſſequi.

It thus appears that all theſe words, viz. Pæcht or Pacht, Pæchter or Pachter, Ambacht or Ampiht, Ambachten, and Ambiht-men are of one and the ſame family; all of them ſignifying either *a village containing aſſociated citizens*, or *the inhabitants of aſſociated villages*. To the ſame claſs of words, I have no doubt, we may refer not only the initial *Pith* or *Pit* in the names of places, but the appellation of *Pehts* or *Picts*, by which the inhabitants of the greater part of North Britain were diſtinguiſhed, from the third to the twelfth century. The literal meaning of the word was probably no more than *the inhabitants of aſſociated villages*; and accordingly, in the Saxon Chronicle, they are ſometimes called

Peht-

Peht-theod; from Belg. *pæcht*, villa, colonia, pagus; or *ampacht*, coitio ſodalium, collegium, ſodalitas; and *theod*, gens, populus; and their country Peht-land, Peth-land and Pet-land; now corrupted to Pentland.

It is worthy of obſervation, that almoſt all thoſe places in Scotland which have the initial ſyllable *Peth* or *Pitt* are ſituated within twenty miles of the ſea, or of a navigable river; from which it may be inferred that they were among the firſt built villages or towns in North Britain; probably a thouſand years older than any ſuch villages among the wandering *Scotti*. Thus living among, or in the vicinity of a people who did *not* aſſociate in villages, or did not even conſtruct houſes, but ſheltered themſelves in woods and caves, it was natural for the Belgi to diſtinguiſh themſelves by a name which was deſcriptive of their ſocial mode of life.

This etymology of Peht-theod or Peychtes, and Peht-land or Peth-land, will not be invalidated by the circumſtance that in the vicinity of ſome of theſe places, beginning with *Peth* or *Pitt*, there are coalleries; whence it might be inferred that the names are derived from the coal-pits. Places thus named are chiefly between the friths of Forth and Murray. In this extenſive diſtrict there are no collieries, except a few in the very Southern extremity; and theſe are probably of

a

a much later date than the names of the places. And in other parts of Scotland where coal pits abound, we find no name of a place beginning with *Pit*. It is not, therefore, likely that this can be the origin of the name. The Scottish term is not coal-pit, but *coal heugh*.

From the situation of these places beginning with *Pit*, it may be conjectured that the friths of Forth and Murray were originally the bounds of the Pictish dominions or Peth land on the South and North; and that the Picts occupied chiefly the arable land adjoining to the coast or navigable rivers. Here they carried on the business of agriculture; and hence, by their neighbours the Scotti, they were called Crutheneihd or *sowers of wheat*. And it is a circumstance worth mentioning, that the Highland labourers who annually come down to assist the Lowlanders in cutting down their crop, call them at this day by a name equivalent to *the Strangers*.

But, although Belgic *pæchts* or villages were scattered over the whole coast between the counties of Clackmannan and Nairn, the principal, if not the earliest domain of the Peychts seems to have been the counties of Fife, Angus, and Carse of Gowrie; the chief regal seats, (if the term *regal* can with propriety be used,) being at Forteviot and Abernethy. In this district Richard of Cirencester places the *Vecturiones*; by which

which name the Southern Picts are diſtinguiſhed in the fourth century from the Di-Caledonii, or Picts along the coaſt to the Eaſtward of the Murray frith; or from the county of Nairn round perhaps to Aberdeen. That this term Vecturiones is derived from the ſame ſource, can ſcarcely admit of a doubt; it being well known that the labials *P*, *B*, and *V* or *F* are interchangeable in almoſt every language; and, in conformity with this principle, that the Welch name for the Picts is *Phichtiad* or *Fichtied*.

Another antient name of the country inhabited by the Vecturiones was Foth-ryk or Fothrev. This ſeems alſo a Belgic, not a Scandinavian word, ſignifying the kingdom of the Barons, or that part of the country which particularly abounded with caſtles or ſeats of the Pictiſh nobility; from Teutonic *Voght*, (or according to the Scandinavian orthography, Fogd,) præfectus, toparcha, præfectus arcis; and *ric*, regnum. According to Mr Macpherſon, in his *Geographical Illustrations of Scottiſh History*, Fothric contained the upper part of Fife-ſhire, with Kinroſs-ſhire, and the pariſhes of Clackmannan and Muckard; being the parts which were moſt expoſed to the inroads of the Angli and other enemies on the South; and therefore in greateſt want of caſtles and ſtrong holds to impede their progreſs. The name is ſometimes indeed written *Forthric*; and hence

hence Lord Hailes derives it from *Forth*; but this form of the word is probably a corruption; and even the name of the river may be derived from the ſame ſource. In the Swediſh we find *Foegderi* explained præfectura, juriſdictio, toparcha; and Forteviot was antiently written Fother as well as Forthar. In the ſame part of the country there are alſo various other names of places beginning with *Foth* or *Fod*. King Kenneth, the ſon of Malcolm, was killed at Fotherkern, (now Fetherkern,) and it is not unlikely that the name of Fife belongs to the ſame claſs of words. To conclude theſe obſervations on the etymology of the appellations of Peht-theod and Peth-land, I ſhall only add, that there ſeem to be no ſuch words as thoſe above-mentioned, viz. *pæcht*, *pæchter*, *am-paht*, &c. in the Daniſh or Swediſh languages; and that, if the derivation here ſubmitted to the reader ſhould be without foundation, it is a remarkable circumſtance that the appellation *Caledonæ*, denoting the ſame Belgic people, appears to be ſynonimous in original, or literal ſignification, with the words from which the name of Pechts has been derived.

In the Conſtitutions of Charlemagne, and in the antient laws of the Longobards, the term uſed for a guildry or incorporated body of citizens, was *Geldonia*, or, as it might ſometimes be pro-

 nounced,

nounced, *Keldonia*, from the Teutonic verb *gelten*, alſo written *kelten*, ſolvere, mutuo dare, reddere rem pro re; and *gelt*, ſuppoſed to ſignify originally " vices, et quælibet res cum alia commutata." This affords room for a conjecture that the Caledonians of Tacitus were not only the ſame people with the Peht-theod or Picts, but that their name was literally ſynonimous in all reſpects. The root of this term *Geldonia* occurs in the Gothic goſpels of Ulphilas, Luke xii. 14. *us-gildan*, et *fra-gildan*, reddere; and may have exiſted in the language of the Germans or Belgi long before his time. Now, if the inhabitants of the *pæhts*, *pitts* or villages were, as Tacitus repreſents them, a people who ſpoke nearly the ſame language, it ſeems not improbable that one of the names by which they diſtinguiſhed themſelves from the Scotti " per diverſa vagantes," might be the *Geldonich* or *Keldonich*, which the Romans could ſcarcely latinize by any other word than CALEDONII. If there be any truth in this conjecture, the appellation of Geldonii or Caledonii could never denote the *Scotti*, or inhabitants of the hilly part of the country; but *only* thoſe who aſſociated together in villages or towns in the more fertile parts of the country.— Had the word been of Gaelic, Iriſh or Welch origin, ſome appearance of it might have been expected to remain in one or more of theſe lan-

guages;

guages; but no vestige of that kind is to be found. Some have conjectured that the term Caledonii is derived from the Welch *kelydhon*, or "woods." But certainly no part of North Britain abounded more with woods than the districts of Teviotdale, Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark; and yet the name of Caledonians was never given to their inhabitants, but was peculiar to the people of Peht-land or Peth-land. The appellation seems then to have originated among themselves; and from them to have passed directly to the Romans.

It now remains to offer a conjecture with respect to the origin of the appellation of *Scotti*.—The name is unknown in the Gaelic language, and is first mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus, A. D. 360. "In Britanniis cum Scotorum Pictorumque, gentium ferarum, excursus, &c." where "it is joined with that of Picti, as Hiberni had been sixty-four years before by Eumenius." Hence it may be inferred, that Hiberni and Scotti were synonimous. Under the year 364 they are again mentioned thus by the same writer: "Picti, Saxonesque, et Scotti et Attacotti, Britannos ærumnis vexavere continuis." And under 368, "Eo tempore Picti in duas gentes divisi, Dicaledonas et Vecturiones, itidemque Attacotti, bellicosa hominum natio, et *Scotti* per diversa vagantes, &c." At this time the

the Picts, divided into two nations, the Di-Caledonæ and Vecturiones, as alſo the Attacots, a warlike nation, and the Scots, wandering about from place to place, ravaged many parts. Here the words "*per diverſa vagantes*" are deſcriptive probably of the general character of the *Scotti*; as in ſubſequent times they were called the wandering, or wild Scots; and Gildas mentions them as coming from the North weſt to invade the Britons, as the Picts came from the North. Without entering into the queſtion, Whence, or at what time the Scotti came into North Britain, there can be no doubt that the people here deſcribed by Ammianus, and perhaps alſo by Gildas, were the inhabitants of the mountainous parts of Scotland, to the North of the Clyde, and Weſt of Peht-land; it being incredible that Argyle-ſhire and the head of Perthſhire ſhould, in the fourth and fifth centuries, be inhabited by Cruthenachd, or *ſowers of wheat*, or by a people who were accuſtomed to aſſociate together in towns or large villages. In the maps of antient North Britain, no veſtige appears of any ſuch places. And if that part of Scotland had been entirely uninhabited, the *wandering* Scotti, it is probable, inſtead of returning to Ireland, after the ſeaſon of depredation was at an end, would have taken poſſeſſion of it as a country that was ſuitable to their mode of life; and

and where they could always be ready to join their allies the Picts at a moment's warning. The mountanous part of North Britain muſt therefore have been inhabited in the time of Ammianus either by the Scotti or the Atta-Cotti; both of whom are conſidered as the ſame with the Hiberni of Eumenius.

It ſeems alſo not unlikely that Scotti and Cotti were originally the ſame word; and that Atta is merely a diſtinctive prefix, denoting ſome quality, or relative ſituation of territory. The queſtion then comes to be, Whether Scotti or Cotti be the original form of the name? It is well known, that in the Northern languages the *S* has frequently been prefixed to words that originally were written with an initial C or K.—Thus the Engliſh *ſcratch* is formed from the Teutonic *kratz*; *ſhort* from *kort*; *ſklender* from *kleyner*; *ſcop*, now ſhop, from *cop*; *ſcrape* from *krabben*; *ſkreigh* from *kraeycren*; and in many other inſtances. I therefore am inclined to give the preference, in point of antiquity, to the form of *Cotti*, and to believe that this appellation has been given to them by their Belgic neighbours, as a nickname denoting ſome remarkable circumſtance in their manners, or mode of life. It is beyond a doubt that mankind, in a certain ſtage of civilization, muſt have ſheltered themſelves chiefly in caves and dens; and it is well known

known that Scotland abounds with lurking places of this kind, both natural and artificial, more than any other country in the world. A great number are described in the *Statistical Account*.—Some of them are of immense extent; "capable of lodging five or six hundred people." Some are scooped out among rocks; others are constructed below ground in the plains; and these, without the assistance of arches, which tends to evince their high antiquity. In some of them are found large quantities of peat or of wood ashes, with fragments of rude earthen vessels, and other household implements; sometimes around the entrance of them considerable strata of bones and oyster shells, as in New Holland; and in most cases, divided into, or consisting of a variety of separate apartments. What can we conclude from this, but that these caves had served the inhabitants of the country for regular and common dwelling places? A Belgic nation obtaining a settlement, in a country thus inhabited, might naturally call the Aborigines by a name descriptive of this extraordinary circumstance. In the Belgic or Teutonic dictionaries, we find Kot (or Cott) explained "cavus, cavum, caverna, spelunca, cubile ferarum, latibulum." From this was probably formed the nickname of Cotti, i. e. *the inhabitants of the caves*;—an appellation so natural and apposite, that

that one might have been ſurpriſed if the Belgæ had called them by any other name. The change from Cotti to Scotti might take place in the ſame manner as in the other inſtances above-mentioned. The Belgic article, correſponding to *the*, might be *ſe*, as in the Anglo-Saxon, or *ſa* in the Gothic; ſo that *Se Cottigh* would ſignify *the inhabitant of a cave*; and this, to a Roman ear, might ſound *Scottigh* or *Scotti*. That the antient Britons did occaſionally lodge in the ſame manner, is reported by Bede, who repreſents them as "making excurſions from the mountains, *caves*, and woods," againſt their enemies the Picts, and *Iriſh rovers*, (*Hiberni graſſatores.*) Even among the Germans, the art of building houſes of ſtone ſeems to be comparatively a modern invention. Inſtead of the phraſe "built his houſe upon a rock," Ulphilas uſes, "*timbered* his houſe upon a ſtane." In countries, therefore, where the uſe of inſtruments of metal was little, or not at all known, and while the foreſts were filled with wolves and other ſavage animals, it was impoſſible for the human race to exiſt in any other manner than in caves. So late as in the fourteenth century, Scotland is deſcribed as "generally void of trees, and more abundant in ſavages than in cattle. Even in the Lowlands, the houſes of the common people have four or five poſts to ſupport the turf walls,

and

and a roof of boughs; three days ſufficed to erect the humble manſion." "The commonalty, ſays a contemporary author, have abundance of fleſh and fiſh, but eat bread as a dainty" If ſuch was the ſituation of the Lowlanders in the fourteenth century, what muſt have been that of the Highlanders, i. e. the Scotti and Atta-Cotti in the fourth?—Probably the obſervation which Sir William Petty makes with reſpect to the Iriſh may with equal juſtice be applied to the aboriginal inhabitants of North Britain. "There is, at this day, no monument or valid argument to ſhow that, when they were firſt invaded, they had any ſtone houſing at all; any money, any foreign trade, any learning; nor geometry, aſtronomy, anatomy, painting, carving; nor any kind of manufacture; nor the leaſt uſe of navigation, or the art military." Nearly in the ſame ſituation, according to Icelandic writers, appear to have been the antient inhabitants of Norway, "who fled from the open day, and lived in the ſolitudes and clefts of the rocks; who fed on human fleſh, and clothed themſelves in the raw ſkins of wild beaſts." Thus alſo are deſcribed the Atta-Cotti by St. Jerome, an eye-witneſs:—"Cum ipſe idoleſcentulus in Gallia viderim Atta-Cottos, gentem Britannicam humanis veſci carnibus; et cum per ſilvas porcorum greges, et armentorum pecudumque reperiant, paſtorum

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nates et feminarum papillas ſolere abſcindere; et has ſolas ciborum delicias arbitrari."

The ſame horrid accuſation is maintained againſt the antient Hiberni by various Roman authors; and no leſs againſt the primitive inhabitants of the Scottiſh caves by vulgar tradition.— The Gaelic word for "cave" is *uaigh*, and that for "a giant" *uaigher*; i. e. the inhabitant of a cave. The ſafeſt retreats would thus be occupied by the moſt powerful individuals, whoſe ſtature and rapacity of courſe would be magnified by the terrors of thoſe who lurked in the open woods and wilds around them.

In this ſtage of ſociety the language of the Cotti or Scotti muſt have been very confined: And, as the Welch borrowed a great number of words from the Romans and Belgi of South Britain, ſo the Scotti appear to have borrowed words of the ſame nature from the Pehts or Belgi of the North. Thoſe who are converſant in the various Teutonic dialects, will immediately perceive this upon looking into a Gaelic vocabulary, where the words are arranged according to the nature of things, qualities, arts, &c. Probably the whole difference between the Welch and Gaelic may be accounted for upon this principle. The number of original Britiſh words in each may be nearly equal; but the Gaelic, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, may contain more Teuto-

nic words than the Welch; and this again more Latin terms than are to be found in the language of the Scotti. At one period they were moſt probably the ſame; but in the time of Bede, (A. D. 730.) they were accounted different languages; and the Pictiſh different from both.

This laſt poſition has, however, been ſtrenuously controverted by various eminent writers, who, diſregarding the authorities of Tacitus, Bede, the Saxon Chronicle, &c. contend that the Picts were not of Teutonic or Belgic, but of Welch origin; or, in other words, that they ſpoke nearly the ſame language with the Welch. One of their principal arguments is founded upon a paſſage in Bede, wherein he ſays, that a town in Scotland at the Eaſt end of the Picts wall, was, in the language of the Picts, called *Peanfahel.* And Nennius adds, that its name in the Britiſh *(or Welch)* tongue was Pengaaul; "as nearly the ſame word," ſays Mr Ritſon, "as the ſlighteſt difference of dialect, or corruption of orthography will allow; from *pen*, head, and Lat. *vallum*, wall; which latter word both Picts and Britons had adopted from the Romans, either from having no ſynonimous word in their own language, or none at leaſt applicable to a fortification of that nature." But it ſo happens that both parts of the name are pure Belgic or German; or at leaſt as near to that language as

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to the antient Britiſh; namely *pinn*, explained by Wachter *ſummitas*; and *vall* or *wall*, murus è ceſpitibus; and accordingly the Saxons called it *Pennultun*, that is *Pinwal-toun*. All that can be gathered from this remark of Bede is, that the inhabitants of Peht-land in his time, (as at preſent,) ſometimes uſed *f* for *w* or *wh*.

Another objection to this view of the Pictiſh origin is, that in the twelfth century the men of Galloway were Picts; and that theſe Galloway men continued to ſpeak the Celtic language till within the eighteenth century. The weight of this objection reſts chiefly upon the authority of Irvine, who in his *Nomenclatura hiſtoriæ Scoticæ*, ſays, that in his time, (about 1650,) the Gaelic Albanich was ſpoken much in the Rinns of Galloway; and upon that paſſage in Buchanan where he treats of Galloway: "Ea magna ex parte patrio ſermone adhuc utitur." By this *conſiderable part* he probably means very little more than the tract which within ſeventy years after his time was particularly ſpecified by Irvine, namely the Rinns, a peninſula to the Weſt of Loch Ryan and the bay of Glenluce; and perhaps ſome ſmall portion of the hilly part of the country. The vicinity of this peninſula to Ireland, or ſome other circumſtance of ſituation might occaſion its being inhabited by people who ſpoke the Gaelic language. But this is only a

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ſmall part of what was antiently called Gallovidia. All the country to the Eaſtward of the peninſula, or from Wigton to the mouth of the Solway, appears to have been inhabited antiently by a Saxon or Belgic people: firſt, " from the *motes* which are extremely numerous through all that province. Camps alſo, in the Anglo Saxon faſhion are not unfrequent. But what is chiefly remarkable, and at the ſame time moſt unequivocal, is, that the ſeats here occupied by the Angles, while Galloway was ſubject to the Northumbrian ſway, are ſtill diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Ingleſtons*: Of theſe *Ingleſtons* there is one almoſt in every pariſh along the coaſt, and commonly for fourteen or twenty miles backwards into the interior country. Near each Ingleſton is uſually a *Boor land*; and there are alſo ſeveral *Ceorl-tons* and *Granges*. In ſhort the names of places contiguous to the ſea coaſt are generally Anglo-Saxon." Whether Galloway, as would ſeem from Bede, was inhabited by Picts in the 5th century, is of no conſequence. It is ſufficient that the people who impoſed theſe names were of Teutonic, not of Britiſh origin. Beſides, we are informed in expreſs terms by William of Malmeſbury, that the Picts, with the Scots, ſome time before their union under Kenneth, invaded Galloway, upon the decay of the Bernician kingdom: And from the Polychronicon we learn, " they were the Picts alone

that

that ſeized on Galloway and took it from the Saxons;" immediately, perhaps, upon the ſubverſion of their government in Peht-land; or they may have been tranſplanted thither by Alexander the firſt, or David the firſt, as Malcolm the fourth in 1159 was obliged, on account of their turbulent diſpoſition, to diſperſe thoſe of Murray into different parts of the kingdom, and plant that country with new inhabitants.

Another objection to the German origin of the Picts, it ſeems, is that "the names of the Pictiſh ſovereigns have no reſemblance to thoſe in any Gothic liſt." To this it may be anſwered, that the Picts appear to have been a colony of ſtrangers whom the indigenous inhabitants permitted to ſettle among them, partly for their own conveniency or accommodation; and that the princes who were appointed to rule over them may have been of the Scottiſh, not of Pictiſh race. But the objection would require to be made with greater preciſion; by pointing out what liſts are alluded to. To me it rather appears that the names in the liſt of *Scottiſh* kings have little or no reſemblance to the Gaelic language; and that it would be no difficult taſk to trace many of them, as well as of the Pictiſh, to a Gothic ſource. See a ſpecimen of ſuch derivations in Mr Pinkerton's Enquiry into the antient hiſtory of Scotland, Vol. II. p. 163. Even the names beginning with

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Mac have a close affinity with the Gothic *magus*, filius, puer; the final syllable being merely a variable termination, as appears from the Anglo-Saxon form of the word, *mæg*.

Mr Pinkerton, in the work just now mentioned, has also exhibited the Gothic origin of various initial and final syllables in the names of places in Scotland. The most remarkable of these are;—*Strath*, from *streke*, plaga, regio; *strecken*, extendere; or *strat*, via, the *tract* (Lat. tractus) or way of the river. *Aber*, from Goth. *ufar*, trans, super; Ang.-Sax. *ufer*, superior, altior, ulterior, posterior, serior; or *bergh*, mons, collis; quasi, *y-bergh*. *Bal*, of the same signification with the initial *Fod* or *Foth*, from old Flemish *bael*, præfectus, administrator, toparcha, provinciæ præfectus, præter, judex; et administratio tutelæ; quasi, *the residence of the Superintendant*. *Inver*, from Teut. *vaeren*, ire, tendere, proficisci; quasi, *in-fare* or entrance: Or it may sometimes signify *inner*, *inmost*, *within*. The *Pitts* or *Pithens*, we have seen, from Teut. *pæht*, villa, vicus, pagus. The *Fors*, (contr. of *Fother*,) perhaps from Teut. *voght*, or Scand. *fogd*, synonimous with *Bal*, præfectus provinciæ sive arcis, judex. The *Kins* may be from Teut. *kien*, pinus, teda, *a place of fir trees*. *Kil*, from Teut. *gilde*, a society or corporation. *Achter*, from Teut. *achter*, retro, post, pone, a tergo, behind, beyond, farther.

ther. *Ach*, from Teut. *ach*, elementum aquæ; *acha*, flumen, et omnis aqua fluens; in affinity with Lat. aqua. *Wick*, from Teut. *wiick*, perfugium; littus curvum, ſtatio ſecura, ubi conjunctioribus ædificiis habitatur, caſtrum. *Neſs*, from Teut. *neſe*, promontorium. *Weeme*, (plural Weemys,) from Teut. *weeme*, domus parochi, ædes curionis; flaminia, domus flaminis. When the Laity built houſes and towns, and the Religious retired to ſolitudes, the word came to ſignify *caves*. *Ben*, ſynonimous with Teut. *pinn*, ſummitas. *Dun*, nearly with Teut. *duynne*, mons arenarius, agger marinus. *Carſe*, from Iſlandic or old Teut. *kier*, palus, lacus. *Ard*, from Teut. *arden*, ſylva; whence *ardon*, habitare; primorum hominum habitacula in ſylvis, (ut ſunt fere domicilia Gallorum, qui plerumque ſilvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates. *Cæſar de B. Gall.*) *Kern* or *Cairn*, from Teut. *kermen*, lamentari, ejulare; Swed. *kerm*, pluteus; quaſi, *a place of lamentation*. *Tor*, from Teut. *thor*, collis, turris, difficilis. Even the appellation of *Albanich*, by which the deſcendants of the Scotti at this day diſtinguiſh themſelves, is evidently Teutonic, from *alp*, mons. So alſo may be the name *Crutheneichd*, applied to the Picts both of Scotland and Ireland; from Teut. *grutse* or *krutse*, far comminutum, fruſta farris hordeacei, grana hordei contrita. An adjective formed from this

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ſubſtantive by a Teutonic people, would be *grutſenigh* or *krutzenigh*, in proceſs of time *Cruthe-neichd*; that is, *people who lived upon prepared vegetable food.* *Britain* itſelf, or, as it is more antiently written, *Bertane*, may be derived from Teut. *berg*, mons; *ge-Berghten*, montes. Thus it ſeems probable that the names of villages were impoſed by a Teutonic people who had made ſome progreſs in civilization; or at leaſt were in the habit of erecting ſuch habitations.

Before we leave this ſubject, it may not be improper to mention an obſervation which has occurred with reſpect to one of the antient names of Edinburgh; viz. *Mayden castle*; tranſlated by Turgot, Fordun, and others, *Castrum puellarum*, or *the castle of maidens*. Turgot ſays that Queen Margaret, the wife of Malcolm the third, died at the *Castrum puellarum*; and the deſcription which he gives of it correſponds exactly with that of the caſtle of Edinburgh. "Some antiquaries imagine that the Scots termed it the *Maiden castle*, becauſe the Pictiſh princeſſes were kept there; but this, as obſerved by Lord Hailes, is irreconcileable with the idea of an Engliſh province extending to Edinburgh. It would have been ſtrange policy indeed to have kept the princeſſes upon the very frontier of another kingdom, as in a place of ſafety." That Edinburgh was ſo ſituated, we have the teſtimony of John

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of Wallingford, who mentions it as *at the northern extremity of Northumberland*. Castrum puellarum, however, according to Mr Pinkerton, is a mere translation of *Dumfries*, or *Dun-Fres*, from Goth. *dun*, castellum, urbs; and *fru*, or *fre*, virgo nobilis. This, he adds, "was the name given by the Picts, while the Cumri of Cumbria called the same place *Abernith*, as it stands at the mouth of the *Nith*." By what antient author Dumfries is called *Abernith*, does not appear. I rather incline to think that both of these names signify *Edinburgh*. That this fortress was called Castrum puellarum, or *Maydyn castle*, at a very early period, is clearly evinced by charters of David the First; by the Chronicle of Melrose under the years 1180 and 1255; by Matthew Paris, p. 907, "puellarum castrum, quod vulgariter dicitur Edenburc;" and by the chronicles of Fordun, Wynton, and Harding. And Mr D. Macpherson, in his illustrations of Scottish history, remarks, that the origin of Boyce's pretty fancy of converting this fortress into a boarding school for young ladies of the Pichtish royal and noble families, is probably to be found in the following passage, from the Chronicle of Lanercost, "Redditum est *castrum puellarum* in manu J. Dispensatoris; locus, qui nusquam in antiquis gestis legitur prius expugnari, propter suam eminentiam et firmitatem, qui a conditore suo monarcho Edwyno Edwynesburgh

dictus eſt antiquitus, ubi, *ut dicitur*, ſeptem filias ſuas poſuit conſervandas." The date of this Chronicle is not mentioned; nor is it of any importance. It would be more deſirable to know whether Turgot, confeſſor to Queen Margaret, the conſort of Malcolm Canmore, wrote *Maydyn-caſtle*, or *Caſtrum Puellarum*. Be this how it may, the term *Mayden* appears to have no concern with the Latin *puellæ*; but is doubtleſs a genuine Gothic word; the participle paſt of the verb *maitan*, explained in the gloſſaries of Stiernhielm, Junius, and others, ſcindere, conſcindere, abſcindere, præſecare, concidere; where alſo we find ſeveral compoſites from the ſame verb, and of ſimilar ſignification; as in Luke iv. 19. *fra-letan ga-maidans*, dimittere confractos: xiv. 13. *ga-maidans, haltans, blindans*, debiles, claudas et cæcos. John xviii. 10. *afmai-mait*, abſcidit: *Bi-maitan*, circumcidere. Matthew v. 30. *af-mait tho*, erue eam: vii. 19. *us-maitada*, excidetur. Mark ix. 43. *af-mait tho*, abſcinde illam: xi. 8. *mai-maitun*, concidebant, vel cædabant; in which laſt, the correſponding word in the old Belgic Teſtament is "*ſneden*."

The literal ſignification, therefore, of *Mayden caſtle*, I conceive to be, *a caſtle upon a hill which appears as if it were ſnedded, cut, or hewed down*, mons abſciſſus, rupes amputata; preciſely the ſame with *Snedden-caſtle*, or *Snedden-bergh*. This Gothic

Gothic word *maitan*, abſcindere, amputare, is one of thoſe few of which there ſeems no veſtige in the Teutonic, Saxon, or Scandinavian dialects. Hence we have in the appellation *Maydencastle*, a kind of preſumptive proof that the language of Ulphilas was ſpoken in North Britain when that name was given to the fort which was afterwards called Snedden caſtle, and Edinburgh. In all the modern dialects of the Gothic language, the place of this word *maitan* is ſupplied by the verb *to ſned*, and its derivatives.

Under the article *Snawdoun* in the Gloſſary, a conjecture is offered that Sneddenbergh, or Snawdon caſtle, may for ſome time have been called *Nedden* or *Nethen-bergh*, as the Engliſh Snottingham has now become Nottingham. I had not then attended to the diverſity of opinion which has long prevailed among our beſt antiquaries concerning one of the places called by antient hiſtorians *Abernethyn*, *Abernethi*, and *Aburnethige*. In the hiſtories of Ingulphus, Florence of Worceſter, and others, we find that William the conqueror in 1072 "invaded Scotland by land, while his fleet ſeconded the operations of his army. Malcom the Third *met him* at a place called *Abernithi* or *Abernethyn*, concluded a peace, gave hoſtages, and did homage;" (probably for the lands which he held in England.) It is highly improbable, ſays Lord Hailes, that Abernethy, on the ſouth bank of the river Tay, ſhould

ſhould be *here* intended. That place lies diſtant from any rout which ſo prudent a commander as William would have taken in an expedition againſt Scotland. He might indeed have come to Abernethy, had he invaded Scotland by ſea, and landed in the frith of Tay; but of *that* there is no appearance. The Saxon Chronicle deſcribes the march of William as by land through a known paſſage into Scotland, and mentions the fleet as merely ſubſervient to the expedition by land. Hence it is probable that William, with his land forces, would keep generally within a few miles of the ſea; and, if ſo, the natural place for an interview between the two kings was ſome where in the vicinity of a navigable river, and on the confines of the two kingdoms, where twenty years afterwards he propoſed to do homage, ubi reges Scotorum erant ſoliti rectitudinem facere regibus Anglorum. Goodall conjectures that this Aburnethige may imply a place, ſuch as Dumfries, at the confluence of the rivers Nith and Solway, or Eden. But that William entered Scotland by the Eaſt marches is probable, not only for the reaſon above-mentioned, but from a paſſage in Matthew of Weſtminſter, which informs us that William "returned from Scotland *per Cumbriam*," by the way of Cumberland. Lord Hailes thinks *the Tine* in Eaſt Lothian might, with ſome propriety,

ty, be termed *Abernithi.* With great deference to ſuch reſpectable authorities, it ſeems more probable that this *Aburnethige*, or *Abur-nethyn*, is no other than Edinburgh; quaſi, *Ghe-Burgh-Nethen*, or *Yburghnithin*; of which *Nethen-burgh* is merely a tranſpoſition; being at the ſame time an abbreviation of *Snedden-burgh*; from *ſnedden* or *ſniiden*, amputare, abſcindere; and *bergh*, or *ghe-bergh*, mons, locus editus ſive munitus.

Again, if *A-Bur-Nethyn* be *Nethenburgh*, one might naturally expect to find ſtill ſome earlier mention of it. Accordingly, in various antient Chronicles, under the year 685, we are informed that Egfrid, king of Northumbria, was defeated and ſlain in a battle with the Picts at a place *within their territories*, *among rugged hills*, and *near the north ſea*. The Annals of Ulſter call the place *Duin-Nechtain*, vel Caſtrum Nectani: Simon of Durham, *ſtagnum Nechtani*:— The Chronicle of Lindisfarne, *Nectanes-mere*.— The conſequences of this battle are thus deſcribed by Bede and other antient writers: "From "which time the hope and virtue of the king- "dom of the Angli began to melt and flow "backward: For the Picts recovered the land "of their poſſeſſion, (*terram poſſeſſionis ſuæ*,) "which the Angli had held: Trumwene, a "Northumbrian biſhop, who a few years before "had been appointed to preſide over (*ſome part*

"*of*)

" *of)* the Pictiſh territory, was obliged to make
" his eſcape precipitately from his ſeat at Aber-
" corn; and the Saxons never *(again)* ſent a
" devouring tax-gatherer *(ambronem)* to exact
" tribute of the Picts." The circumſtance of the Biſhop's ſeat being at Abercorn, a few miles weſt of Edinburgh, ſeems to imply that his juriſdiction extended over the country only on the ſouthern bank of the Forth; that is, probably, the counties of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington; conſtituting the *terra Pictorum*; within which Roger of Cheſter places Edinburgh; the hills to the ſouth of this city being alſo ſtill called the *Pehtland* or *Pentland hills*. The whole circumſtances of this piece of hiſtory ſeem to point unequivocally to Edinburgh. The *north ſea* of the Saxon Chronicle, the ſtagnum Nechtani of Simon of Durham, and the *Nectanesmere* of the Lindisfarne Chronicle may denote *the frith of Edinburgh*; and the " *angustias inacceſſorum montium*" of Bede, the rocky hills in its neighbourhood. Mr Macpherſon, however, in his *Geographical illustrations of Scottiſh history*, conjectures Dun-Nechtain to be the ſmall loch at Dunnachtan in Badanach, or Loch Nean at the foot of Ben Varn, and near Ben Garu in Athol; near both of which, it ſeems, there are monuments of battles. But ſurely it is improbable that a Northumbrian army, in the month

of

of April or May, could penetrate through forests and formidable defiles so far north as Badanach! Goodall, on the other hand, supposes Dun-Nechtain to be a loch or moss at *Nenthorn* in Roxburghshire; and Hector Boyce places it in Galloway. As Abernethy or Abernethyn is frequently mentioned as a principal seat of the Pictish kings, we may reasonably suppose that it was one of the strongest holds in their kingdom; a character which is more applicable to Dun-Nethan or Burgh-Nethan than to Abernethy on the banks of the Tay. The Pictish Chronicle, written about 1020, says that *Aburnethige* was built by a king of the Picts in the year 458; and that the name of the king was *Nethan* or *Nectanius*; so called perhaps from the name of the hill or castle. The register of St. Andrews places the building of Aburnethyn under the year 600; but still it was during the reign of a King *Nethan*, and the authority of the former is no way inferior to that of the latter. Be this how it may, it seems highly probable that *Dun-Nechtan* of the Annals of Ulster, the Gaelic *Dun-Aidan*, and *Æburgh Nethyn* or Abernethigh of Ingulphus, Florence of Worcester and Diceto, are the same with *Snedden burgh* or Snedden castle; and that these do not mean the present *Sneddon* or Stirling, but *Edinburgh*; from the circumstance of its having also been called *Maiden-*

den-castle, a name of the ſame literal ſignification.

In every attempt of this nature, the principal difficulty is to account for the introduction of *French* words; or, as Tyrwhit expreſſes it, of that compound language "in which, though "the ſcheme and formation are in a great mea-"ſure Saxon (or Belgic,) a large proportion of "the *elements* is French." To this it may be anſwered, that the greater part of theſe elements may have been borrowed not directly from the French, but from the Latin language; and probably would have been adopted into the Anglo-Belgic as well as the Scoto-Belgic nearly about the ſame period, although no ſuch event as a Norman conqueſt had ever taken place. The greater part both of the Scottiſh and Engliſh clergy in early times were probably educated in France. It therefore ought to be no matter of ſurpriſe that the language of Barbour and Winton is found to contain a conſiderable number of French, or rather of Latin words. So does alſo the language of Belgium in the ſixteenth century, as appears from the Dictionaries of Kilian, &c. While the Belgic and Anglo-Saxon literati were daily making acceſſions to their written language from the French and Latin, we cannot ſuppoſe that the Belgic dialect of Pehtland would remain ſtationary. We are indeed aſſured of the contrary,

contrary, by the well known elegiac sonnet on the death of Alexander the Third, A. D. 1285, composed probably by a contemporary poet, and preserved in Winton's Chronicle:

Quhen Alysandyr oure King wes dede,
  That Scotland led in luve and lè,
Away wes sons of ale and brede,
  Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and glè:

Our golde wes changyd in to lede.
  Cryst, born in to virgynytè,
Succour Scotland and remede,
  That stad us in perplexytè.

Chiefly, perhaps, through the means of such short compositions as this, the colloquial dialect would be gradually improved both in Scotland and England: And the attempt which was made to introduce the French language into the latter kingdom, instead of promoting the improvement of that dialect, would probably serve to retard it. Tyrwhit observes, that "even before the Norman conquest, the language of France had been introduced into the court of England, and from thence among the people. The account which Ingulphus gives of this matter is, that Edward the Confessor having been educated at the court of his uncle Duke Richard the Second, and having resided in Nor-

" mandy many years, became *almost a French*
" *man*. Upon his return from thence, and ac-
" ceſſion to the throne of England in 1043, he
" brought over with him a number of Nor-
" mans, whom he promoted to the higheſt dig-
" nities; and, according to Ingulphus, under
" the influence of the King and his Norman fa-
" vourites, the whole nation began to lay aſide
" their Engliſh faſhions, and in many things to
" imitate the manners of the French. In parti-
" cular, he ſays expreſsly, that *all the Barons in*
" *their courts or houſholds began to ſpeak French,*
" *as a great piece of gentility*. At the revolution,
" 1066, the language of the Norman conqueror
" was interwoven with the new political ſyſtem,
" and the ſeveral eſtabliſhments which were
" made for the ſupport and ſecurity of the one,
" all contributed in a greater or leſs degree to
" the diffuſion and permanency of the other.—
" In particular, from the very beginning of his
" reign, all eccleſiaſtical preferments, as faſt as
" they became vacant, were given to Normans.
" The convents alſo were ſtocked with foreign-
" ers, whom the new Abbots invited over from
" the Continent, partly perhaps for the pleaſure
" of their ſociety, and partly in expectation of
" their ſupport againſt the cabals of the Anglo-
" Saxon Monks." " Sethe Normans come
" firſt into Engelond," ſays a contemporary au-
thor,

thor, " gentilmen children beeth taught to ſpeke " French from the tyme that they beeth rokked " in her cradel; and uplandiſche men alſo wil " liken himſelfe to gentilmen, and fondeth with " great beſyneſs for to ſpeke French." At that time, learning was in a great meaſure confined to the clergy; and the moſt eminent ſcholars were educated at the Univerſity of Paris. Hence all the beſt authors choſe to write in French, which was undoubtedly, ſays Warton, a great impediment to the cultivation and progreſſive improvement of the vernacular language. Anonymous French poems and ſongs, written about that time, are innumerable in every library; while ſcarcely one is to be found in the antient language of the country. Amuſement was thus provided for readers of rank and diſtinction; while the language of the common people remained ſtationary, from the circumſtance of its being for two hundred years deprived of one of the moſt powerful means of improvement. During the whole of this time, the Scoto-Belgic of Pehtland, experiencing no ſuch interruption, would continue (we may reaſonably ſuppoſe) in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement, partly from the increaſe of learning, and partly from the extenſion of commerce; ſo that, from the beginning of the twelfth, to the middle of the fourteenth century, the Scoto-Belgic was probably

bly a more polifhed language than that of South Britain. Hence the poem of Barbour's Bruce, but more particularly the Fables of Robert Henryfon approach nearer to modern language than the compofitions of any contemporary Englifh author: And hence alfo it may be, as obferved by Dr. Robertfon, that the letters of feveral Scottifh Statefmen in the fixteenth century are not inferior in elegance, or in purity, to thofe of the Englifh minifters with whom they correfponded. W. Patten, Londoner, in the preface to his hiftory of the Duke of Somerfet's expedition into Scotland 1547, recommending an union of the two kingdoms, fays, "feparate by feas from all other nations, in cuftoms and conditions little differing, *in fhape and language nothing at all.*"

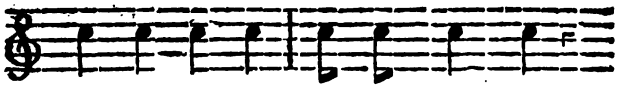
Indeed, the difference between them probably never was greater than what we find at prefent between the dialects of Yorkfhire and Devonfhire, or of any two Englifh counties lying at a diftance from one another. An intelligent perfon, therefore, who is well acquainted with almoft any one of the provincial dialects of England, can find no difficulty in underftanding what is called the Scottifh language. That which all over Britain was the written language of the fourteenth century, became the colloquial of the fifteenth; while that which was the colloquial

quial of the ſame century, had doubtleſs been the claſſical of the thirteenth. For the dialect which is now called *Scottiſh*, we are indebted to a few writers, of depraved taſte, about the end of the ſeventeenth, and beginning of the eighteenth centuries; who, inſtead of contributing, like Drummond of Hawthornden, to the improvement of the written language of their country, choſe to pen elegies on pipers, and dying ſpeeches of hounds and horſes, in the familiar dialects of the meaneſt vulgar. If a native poet of Yorkſhire, about the ſame period, had adopted the like abſurd practice, his compoſitions, bating ſome ſlight difference in the orthography, might equally have been termed *Scottiſh*. This colloquial dialect of the ſeventeenth century ſeems to correſpond nearly with the written language of Gawin Douglas, ſtripped of the words which he and one or two contemporaries had thought proper to borrow from the French and Latin. Liſle, in the preface to his "*Ancient Monuments in the Saxon tongue*," ſays that he improved more in the knowledge of Saxon *by the peruſal of Douglas's Virgil*, than by that of "all the old Engliſh he could find, poetry or proſe; divers of which were never yet publiſhed; becauſe *it was neerer the Saxon* and farther from the Norman,"—which amounts to this, that

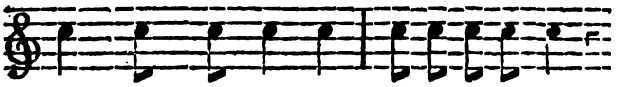
that the colloquial words and phrases used by Douglas were pure Anglo-Belgic.

The slight difference between Scottish and English, in the pronounciation, and consequently, of the orthography, seems not worthy of any particular attention. But it is necessary to remark, that in many of the antient Scottish, as well as English poems, where the lines in general contain ten syllables, the measure does not, as in modern poetry, depend upon the division of the lines into a fixed number of feet. In the poems alluded to, the number frequently varies; and the syllables do not follow in order according to the modern rythm of a short and a long syllable alternately, or of a long and two short repeated The measure seems rather to be regulated by the division of the time required for recitation of the line, into portions like musical phrases; not necessarily equal in the number of syllables, but requiring an equal period of time for their pronunciation. And it appears also that these portions correspond uniformly with what musicians call *common time*, or *four in a bar;* each line being adapted either to one or two bars. For example, in the first lines of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, the rhythm may be exhibited in the following manner, (without regard to the elevation or depression of the voice:)

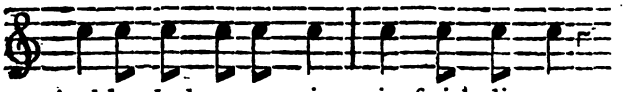
When



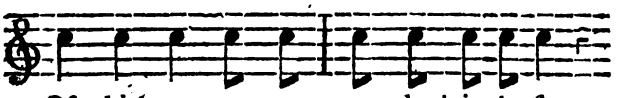
When that A - pril with his ſhoures ſote,



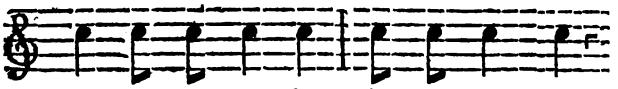
The droughte of March hath per-ced to the rote,



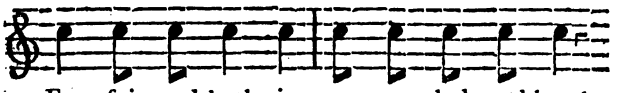
And ba-thed ev-ry veine in ſwich li- cour,



Of which ver - tue en - gen - dred is the flour,

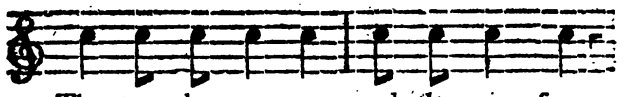


Whan Ze - phi - rus eke with his ſote brethe,

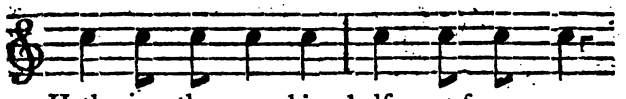


En - ſpi - red hath in eve - ry holt and heath,

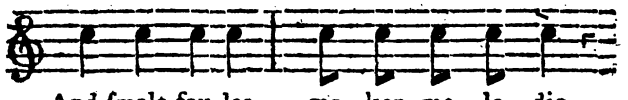
The



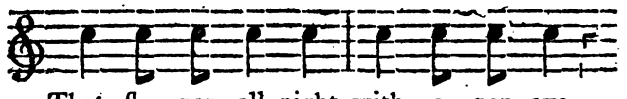
The ten - der crop - pes, and the young ſonne,



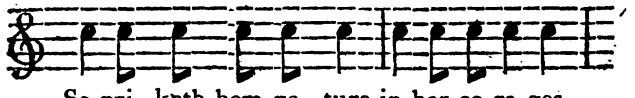
Hath in the ram his halfe courſe y - ronne,



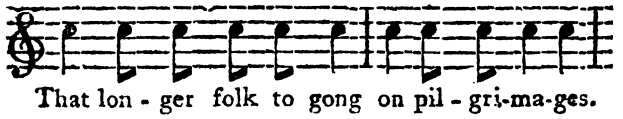
And ſmale fou-les ma - ken me - lo - die,



That ſle - pen all night with o - pen eye,



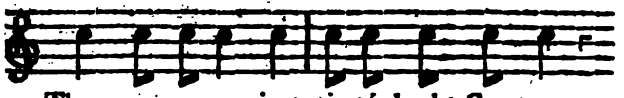
So pri - keth hem na - ture in her co-ra-ges,



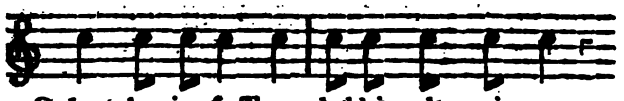
That lon - ger folk to gong on pil - gri-ma-ges.

The

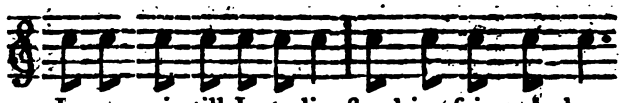
The tranſlation of the Æneid by Biſhop Douglas ſeems to be compoſed according to the ſame laws of metre. Take for inſtance a few of the firſt lines :



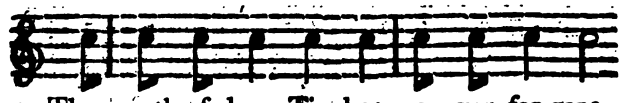
There was an an-cient cie-té, hecht Car-tage,



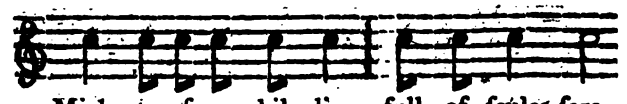
Quham hynis of Tyre held in - he - ri - tage,



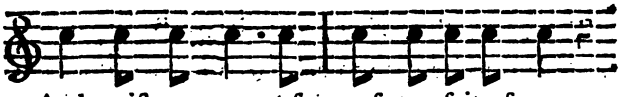
In - e - mie till I - ta-lie ſtand-ing fair and plane,



The mouth of lang Ti - ber o - ver for-gane,



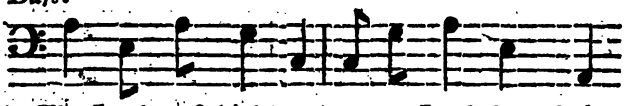
Mich - ty of no - bil - lis full of ſcules fere,



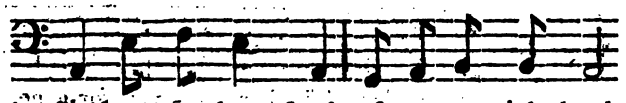
And maiſt ex - pert of craf - ty fait of were.

That theſe, and thouſands of other irregular lines in the Æneid were meant to be recited as modern heroic verſes, appears incredible. Perhaps the firſt lines of ten ſyllables, which were uniformly capable of being read in this manner, appeared in the verſion of the pſalms by Sternhold and Hopkins; as the 50th, 83d, 110th, and 124th.—And yet, from the muſic with which they are joined, there is room to doubt if the verſifier had any ſuch intention: For example, that of pſalm 110th:

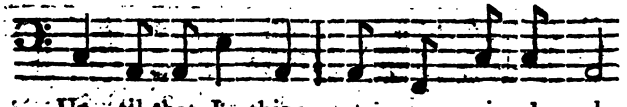
Baſs.



The Lord moſt high un - to my Lord thus ſpake,

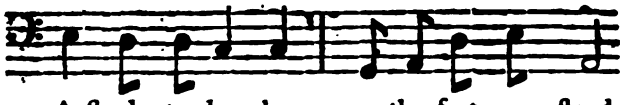


Sit thou now down, and reſt at my right hand,



Un - til that I thine e - ne - mies do make

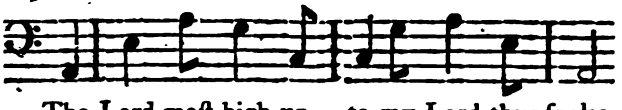
A ſtool,



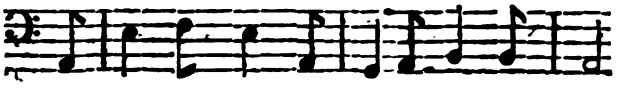
A ſtool, to be where - on thy feet may ſtand.

Had this pſalm been intended to be recited in the manner of heroic verſe, it ſeems probable that the meaſure, not to ſpeak of alterations neceſſary in the harmony, would have been regulated nearly thus :

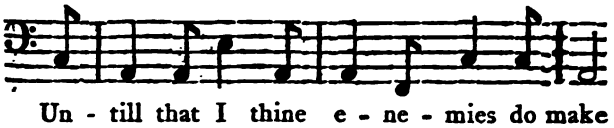
Baſs.



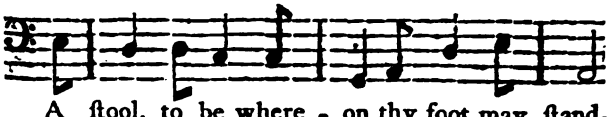
The Lord moſt high un - to my Lord thus ſpoke,



Sit thou now down, and reſt at my right hand,



Un - till that I thine e - ne - mies do make



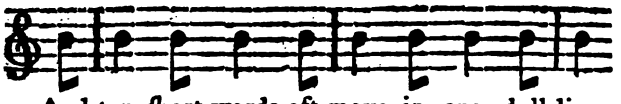
A ſtool, to be where - on thy foot may ſtand.

The

The order in which the ſlow and quick notes are diſpoſed in the muſic of this pſalm, ſeems to throw light upon the nature of old Scottiſh and Engliſh rhythm; particularly in thoſe poems which conſiſt chiefly of lines of ten ſyllables; ſuch as the tranſlation of the Æneid by Gawin Douglas, Henry's life of Wallace; the greater part of the works of Chaucer, &c. A very ſlight knowledge of muſic will enable the reader to perceive the difference between that rhythm and the iambic, in which almoſt all modern poetry is compoſed; and which is exhibited in the above variation, not of the ſucceſſion of the notes, but of their accentuation or relative value. The rhythm of antient poems appears uniformly to have been regulated according to that meaſure which in muſic is called *common time*; that of modern compoſitions, by *triple time*. In the former, a ſhort note is never found ſingle, or placed between two long ones: In the latter, the caſe is preciſely the reverſe; the motion of the ſyllables, in point of uniformity, reſembling that of a pendulum; while that of the antient or Saxon rythm may be ſaid to reſemble the beating of a drum, in various or irregular numbers of ſtrokes, but in common time.

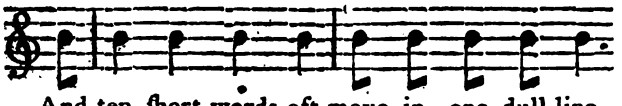
The manner of reciting a noted pentameter line, according to modern or iambic meaſure, may be thus exhibited:

And



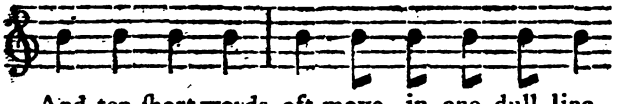
And ten ſhort words oft move in one dull line.

But, if the ſame line had been written by Douglas, Chaucer, or Pierce Ploughman, it would have been recited by the author probably thus :



And ten ſhort words oft move in one dull line.

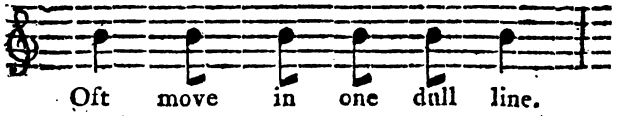
Or thus,



And ten ſhort words oft move in one dull line.

Here the regularity of the antient meaſure would not have been eſſentially injured, although one or two more ſhort words had either been added to, or taken from the line :

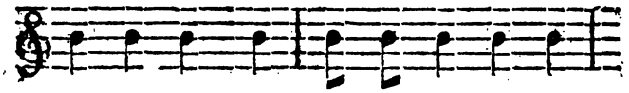
And *then you'll find* ten ſhort words



Oft move in one dull line.

Or,

Or, by taking away one ſyllable:

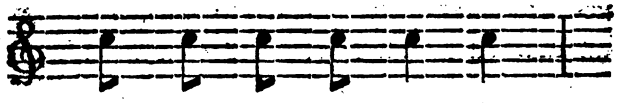


And ten ſhort words move in one dull line.

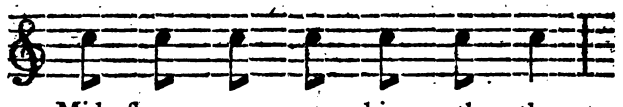
According to this kind of rhythm, I conjecture that almoſt all Engliſh poetry antecedent to the year 1540, ought to be recited; otherwiſe, the reader will be ſhocked perpetually with ſeeming irregularities, when in fact there are none;—irregularities which he will attempt in vain to rectify, by contraction or diviſion of ſyllables.—That Chaucer, Blind Harry, and Douglas, had any plan or intention of writing verſes of five iambic feet, or a ſhort and a long ſyllable placed alternately, appears as unlikely as that a modern muſician ſhould compoſe a piece of muſic in which the bars ſhould uniformly conſiſt of five crotchets. Tyrwhit, and various other eminent critics, have been not a little puzzled in attempting to aſcertain what it was that conſtituted Anglo-Saxon poetry, ſince "we do not diſcover in the ſpecimens preſerved by Hickes any very ſtudied attempts at alliteration, nor the embelliſhment of rhyme, nor metre depending on a fixed

fixed and determinate number of ſyllables, nor that marked attention to their quantity which Hickes ſuppoſed to have conſtituted the diſtinction between verſe and proſe." "To a modern reader," ſays Mr Ellis, "it will certainly appear that there is no other criterion but that which is noticed by Tyrwhyt, namely, *a greater pomp of diction, and a more ſtately kind of march:*——Or *a more artificial obſcurity of ſtyle;* not ſo much for the purpoſe of varying the cadence of their verſe, as with a view to keep the attention of their hearers upon the ſtretch."—Neither of theſe ſuppoſitions is ſatisfactory. The mechaniſm and ſcheme of Anglo-Saxon verſification ſeem to depend entirely upon *quantity;* by which is meant *the length of time employed in reciting the line;* without any other regard to the number of ſyllables than that the longeſt line ſhall not contain more than twice the number of the ſhorteſt correſponding line; and that both the longeſt and ſhorteſt ſhall be capable of being recited within the ſame portion of common time; which portion muſt either be *one* compleat bar, or *two.* One of the moſt irregular paſſages in the ode on Athelſtan's victory, A. D. 938, may be thus exhibited:

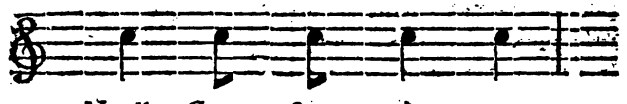
Swilc



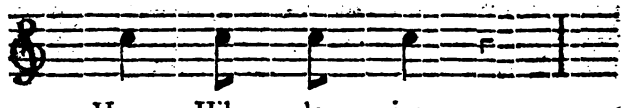
Swilc thær eac fe fro - da,



Mid fleame co - mon his cyth - the,



Nordh Con - ſtan - ti - nus,



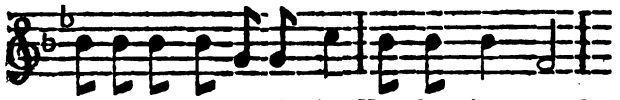
Har Hil - de rinc.

That is,—So there eke the prudent,
With flight came to his country,
The Northern Conſtantine,
The hoary Hilderinc.

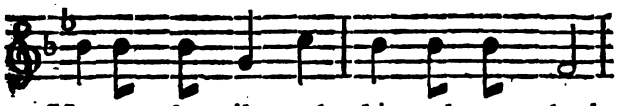
Nearly alſo in the following manner may have been recited by far the moſt antient ſpecimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry. It has been handed down to us in King Alfred's tranſlation of Bede's hiſtory, Book IV. Chap. 24. and appears to have been compoſed about the year 660.

Fragment

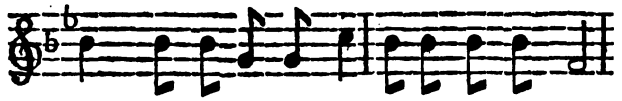
Fragment of the genuine CAEDMON; perhaps nearly the ſame language with the Picto-Belgic.



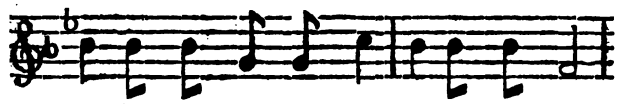
Nu we ſceo-lon he-ri-gean Heo-fon rices weard,



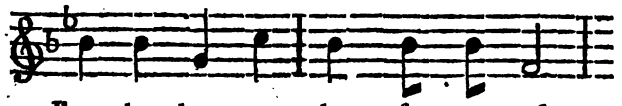
Me - to - des mihte and his mode ge - thank,



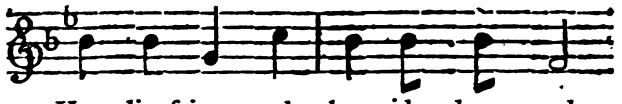
Weorc wul-dor fae-der ſwa he wun-dra ge-hwæs,



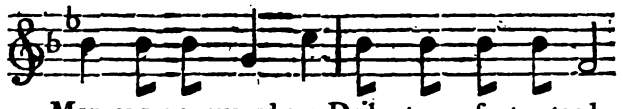
Ece drih - ten ord on-ſteald he æ - reſt ſcop,



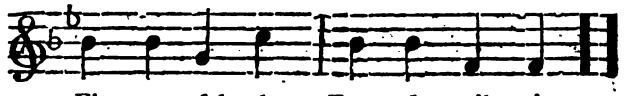
Ear - than bear-num heo - fon to rofe,



Ha - lig ſcip - pend tha mid - dan geard,



Mon-cyn-nes weard ece Drih - ten æf - ter teode,



Fi - rum fol - dan, Frea æl - mih - tig.

Tranſlated thus,

Now ſhall we praiſe the Governour of the heavenly kingdom,
The power of the Creator; and render thanks for his kindneſs;
And for the deeds of the Father of glory; the Lord who wonderfully
Exiſted from the beginning; he firſt of all framed
The ſacred heavens as a covering to the children of the earth:
Then he, the protector of mankind, Lord eternal,
And God Almighty, ordained the earth for man's habitation.

In the ſame kind of meaſure are almoſt all the popular rhymes which ſtill continue to be repeated

peated by children in their ring-dances; ſuch as,

I'm Willie Waſtel
Here in my caſtel, &c.
I've a cherry, I've a cheſs,
I've a bonny blue glaſs, &c.

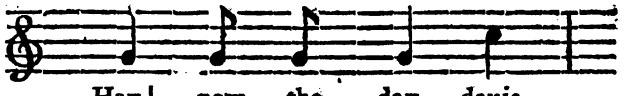
generally ſung to the notes here placed under the *Fragment of the genuine Caedmon.* Perhaps alſo the boaſted influence of antient Greek muſic ought to be aſcribed to the various modes and artful management of this kind of rhythm, rather than to the ſubdiviſion of the ſcale into half and quarter tones, or to any ſuperior excellence in the melody or harmony.

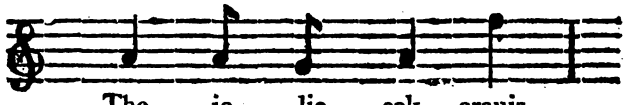
Theſe obſervations alſo afford a preſumption that the popular Scottiſh airs in common time, and eſpecially in this particular kind of rhythm, ſuch as *Hey now the day daws*, *John come kiſs me now*, and the *Flowers of the Forest*, are of higher antiquity than thoſe in treble or minuet time, as *I'll never leave thee*, *Waly, waly, up the bank*, and *Our auld gudeman*.

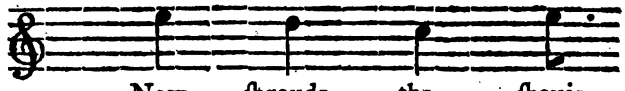
The original words of the firſt of theſe having long been ſuppoſed to be loſt, I was happy to find them in a MS. collection of poems, chiefly by Montgomery, in the College Library of Edinburgh. From its being mentioned by Gawin Douglas in 1512 as a favourite ſong among the vulgar, we may ſuppoſe it to be as old as the reign of James the Third: Tradition ſays, of Robert the Bruce.

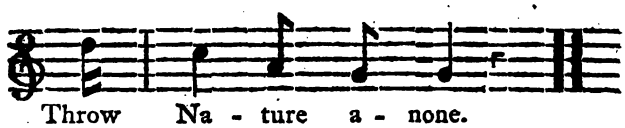
HAY

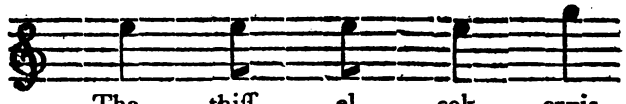
HAY NOW THE DAY DAWIS.

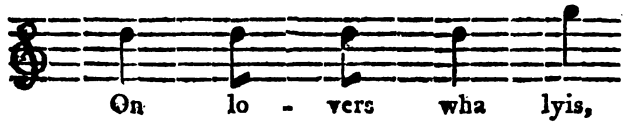




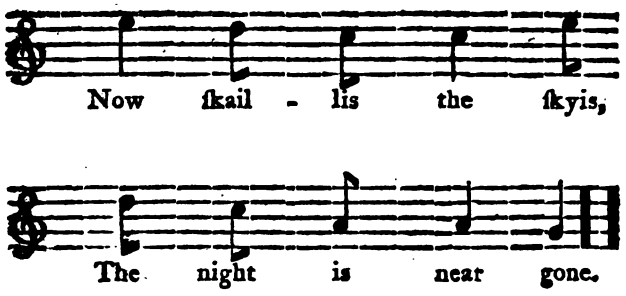








Now



The feilds ourflouis
With gouans that grouis,
Quhair lilies lyk louis,
Als rid as the rone.
The turtill that treu is,
With nots that reneuis,
Hir hairtie perſeuis,
The night is neir gone.

Nou hairtis with hynds
Conforme to thair kynds;
The turſſis thair tynds
On grund quhair thay grone.
Nou hurchonis with hairs
Ay paſſis in pairs,
Quhilk deuly declairs
The night is neir gone.

The ſeſone excellis
Thrugh ſueetnes that ſmellis,
Nou Cupid compellis
Our hairts echone.

On

On Venus wha vaiks,
To muſe on our maiks,
Syne ſing for thair ſaiks,
The night is neir gone.

All curageous knichtis
Aganis the day dichtis,
The breiſt-plate that bricht is,
To feght with thair fone.
The ſtoned ſteed ſtampis
Throw curage and crampis,
Syne on the land lampis;
The night is neir gone.

The freiks on feildis,
That wight waponis weildis,
With ſhyning bricht ſheildis,
As Titan in trone.
Stiff ſpeirs in reiſts,
Over curſor's creiſts,
Ar brok on thair breiſts;
The night is neir gone.

So hard ar thair hittis,
Some ſueyis, ſome ſittis,
And ſome perforce flittis
On grund quhill they grone.
Syn grooms that gay is,
On blonks that bray-is,
With ſuords aſſayis,
The night is neir gone.

The

The Editor has only to add, that, except in thoſe inſtances where a word occurs but once in the courſe of the work, he has thought it unneceſſary to affix references from the gloſſary to the text. In general, the explanation is ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by the cognate words; and there are in this volume many words which do not occur in the text. The Gloſſary now offered to the public has indeed ſome claim to be conſidered as a Dictionary of the antient language of Scotland. It may, at leaſt, alleviate the labour of others. And if hereafter he ſhall have diſcovered that any remarkable words have eſcaped his obſervation, he propoſes to ſupply ſuch omiſſions in an Appendix, to be delivered *gratis* to thoſe who are in poſſeſſion of the work. In all probability, he may, at the ſame time, find it neceſſary to correct ſome erroneous explanations. That there ſhould be no ſuch, in a Gloſſary of ſix thouſand words, is not to be expected.

GLOSSARY;

OR

AN EXPLANATION OF

ANCIENT SCOTTISH WORDS.

A, Ae, *one, only;* abbreviation of the Sax. *ane,* unus.

Abad, Abade, Bade, *delay, tarrying; tarried;* from Teut. *beyden,* manere. [Goth. *beidan,* expectare.]

Abaitmentis, *amusements;* because, says Ruddiman, they abate or mitigate our cares or sorrows.

Abandoun, *to bring under subjection, to subdue;* *quasi* y-bandoun from Sax. *ge-bindan.* Teut. *ghe-bandighen,* ligare, domare. [Goth. *bandia,* vinctus.]

Abandown, At abandown, At bandown, *at random, at liberty;* from Fr. *abandon, bandon.*

Abate, Vol. I. 19, *event, adventure.*

Abays, Abaw, *to abash, to confound;* also *to make a low abeysance.* Fr. *abaisser.*

Abee, *alone,* q. y-bee, remain in the same state.

Abit, *abide, await.*

Abitis, Obits, *service for the dead.* Lat.

Abjure, *to absolve.* Lat.

Ablis, Abil, Ablins, *perhaps, if able,* q. d. able so.

Abone, Abovyn, *above.* Teut. *boven,* supra; quasi *ghe-boven,* or *y-boven.*

Abrede, Brade, *to publish,* or *spread abroad:* also *to press, drive,* or *force.* Sax. *abrædan,* propalare; exerere, stringere, avellere.

Abstekyl, *obstacle.*

Ab-Thane, Abthane, *up,* or *upper Thane;* see Thane.

Abulyé, Habulyé, *to dress, to equipp,* or *arm.* Fr. *habillér.*

Abulyeiment, *habiliment, harness, armour.* Fr. *habilement.*

Abusion, *abuse.*

Aby, *to abide*, or *suffer.* Teut. *beyden ;* Dan. *bier*, expectare, sustinere ; also, *to dwell*, from Sax. *bye*, habitatio ; *byan*, habitare.

Aby, *quasi* Y'by, *to buy.*

Acherspyre (spoken of malt) *to spring at both ends*, and thereby, says Skene, " to shute out all the thrift and substance." According to a Lancashire Glossary, *ackersprit* signifies " a potatoe with roots at both ends." Teut. *achter*, post, retro ; & *sprote*, *sprit*, germen, germinatio.

Achil for Athil, *noble.* Sax. *aethel*, nobilis.

Actendit, expl. *afforded.*

Actoune, *a quilted leathern covering for the body.* O. Fr. *auqueton.*

Adjutorie, *aid.* Lat.

A-dow, Of dow, *of worth.* Teut. *deghe*, virtus, decus, bonum aliquid. See Dow.

Adrad, *afraid.* Sax. *adred*, timuit.

Adred, *downright.* Fr. *adroit.*

Adreich, A-drigh, *behind, at a distance behind.* Teut. *traegh*, tardus. Skinner mistakes the meaning of the word, and so derives it from Sax. *dræse*, expulsio.

Adress, *to order, to frame.* Fr. *addresser.*

Adresly, *expertly, with good address.* Fr.

Afald, Effald, Ane fald, *ingenuous, without guile, single-minded.*

Affeir, Effere, Fere, Feir, *appearance, shew, equippment.* Sax. *faergh ;* Swed. *farg ;* Teut. *verwe*, color. Fere or Effere of weir, *shew of war.*

Affeir, Effair, *affairs, business* ; Affeired, *busied.* Fr. *affaire.*

Affeirs, Efferis, Affeiring to, *belongs to, relates to, is proper, becomes :* from the Fr. *afferant*, of the same signification ; and nearly allied to the Lat. *refert.* [Goth. *fagrs*, utilis, appositus.]

Affroitlie, *affrightedly.*

Affy, *to confide.* Fr.

Afterings, *the last drawn part of a cow's milk.* [Theot. *afterin*, posterior.]

After-hend,

After-hend, *afterwards, next after.* Teut. *achter-aen*, deinceps.
After-clap, *evil consequence.* [Teut. *achterklap*, diffamatio.]
Affyrm, Afferme, *to support, to establish.* Fr.
Agayne, *against.* Sax. *agen.*
Age, *edge.*
Aggrege, *to aggravate.* Fr. *aggreger.*
Aggrise, *to affright, attack.* Sax. *agrisan*, horrere.
Agill, Achil, *noble.* Sax. *aethel.*
Aiglet, *tagged point.* Fr. *esguillette*, q. d. aculeata. It is also explained *a jewel in one's cap.* Fr. *aigrette.*
Aik, *oak.* Ackyn, *oaken.* Sax. *ac*, quercus.
Ain, *own.* Sax. *agen.* Goth. *aibn*, proprius.
Air, *early.* Sax. *aer.* Goth. *air*, prima luce, prius; whence it also signifies *before, some time ago.*
Air, *heir.*
Air, *oar.* Sax. *ar.* Isl. *aar*, remus.
Air, *hair*, used for a thing of no value.
Airt, *point of the compass*; perhaps equivalent to *ward* in composition. Sax. *weard*, versus: Or, from Ir. *aird*, a coast or quarter.
Aisement, Aysyament, Easement, *ease, convenience, advantage.* Fr. *aise.*
Ait, *oat, oaten.*
Aizles, Eisles, *glowing hot cinders.* Teut. *asche*, cinis. Swed. *eld*, ignis, q. *ash-elds.* See Eldin.
Alagust, explained *suspicion.*
Akyre, *field, field of growing corn.* Teut. *acker.* Goth. *akrs*, ager.
Alake, *alack, alas*; according to the Lanc. Glossary, *a o'like*, all I love.
Alanerly, Allennarlie, *alone, only, exclusively.* Teut. *alleenlick*, solum, tantum.
A lawe, *below.*
Alb, *white garment, a surplice.* Lat.
Ald, *old.* Teut. *ald*, antiquus.
Alege, *to absolve from allegiance.* Fr. *al-leger.*
Algate, Algatis, *all ways, every way*; semper, omnino, nihilominus. See Gate.
Alite, *a little.*

Alkin,

Alkin, *all kind, every sort.*
Allaris, *allies, confederates.*
Allennarlie. See Alanerly, *alone.*
Aller, *elder tree.*
Aller, *altogether.* Teut. *aller*, omnium; *allerley*, omnigenus. Goth. *allis*, omnino.
All-hallows, *All saints day.* Sax. *ealra halgena-mæsse*, omnium sanctorum festum.
Allow, Lowe, *to applaud*, or *approve.* Allow, for *I lowe.* Allowit, *praised, commended.* Fr. *allouer.* Sax. *lofian.* Isl. *lofa*, laudare.
Almorie, Aumry, *cup-board.* Teut. *almaris.* Fr. *armaire*, armarium, repository of utensils.
Almous, Amuss, *alms.* Teut. & Sax. *aelmesse.* [Goth. *armahairtitha*, eleemosyna.]
Almouseir, *almoner.* See Almous.
Alrische. See Elrische, *hideous.*
Allryn, explained *all in progress.* Teut. *allerhande*, omnigenus.
Alryne seems to mean *the top of a turret or hill.*
Als, *as, also.* Teut. *als*; sicut.
Alswyth, *instantly.* Sax. *swyth*, vehementer, whence *swift.*
Aluterlie, Alluterly, *altogether, utterly, wholly.* O. Fr. *tout-oultre.*
Alycht, *enlighten.* Sax. *leohtan*, accendere.
Amaille, Anmaille, *quicksilver*, or a mixture of quicksilver with some other metals or semi-metals.
Ambysett, *beset, lay in ambush.* Sax. *ymb*, about.
Ameis, Ameys, Amese, *mitigate*, or *appease.* Fr. *amuser*; or, according to Ruddiman, from Fr. *emmatir*, cohibere, reprimere.
Amene, *pleasant.* Lat. *amænus.*
Amerand, Emerant, *green, verdant*; from the colour of the *emerald.*
Ameris, Amberys, *embers.*
Amit, *admit, omit.*
Amorettis, *heads of quaking grass*, or *shakers.* Fr. According to Mr Tytler, *love-knots* or *garlands.*
Amorat, *enamoured.* Fr.
Amshack, *noose, fastening.* See Hamschakel.

Amyrale,

Amyrale, *admiral.* Fr. & Belg. from Lat. Barb. *admiralis* ſeu *admiralius.*
Amyte, *amity, friendſhip.* Fr.
An, And, *if.* Iſl *aen*, ſi.
Aname, *call over the names.*
Ancleth, Hancleth, *ankle.* Sax. *ancleow*, q. d. *aen-clauwe*, talus.
Aneath, *beneath.*
Ane, *one, the ſame.* Sax. *an.* Goth. *ains*, unus. It was alſo much uſed for the article *a*, and ſometimes as a verb, *to be at one, to agree.*
Anelyd, *incited, excited.* Sax. *anælan*, incitare.
Anent, *concerning, about.*
Anens, Anenſt, *over againſt*; from Sax. *nean*, prope.
Anerly, *only.*
Angel, *a gold coin of* 10*s. value.*
Anherd, Annerd, *adhere.* Fr. *aherdre.*
Ankerſaidel, III. 429. *anchorite, hermit.* Sax. *ancer-ſetle*, anchoreſis. The ſame Saxon word alſo ſignifies the prow of a ſhip, or ſhip's head, *prora.*
Ankerſtock, *a large loaf made of rye flour*; quaſi *an anchorite's ſtock*, or *ſupply for ſome length of time*; or ſo called perhaps from ſome fancied reſemblance to the ſtock of an anchor.
Anlace, *dagger.* Theot. *anelaz, analeze*, adlumbare, vel adlaterale telum; from *lez*, latus, ad latus, juxta.
Anter, Aunter, *adventure.*
Anterous, Aunterous, *adventurous.*
Anteteume, Anti-tune, *antiphoné*, or *reponſé*, *alternate ſinging.*
Anyng, *union.* Iſl. *ening.*
Anys, *aſſes.* Fr.
Anys, Anis, *once, one's.*
A per ſe, Lat. uſed for *unique, matchleſs perſon*, or *thing*; cui nihil ſimile, like the letter A *by itſelf*, which has the firſt place in the Alphabets of moſt languages, perhaps from its being more eaſily pronounced than any other letter.
Apayn, *ſcarcely, hardly, with difficulty.* Fr. *a-peine.*
Apirſmart, *poignant, froward, rough.* Fr. *aſpre*, and Sax. *ſmeort*, cruciatus.

Apert,

Apert, *brisk, free, bold.* Fr.
Aporte, *deportment, conduct.* Fr. *apport.*
Appleis, *satisfy, content.*
Appoisit, *composed.*
Aragne, a *spider.* Lat. *aranea.*
Ar, *oar.* Sax. *are* Isl. *aar,* remus.
Aras, Arrace, to *seize* or *snatch.* Fr. *arracher.*
Arayne, *arrayed.*
Arblaster. See Aublaster, *cross-bow.*
Arc, Ark, *large chest.* Sax. *arc.* Goth. *arka.*
Areik, *to reach to.* Sax. *areccan,* assequi.
Aressis, *arrace, tapestry.*
Argone, Argue, *censure, call in question, quarrel about.*
Argh, Airgh, *tardy, backward, slow.* Theot. *arg,* inutilis, ignavus, timidus. Teut. *traegh, tardus.*
Arghness, Archness, *tardiness, backwardness.* See Argh.
Arit, *tilled.* Teut. *aeren,* arare.
Arles, Arle-penny, *earnest money.* Fr. *arres.* Belg. *ar-penning.* Swed. *arlig,* sincerus. Lat. *arrha.*
Armony, *harmony.*
Armyn, Armouris, *arms.* Fr.
Arnit, Ernyt, *earth-nut,* bulbocastanum.
Arsey-versey, *topsy-turvy, heels over head.*
Ass, Assis, *ashes.* Teut.
Artailye, Artellyé, *artillery, weapons of offence*; as *bows and arrows* before the invention of cannon. Fr. *artillerie.*
Arts and Jury, *scholastic sciences and law.*
Arre, Erre, *skar, mark left by a sore.* Dan. *arr,* cicatrix.
Arred, Erred, *cicatrised.* Dan. *arred.*
Arreik, *to reach to.* Sax. *areccan.*
Artow, *art thou.*
Ask, *newt,* an animal of the lizard kind. Fr. *ascalabe,* stellio.
Ass, Ais, *ashes.* Teut. *as* vel *asch,* cinis.
Assecurat, *assured.* Lat.
Assil-trie, *axle-tree.* Teut. *as,* axis.
Assege, *besiege, siege.*
Assembyl, *engage.* Assemblé, *engagement.*

Assolyé,

Assolyé, Assoilie, Assoylié, *absolve, acquit.* Lat. *absolvere.*
Assoinye, Assonie, *excuse, essoign;* also to *acquit.* Fr. *exonier.*
Aspyne, Hesping, *fastning.* See Hesp.
Assyth, *satisfaction; to satisfy.* Gael. *sith,* peace; or rather Sax. *ge-sothian,* to sooth.
Astabil, *establish, settle.*
Astalit, *enstalled, stationed.* Sax. *steall,* status, statio.
Astart, Astert, *to spring suddenly, to run away quickly, to leap.* Sax. *astirian,* amovere, commovere.
Asters, *stars.* Fr. *astre.* Lat. *astrum.*
Astit, *rather, sooner;* q. d. *as tide, as soon.*
Astound, *astonied, astonished.* Sax. *stunian,* obtundere.
Astrene. See Austrene, *austere.*
At, *that.* Dan. &c.
Atanis, *at once.*
Atcheson, explained *two thirds of a penny.*
Athe, Aith, *oath.* Sax. *ath.* Goth. *aith.*
Athel, Aethil, *noble, illustrious.* Sax. *aethel,* nobilis.
Athil-men, *nobles.* Sax.
Attaychit, *attached, fastened.* Fr. *attaché.*
Attamie, *human skeleton.* O. Teut. *atum,* spiritus.
Attour, Atoure, q. d. *out over, beyond, exceeding; moreover.*
Attyr, Atry, *grim, with a threatening aspect.* Sax. *ater,* virus, venenum. Lat. *ater,* vel *atrox.*
Attyrcope, *malignant person, spider, poisonous insect.* Sax. *attercoppa,* aranea, from Sax. *ater,* venenum. Teut. *eyter,* pus, sanies, & *cop, koppe,* aranea.
Atys, Aits, *oats.* Sax. *ate,* avena, lolium.
Ava, *of all, at all.*
Avance, *advance, promote.*
Avenand, *affable, convenient.* Fr. *advenant.*
Avenantis, *affable persons.* Fr.
Aver, *plough horse, bad horse.* Lat. barb. *averia,* equi; from O. Teut. *aver, haverie,* bona mobilia.
Averyle, *April.*
Averus, *avaricious.* Lat. *avarus.*

Avillous, Awillous, III. 147. *debased, degenerate.* Fr. *avilè.*

Aumrie. See Almrie, *cup-board.*

Avouterie, Advouterie, *adultery.* O. Fr. *avoutrie.*

Avyset, *bethought, behaved, conducted.* Avysement, *consultation.* Fr. *avise,* from Teut. *wiisen,* instruire.

Aw, *to own, to be owner of.* Sax. *agan.* Goth. *aigan*; possidere, habere, obtinere.

Aw, *to owe.* Isl. *eg aa,* debeo.

Awail, Awall, *to fall backward,* or *tumble down hill.*

Awalt sheep, *one that has so fallen, and cannot recover itself.* Fr. *avaller.*

Awbercheoun, *habergeon, coat of mail.* Fr.

Awblaster, Alblaster, *cross-bow, cross-bow men.* Fr. *arbalestier, arbaleste,* arcubalista.

Aucht, *property, possession.* Sax. *æht.* Goth. *aigins*; possessio, peculium, opes, substantia.

Aucht, *owned, appropriated, possessed.* See Aw, to be owner of.

Aucht, *ought.*

Aucht, Auchten, *eight.* Teut. *ahtu.* Goth. *ahta,* octo. Auchtene, *eighteen.* Auchtsum, *about eight.* Auchtand, *eighth.*

Awent, perhaps Avent, expl. *refresh.*

Awerty, perhaps Averty, *experienced.* Fr. *adverti.*

Auld, *old.* Teut. *ald, alt.*

Awle, *hall.* Isl. *haull,* aula.

Aume, Alme, *allum.*

Awmon, Hewmon, *helmet.*

Awmous, *a fur cap.* O. Fr. from Teut. *muts.*

Awne, *beard of oats,* or other grain. Goth. *ahand,* paleas.

Aunter, Aventure, *adventure.* Auntyris, *adventures.* Aunterous, *adventurous.* Aunterin, Aunteryns, *peradventure, by chance, fortuitously.* Fr. *aventure.*

Auncetour, *ancestor.*

Awpes, Whaups, *curlews.*

Aureat, *golden, polished.* Lat.

Awsum, Awsome, *frightfull, horrible.* See Ug-sum.

Austie, Austrie. See Austrene, *austere.*

Awstrene,

Awſtrene, Alſtrene, Aſtrene, *auſtere*, *ſevere*, *ſtern*. Teut. *hals-ſterrigh*, obſtinatus, duræ cervicis. Sax. *ſtyrn*. Lat. *auſterus*.

Autane, Hautane, *haughty*. Fr. *hautain*. Goth. *haubs*, altus.

Awyn, Awin, *own*. Sax. *agen*. Goth *aighin*, *aihn*, proprius.

Axis, *aſks*.

Axes, Aokſys, *ague*; ſuppoſed to originate from Fr. *acces* de fievre; but rather perhaps from the Sax. *aeke*, dolor; or, *egeſis*, horror, terror. Goth. *agis*, trepidatio.

Ay, *ever*.

Ayl-dolly, Eildollie, Oyl-dolie, Vol. III. p. 341, ſome kind of oil perhaps for curing wounds? Sax. *ele*, oleum, and *dolgh*, vulnus; but this ſeems very doubtful.

Aynding, *breathing*. Aynding ſtede, *breathing place*. Dan. *aander*, to breath. Swed. *ande*, anhelitus.

Ayont, *beyond*. Sax. *a-gheond*, ultra, trans.

Ayſament, *accommodation*. Fr. *aiſance*.

B.

Babie, *halfpenny*; according to Mr Pinkerton and others, corrupted from Fr. *bas-piece*, which, they ſay, was the original name of this coin, on account of the baſe quality of the billon or metal of which it was made. The word is mentioned in Knox's hiſtory of the reformation, and appears to be as ancient as the time of James the Fifth, when its value was three Scottiſh pennies.

Babyis, *babes*.

Bad, Baud, *offered*. Bad him, *made him an offer of*. See Bid, *to offer*.

Bad, Baud, *invited*. See Bid, *to invite*.

Bad, Baud, *commanded*, *ordered*. See Bid.

Bade. See Abade, *delay*.

Bade, Baid, *place of reſidence*, or *abode*: alſo *dwelt*, quaſi *byed*, from Sax. *bye*, habitatio; *byan*, habitare.

Badlyng, perhaps *evil disposed person*. See Baudling.
Badnystie, perhaps *barrenness*.
Baggit hors, *stallion*; so named from Fr. *baguette*.
Bagrie, same as Blaidrie, *trash*, *trumpery*.
Bag-stanis, *testicles*.
Bailis, Bales, *sorrows*, *misfortunes*. Sax. *beal*, malum.
Bailis, Bales, Bale-fyres, now by corruption *bone-fires*. Dan. *baal*. Sax. *bael* & *baelfyr*, rogus, pyra. In O. Engl. *bale-wood* signified wood for making the bale-fires.
Bain, Bane, *bone*. Sax. *ban*.
Baird, *bard*, *rhimer*, *poet*; of Celtic origin, the word being found nearly under the same form, and with the same signification, in all the various dialects of that language; as also, *bar*, carmen.
Bairdis, *trappings*, particularly of horses. See Baird.
Baith, *both*. Sax. *bathwa*. Goth. *bai*, ambo.
Baird, *to array*, or *equipp*. Bairdyt, *dressed*, *caparison ed*. Teut. *barderen*. Fr. *barder*, phalerare, ornare.
Bair-man, *bankrupt*, substantia omni nudatus.
Bairne, Barne, Berne, *child*, *young person*. Sax. *bearn*. Goth. *barn*, infans, puer, puella.
Bairn-tyme, *the whole children of one woman*. Sax. *bearn-team*, proles.
Bait, *to feed*, *to pasture*. Baitand, *pasturing*. Sax. *batan*, inescare.
Bak, Bauk, *bat*, vespertilio.
Bakster, *baker*. Isl.
Bakkin, Bak-men, *followers*, *attendants*.
Bald, *bold*. Sax. *bald*, audax.
Balen, *whale bone*. Lat. *balena*.
Balker, *an officer of the customs*, or *inspector at a sea port*.
Ballingere, Ballyngare, a kind of *sloop* or *long-boat*.
Ballit, *ballad*; the origin uncertain, although some derive it from Lat *ballare*, saltare; between which and the Fr. *ballit*, there is, however, a manifest affinity. See Barly-break.
Balow, Balelow, *hush*. An ingenious etymologist has fancied

fancied the latter to be Fr. *bas! le loup*, hush! there's the wolf!

Ban, *to curse, to excommunicate*. Sax. *abannan*. Swed. *banna*, denuntiare.

Band of a hill, *the top* or *summit*; so called perhaps from its *bent* appearance.

Bancouris, *tapestry covers for tables, benches*, &c. Fr. *banquier*. As a diminutive, or rather a variation of *binks*, it also signifies *bunkers*, i. e. *benches* or *seats* in a window recess, or in the wall.

Bandoun, *prison, confinement, bondage*. Teut. *band, banden*. Goth. *bandios*, vincula; *bandia*, captivus, vinctus; *bindan*, vincere, ligare. "To her bandon" occurs in Chaucer, and is explained by Junius *to her voluntary service*, as in O. Fr. *a son bandon*. In a Norman-Saxon ballad published by Mr Ritson, "in hire bandoun," is expl. *at her command*; but this species of Saxon dialect was probably never much known in Scotland.

Bandster, *binder, he who binds up the corn into sheaves*. Teut. [Goth. *bansta*, horreum.]

Bane See Boun, *ready*.

Baneoure, Banerer, *bearer of the banner*. Teut. *banerheer*, dominus præcipui signi, baro. Belg. *band, baniere*, signum militare. Goth. *bandwo*, signum.

Bang, *severe blow*; also *to beat severely*. Sw. *banka, bangia*, pulsare. Teut. *benghelen*, fustibus cædere. Goth. *banios*, plagas.

Bangster, Bangister, *ferocious quarrelsome fellow*; from Bang.

Bannow, Bannock, *a thinnish loaf of a circular form*; commonly made of barley-meal. Teut. *bol*. Swed. *buila*, panis rotundus; & *nauw*, restrictus, parcus, sordidus, q. *bol-naw*. Gael. *bonnach*.

Banrent, Banneret, *a knight* or *chief who in war was entitled to display his arms on a "banner" or distinguishing flag in the King's army*. The ceremony of his creation took place commonly in the field under the royal standard.

Barbulye, *to distract, to perplex*. Fr. *barbouiller*.

Bardis. See Bairdis, *trappings*.

Bargane,

Bargane, *a wrangling* or *contending, a skirmish* or *battle.*

Bargane, *to wrangle, to quarrel,* or *fight.*

Barganeris, *wranglers, combatants, fighters.* Fr. *barguigner,* licitari; where the Latin word corresponds better than the French with the Scottish *bargane.* Teut. *balghen,* altercari, decertare, confligere; or, it may have the same origin with Wrangle or Argone. See also Barrat.

Barla-fummil, Barly-fa', *an exclamation for a truce* by one who has fallen down in wrestling or play; according to Ruddiman, from Fr. *parley,* and *whommil, (whelm,)* in the Aberdeenshire dialect, *fommil.* Montgomery, in one of his unpublished poems, says to his mistress, " then *barla-cheis,* or *barla-chois* advyse;" that is, as it would seem from the context, then consider whether you will keep me *chacing* after you, or at once declare me the object of your *choice.* This tends, in some degree, to confirm Ruddiman's conjecture, but is not satisfactory. It is not unlikely that the meaning of *barly* in this and in the following article may be the same, whatever be the derivation.

Barly-brake, Barli-break, explained *a ring dance,* chorus circularis. If this definition be correct, the origin must be different from that suggested by Ruddiman in the preceding article; at least, no analogy seems discoverable. Perhaps it may be found in the Celt. *bar,* carmen, and *lay* or *leod,* populus, vulgus: *break* may be synonimous with *freak.*

Barmekyn, Barmkyn, Bermkin, *the outermost fortification of a castle.* Teut. *barm,* agger, coacervatio lapidum aut terræ; & *kina,* fissura, a rude wall furnished with apertures. This seems also to have been the *original,* although not the modern signification of the Fr. *barbacane.* See Barrais.

Barm-hors, probably *a horse for carrying out dung to the field;* vulgarly *a muck-horse.* Teut. *barme,* fæx, sanies.

Barnage, Barné, *baronage, inhabitants of a barony, vassals of a baron,* from Teut. *bar,* superior, dominus, herus.

herus. Barony or Baronry is ſtill uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

Barraiſs, Barris, Barrace, *limits, bounds, barrier, ſpace of ground where combatants were incloſed.* O. Fr. *barra.* Teut. *barre,* ſeptum, repagulum; *barren,* includere, nearly allied to Barmekyn or Barnkyn.

Barrat, *trouble, ſorrow.* Iſl. *barrata,* lis, contentio, which ſome have ſuppoſed to be alſo the origin of Sc. *bargane, wrangle.*

Bartane, *Britain.* Bartanye, *Bretagnè.*

Baſk. See Haſk, *dry and rough to the taſte.* Teut.

Baſſyn-raip, *rope made of prepared ruſhes,* or *coarſe hemp.* Teut. *bieſe,* or *biendſe,* juncus, ſcirpus.

Baſſynit, Baſnyt, *helmet.* Fr. *baſſinet,* galea.

Baſſnyt, (cow,) *white faced*; from O. Eng. *bauſyn,* a badger.

Baſte, *to beat.* See Baſton.

Baſton, *baton, ſtaff.* Teut. *baſt.* Sax. *bat.* Iſl. &c. *virgula.*

Batable, Baitable, *debateable, of which the property is doubtful,* or *liable to be contended for.* Fr. *batable,* pugnabilis. Teut. *battin,* batuere.

Batch, *crew, company.* Fr. *bauche,* a layer or courſe of ſtones for building.

Bate, *boat.* Bate-ward, *boat-man, boat-keeper.*

Battie, Bawty, *name commonly given to a dog.* [Theot. *bandt,* canis paſtoralis, vinculis aſſuetus.]

Battie-bummel, Bommel-bautie, *ſimpleton, booby.* Here is a notable fund of etymological amuſement. 1mo. it may be called an alliterative corruption or augmentation of the Teut. *bot-muyl,* homo ſtolidus, from *bot,* hebes, and *muyl,* mulus. 2do. it may be derived from the ſame Teut. *bot,* and *bommele,* fucus, q. *ſtupid drone.* 3tio. As *Blaitie-bum* occurs in the ſame ſenſe, the derivation may be from Teut. *blait,* vaniloquus, bardus, glorioſus, and *bomme,* tympanum, q. *empty boaſter.* Laſtly, from the Fr. *bat,* and Teut. *boom-woll,* cotton, q. *bag of cotton.*

Battayle, *battle, war; diviſion of an army; cloſe by one another, like men in order of battle.* Teut. *batalie,* certamen;

certamen; batualia, exercitationes gladiatorum, vel militum. Theot. *battin*, ferire, percutere.

Battellit, *embattled, surrounded with battlements.* Battalling, *battlement.* See Battayle.

Batts, Botts, *cholic.* Teut.

Bauburd, *larboard.* Fr. *basbord*, left side. The same word is also explained *whore.*

Bauch, Baugh, *feeble, silly, flat.* Teut. (contemptuously,) *balgh*, puer.

Baudling, Badling, *mean person, boor.* Theot. *baudeling*, casarius; *bodel*, casa, ædicula.

Baugie, *badge.*

Bawdekyn, *bodkin.*

Bawdekin, *a sort of rich cloth or tapestry.* Teut. *baldakin*, tectum pretiosum super mensas, &c.

Bawdreik, *a pendant necklace.*

Bauk, *spar, bar, small beam.* Teut. *balk*, trabs.

Bayne, explained *a sort of fur*; perhaps from Teut. *baey*, levidensa.

Bazed, Bumbazed, *confounded.* Teut. *baesen*, delirare, oberrare, vagari.

Be, *by.* Sax.

Becht, *tyed, fastened*, as with a withy, or band of twigs; from Teut. *bieghen*, flectere.

Be-cost, *cost.* Be-dyit, *dyed.* Be-dettit, *indebted*, &c.

Bedes, *beads*, spherulæ præcatoriæ. See the manner of using beads in prayer, Vol. III. p. 242.

Bedes-man, Beid-man, *devotee, intercessor, one whose duty it is to pray for his benefactor*; from Sax. *bidan.* Teut. *bidden.* Dan. *beder*, orare. Teut. *bedeler*, mendicus.

Bedelvyt, Bedelvyn, *delved, digged, buried.* See Delf.

Bedene, *immediately, in a short time*; quasi, *by then*, from Teut. *dan.* Goth. *than*, tunc.

Bedewit, *due, owing*, or *owed, indebted.*

Bedovyne, Bedoyf, *besmeared.* Belg. *be-dauwen*, to bedew or sprinkle.

Bedler, Beddyl, *beadle, messenger* or *officer belonging to a court of law*, or *college.*

Bedrel, *bed-rid.* O. Teut. *bet-bred*, lectus moribundi.

Beevit, perhaps erroneously for Beerit, *born.*

Bees,

Bees, *fanciful conceptions*; in the ſame way as the Swedes uſe *worm*; *wurmaktig*, whimſical, having a worm in the head. See Bazed.

Beild, Beld, *image*, *model*. Sax. *bilith*. Teut. *beeld*, imago, ſtatua, exemplum.

Beild, Beld, *ſhelter*, *refuge*; quaſi *behelled*, covered over; from Teut. *helen*, celare, velare; *behelete*, indutus.

Beforn, *before*.

Beft, q. *be-offed*, *put off*, *beat off*.

Be-gaik, *beguile*. Teut. *be-ghechen*, deridere, ludibrio habere.

Begarit, *laced*, *ſtreaked*, *ſtriped*. Teut. *be-gaeden*, adornare, decorare.

Begger-bolts, *a ſort of darts or miſſile weapons*. The word is uſed by James VI. in his *Battle of Lepanto*, to denote the weapons of the *forceats*, or galley ſlaves.

Be-gouth, Be-goude, *began*. Teut. *be-ghinnen*, incipere.

Be-gruttin, *drowned in tears*. See Greit.

Behecht, Behete, corruptedly Beheiſt, *promiſe*, *permiſſion*. Sax. *hatan*, promittere, permittere.

Beik, *to baſk in the ſun*, or *before the fire*. Teut. *baeckeren*, excalefacere, apricari.

Bein, Bene, *comfortable*, *in good circumſtances*; originally perhaps *well lodged*, from Sax. *bye*, habitatio.

Beinge, *to beck*, *to bow*. Teut. *biegen*, geniculare.

Beir, Bere, *to bray*, *bawl*, *ſnort*, *neigh*. Teut. *beren*, ferociter clamare, more *urſorum*.

Beirth, Byrthe, *burden*, *incumbrance*, *charge*. Dan. *byrde*, byrth. Swed. *boerdo*, onus. Goth. *bairan*, portare, ferre.

Beiſtyn, *the firſt milk of a cow after calving*. Teut. *bieſt*, *bieſt-melck*, coloſtrum.

Beit, Bete, *to help*, *ſupply*, *increaſe*. Sax. *betan*. Teut. *beteren*, meliorare, emendare. It alſo occurs in the ſenſe of *abate*.

Bekk, Beak, *to curtſey*. Teut. *biegen*, in curvare, flectere, flecti; *bocken*, inclinare ſe.

Beloh,

Belch, explained *monſter*; perhaps the ſame with Elf.

Beld, *fought, contended.* See Bell; alſo *barked.* Teut. *bellen*, latrare.

Beld, *bald.* Teut.

Bele. See Bale, *flame.*

Be lenes, *leans* or *keeps to a ſide.*

Bell, *to fight.* Teut. *belghen.* Lat. *bello*, bellan, fighting.

Bellical, *warlike.*

Belling tyme, *pairing time, the ſeaſon when animals deſire to couple.* According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *belier*, a ram; q. *ramming time.*

Beltyne, Beltane, *May day*, (or in ſome parts of the country the 2d of May,) which in former times was celebrated as a feſtival over a great part of weſtern Europe. Charlemagne, when he impoſed new names upon the months, called May *wonne-maend*, menſis amœnitatis & gaudii. If the word *Beltyne* be of Teutonic origin, it ſeems to have nearly the ſame ſignification; from Teut. *baelen.* Dan. *bæler*, or *beyler.* Swed. *bæla*, amare, operam dare amori, ſcortari. Teut *boel*, amaſius, amaſia; *boel-ſchap*, amor;—& *tiin* for *tiid*, tempus, as it is not uncommonly written in ſome of the northern dialects.—Thoſe, on the other hand, who conceive the word to be originally Gaelic or Celtic, derive it from *Baal* or *Belinus*, the Sun, in honour of whom the Druids are ſaid to have celebrated a feſtival on the firſt of May; and Gael. *tien*, fire, i. e. *the fires of Baal.* In this language, however, the word ſeems to be occaſionally written *Beul-tighn*, which, it is ſaid, could not have happened if the latter part of it ſignified "fire." In the ſame tongue a more probable derivation might be found perhaps in *beolus*, vegetation; or *billiog*, the leaf of a tree, and *tighin*, coming; or *tine* for *tim*, time. On the firſt of May, ſays Bourne in his "Popular Antiquities," the juvenile part of both ſexes were wont to riſe a little after midnight and walk to ſome neighbouring wood, where they broke down branches from the trees, and adorned them with noſegays and crowns of flowers.

flowers. When this was done, they returned with their booty about the rifing of the fun, and made their doors and windows to triumph in the flowery fpoil. The after part of the day was chiefly fpent in dancing round a May-pole, which being placed in a convenient part of the village, ftood there, as it were, confecrated to the Goddefs of Flowers without the leaft violation offered it, in the whole circle of the year. This ufage, fays Borlafe in his account of Cornwal, is nothing more than a gratulation of the fpring feafon; and every houfe exhibited a proper fignal of its approach, to teftify their univerfal joy at *the revival of vegetation*." Schilterus in his Gloffarium Teutonicum, under the article *Betlid*, furnifhes an etymology of this difficult word confiderably different from any of thefe, and by no means unlikely to be the true one. He does not mention where *Betlid* is to be found, but informs us that in an authentic account de Epifcoporum exfequiis, (Ann. 816,) the following expreffion occurs, " & xxx. diebus, canonicis horis, expleto fynaxeos & feptem *beltidum*, Pater noftер pro eo cantetur, &c."— Schilterus here produces good reafons for rendering *beltidum*, pfalmorum; and fuppofes the word to have been originally *bet-lidum* or *betlied*, from Theot. *bet* or *bede*, preces, & *lied*, cantio, q. petitionary fongs. (Thus far Shilterus.) Now, *Beltane*, or as our celebrated antiquary would make it, *Betlied time*, co-incides almoft exactly with Rogation week or Crofs week, when fupplications were made with great folemnity for the bleffing of God upon the fruits of the earth; & in facris ædibus non fimul et unam melodiam, fed fingulæ fingulam per choros feparatim canunt; et quamcunque fuavius cantare facerdotes cognofcunt, illi ex veteri more aliquot vini conchos dari adjudicant. (*J. Boemus Aubanus*, p. 269.) The beginning of May being thus fo particularly diftinguifhed by public exhibitions of finging, (chiefly pfalms or petitionary hymns, we may prefume, from the nature of the feftival, and the fuperintendency of the priefts,) it feems not impro-

bable that the name of *Prayer-ſinging-time*, in Teut. Bet-lied-tide, by abbreviation *Belt-tid*, might be given to thoſe three days which came afterwards to be called in Scotland *Beltane*. See Taanles.

Bellomy, Bellamie, expl. *boon companion*. Fr.

Belly-blind, the name of a childiſh ſport, otherwiſe called *bide and ſeek*. Probably the firſt part of the word may have undergone ſome corruption.

Belyve, Blive, *by and by, in proceſs of time*. Norm. Sax. *bilive*, protinus.

Bemes, Bemys, *trumpets*. Bemyng, *reſounding*; from Sax. *beam*, tuba.

Ben, *inner apartment*, q. *be-in*. Teut. *binnan*, intus; *binnen-kamer*, locus ſecretior in penetralibus domus. The ſpeaker or object of diſcourſe, ſuppoſed to be in the kitchen or ſome other outward apartment.

Bendis, *bands, ribbands, fillets*. Teut. *band*, ligamentum. Goth. *bandi*, vinculum.

Benk, Bynk, *bench, ſeat*. Teut. *banck*. Dan. *benck*, ſcamnum; whence *banquet*—" vetus mos Francorum, remota menſa, in ſcamnis inebriari."

Benſel, *bang, to bang*, or *beat*. Teut. *benghelen*, fuſtigare.

Bennyſoun, Beneſon, *benediction, bleſſing*. Fr. *beniſſon*.

Benſhie, explained *Fairy's wife*. [Theot. *benz*, diabolus, from *bann*, bannitus, excommunicatus.]

Bent, *a kind of coarſe graſs, a field covered with coarſe graſs, barren upland incapable of improvement*. Teut. *biendſe*, juncus, ſcirpus. Sicut *juncus* a jungendo, ita *biendſe* a *binden*, ligare.

Berber, *barberry*. Lat. *berberis*.

Bere. See Beir, *violent outcry*; alſo uſed as a verb. Berand, *crying aloud*.

Bergane. See Bargane, *fight*.

Berhedis, explained *bears heads*; and *bare heads*.

Berial, Beile, Beryel, *the beryl ſtone*, or *ſhining like the beryl*.

Berrand. See Bir, *whizzing*, or *whirring noiſe*.

Bertane, Bartane, Brettane, *Britain*.

Berth, explained *vigour*. [Iſl. & Swed. *baerde*, rage.] See Bir.

Bertré,

Bertré, q. Bere-tré, *bier*. Teut. *baere*, feretrum.
Berun, *blood-berun*, i. e. *blood-ſhot*; from Theot. *beren*, exhibere; *birin*, parit; or *bernen*, inflammare.
Beſandis, *byzants*.
Beſeik, *beſeech*. Teut. *ver-ſaeken*, ſolicitare.
Be-ſene, *adorned*. Well be-ſene, *fair to the ſight*.
Beſene, *buſy*, *occupied*, *active*. Fr. *beſongne*, buſineſs.
Beſmottrit, *be-ſpattered*. Sax. *beſmytan*, maculare. Goth. *bi-ſmait*, unxit.
Beſyne, Byſene, Byſim, *whore*, *baud*. Teut. *baeſinne*, amica.
Betacht, Betaught, *delivered*, *committed*, *recommended*. Sax. *be-taecan*, tradere.
Bethleris. See Beidlers, *beadles*, *meſſengers*.
Betrayſit, Betreſyt, *betrayed*. Betryſs, *betrays*.
Betrumpe, *to deceive*. Teut. *trompen*, fallere; *trompe*, crembalum, a thing of no value.
Bevel, *to ſlant off in bewing*; from Teut. *beughel*, curvatura; *beughelen*, arcuare.
Beverand, *ſhaking*, *nodding*. Teut. *beven*, contremere.
Beuch, Bew, *bough*. Beuchit, Bewit, *having boughs* or *branches*; alſo *bowed*, *crooked*. Teut.
Beuk, *book*. Teut. *boeck*, liber.
Beuk, *did bake*. Teut.
Bew, *good*. Fr. *beau*.
Be-waffyt, Be-waiffit, Be-wavyt, *driven by*, or *on the waves*; *toſſed about*; from Teut. *be-weghen*, commovere; *waeghe*, fluctus.
Be-went, *by-gone*, *by-paſt*. See Wend.
Be-wit, *known*. Teut. *wittighen*, ſignificare, prænuntiare.
Be-wry, *ſurrounded*, *wreathed about*; q. *be-wreathed*; alſo *to pervert* or *diſtort*.
Bid, *to offer*. Teut. *bieden*, offerre, præbere.
Bid, *to invite*, *to command*. Teut. *bidden*. Goth. *bidian*, rogare, precari, poſtulare.
Bid, Boot, *muſt*, *ought*; q. *be-ought*.
Bide, *to dwell*, *to abide*; from Teut. *beyde*, manere.
Big, *barley*. Dan. *byg*, hordeum.
Big, *to build*. Sax. *bicgan*. Dan. *bygger*, condere. Biggyns, *buildings*. Goth. *bauan*, ædificare.

Big,

Big, *large*, chiefly in respect of height. [Fris. *haeg*, altus; q. *bi-heg*.]

Bigly, *large*, *bulky*; from Big.

Biggonet, *linen cap*, *mutch*, *bonnet*; dimin. of O. Eng. *biggin*, from Fr. *beguin*, velum capitis.

Bikker, *wooden dish*. Dan. *begere*. Teut. *beker*, poculum. Matth. x. 42.

Bilge, Bulge, *gibbosity*, *the swelled* or *protuberant part*. Sax. *bolged*, tumidus.

Billit, *billed*; "braid billit ax," *axe with a broad face*; from Sax. *bille*, rostrum, promuscida, aciculum; or, according to Ruddiman, *shod with iron*, from Sax. *bill*, chalybs, arma.

Bink. See Benck, *bench*, *seat of judgment*.

Bing, Binne, *a temporary inclosure* or *repository made of boards*, *twigs*, or *straw ropes for containing grain*, *or such like*. Teut. *benne*, quasi *bende* vel *binde*. Sax. *binne*, præsepe. Dan. *bing*, cumera, all from Goth. *bindan*, ligare.

Birr, Beir, *noise made by the flight of birds or of an arrow*. Birrand, *flying swiftly with a noise*; ex sono conficta.

Bird, *damsel*, *bride*. Sax. *bridde*, pullus; *bryd*, sponsa. Goth. *bruths*, nurus.

Birk, *birch*. Teut. *berck*, betula.

Birle, *to drink heartily*, *to carrouse*, *to expend in drinking*; perhaps from Sax. *birlian*, haurire.

Birn, *to burn*, *to shine*. Goth. *brinnan*, ardere.

Birn, *a burnt mark*.

Birns, *the stalks of half burnt heather*.

Birneist, *burnished*, *polished*, *scraped*. Fr.

Birnye, Byrnie, *corslet*, *habergeon*. O. Fr. *brugne*, *brunie*, thorax, lorica. It may also signify a *helmet*, from Sax. *brynn*, galea.

Birsle, *to parch*, *to harden by heat*. Fr. *brusler*.

Birsys, *bristles*. Birssand, *trifling up*. Birssie, *briftly*. Dan. *byrst*, seta.

Birth. See Beirth, *burden*.

Bism, Byism, *abyss*, *deep pit*. Fr. *abysme*.

Bismyng, Byisming, expl. *guzzler*, *sot*.

Bismyre, Bysmere, expl. *bawd*; q. *blissomer* or *blythsumer*,

ſumer, catuliens. To go a bliſſoming, catulire, (*Junius.*) Sax. *blithſian*, lætari, gaudere. Iſl. *blida*, blandities; or connected perhaps with Teut. *baeſinne*, amica. Ruddiman offers Sax. *bi-ſmer*, contumelia; & *bi-ſmerian*, polluere.

Bittil, *beetle.*

Bla, *blue, of a colour between black and blue, livid.* Teut. *blauw.* Theot. *blae*, cæſius, lividus.

Bla, Blaucht, *wan.* Teut. *bleych*, pallidus; from *bley*, plumbum.

Black-mail, Black-money, Black-rents, *ſum of money paid annually to a perſon of name and power allied with moſs-troopers or robbers, for protection.* See Mail.

Bladder, Blather, *to ſpeak inarticulately, to ſtammer.* Teut. *blaeteren*, blaterare.

Blain, *mark left by a puſtule.* Sax. *blegene.*

Blairand, *roaring, crying.* Teut. *blaeren*, mugire.

Blait, *ſhame-faced, baſhful.* Teut. *blaet.* blax.

Blaitie-bum. See Battie-bummel, *ſimpleton.*

Blan, *ceaſed*, or *has ceaſed.* See Blin, *to ceaſe.*

Blanchart, Blanchyt, *white, bleached.* Theot. *bleichen*, albeſcere.

Blandit, *blended.*

Blaſterand, *bluſtering.* Teut. *blaeſent*, flare.

Blaw, *to blow.* Blawn, *blown.* Sax. *blawan*, flare.

Blé, Blie, *colour, complexion.* Sax. *bleoh*, color.

Bledoch, *butter-milk.* Gael.

Bleiryt, *ſuffuſed with tears.* See Blairand, *crying.*

Bleis, Blyſe, *blaze.* Sax. *blaſe*, fax. Theot. *blaſma*, flamma.

Blent, Blenkt, *viewed, glanced*, (uno obtutu); *ſhone.* Teut. *blinken*, ſplendere. Theot. *blich fiure*, ignis, fulmen.

Blin, Blyn, *to ceaſe.* Blynt, *ceaſed.* Sax. *blinnan*, ceſſare; alſo *blind.*

Blink, *a light* or *ſhining of ſhort duration.* Teut. See Blent.

Blithe. See Blythe, *chearful.*

Bloik, *miſchievous contrivance, ill turn.* Teut. *bluygi*, inſidiæ.

Blunk,

Blouk, explained *steed.*
Blout, *naked, deserted.* Belg. *bloot.* Theot. *blot,* nudus.
Blude, Blod, *blood, kindred.* Goth. *bloth,* sanguis.
Blunket, *pale blue*; perhaps any *faint or faded colour*; quasi *blanched.*
Blunkit, Blinkyt, *injured by mismanagement, or by some mischievous contrivance.* See Lunkyt.
Blyth, Blithe, Bleith, *chearful, merry.* Sax. *bleithe.* Teut. *bliide,* lætus, hilaris. Isld. *blidhnissu.* Goth. *bleiths,* misericors, deliciæ.
Bol, Boal, *little amorie* or *closet.*
Bode, *offer from a buyer to a seller, tender.* Teut. *beodan,* offerre. See Bud.
Bodin. See Bowdin, *provided.*
Bodle, *sixth part of a penny English*; so called from Bothwel, the mint-master.
Bodum, *bottom.* Teut. *bodem,* fundum, fundus.
Bod-word, Boid-worde, Bodwart, *message.* Sax. & Belg. *bode.* Swed. *bu,* nuncius.
Body, (contemptuously or familiarly,) *person.* Teut. *bode,* famulus, famula.
Bodyis, Boddice, *a woman's corset.*
Bogil, *apparition.* Teut. *bokene.* Dan. *spoegil,* spectrum, phantasma, larva. Matth. xiv. 26. According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *gobeline.*
Bois. See Boss, *hollow.*
Boist, Boast, *to threaten, to frighten with menacing words or gesture.* [Sax. *beotian,* minare.]
Boit, *boat, butt* or *cask.*
Bok, Bowk, *to reatch, to belch.* Sax. *bealcan,* ructare.
Boldynit, Boulnyt, Bowdenit, *swelled, tumid.* Boldynand, *swelling.* Bolnys, *swells.* Teut. *bolghe,* fluctus maris, unda. Dan. *bulner,* to swell.
Bolme, *pole, beam.* Belg. *boom,* arbor.
Bolnyt. See Boldynit, *tumid.*
Bone, *boon, gift, grant.* Sax.
Bonk, *bank.*
Bony, *pretty, handsome, beautiful*; may perhaps have some affinity with Swed. *bona,* recolere; & Dan. *bøner,* to make clean; or Teut. *boelinne,* amica, amasia, q. *boelnigh,* amabilis. See Bowdin.

Borch,

Borch, Borgh, Borrow, *security, bail, pledge, pawn.* Teut. *borghe*, fidejussor, compromissor. Theot. *borg, borgen*, fidem habere, fidem dare.

Bordeil, *brothel.* Teut. *bordeel*, prostibulum.

Bos, Bofs, Boifs, *hollow.* Teut. *buyse*, fistula, tubus.

Boffis, *large leathern bottles.* O. Fr. *bouts.*

Boft. See Boift, *to threaten.*

Bot, Botand, *but, without, except.* Teut. *moreover.*

Bote. See Bute, *compensation, amerciament.*

Botlefs, Buteles, *what cannot be remedied, unavailing.*

Botinys, *buskins.* Fr. *botine*, cothurnus.

Bow, *yoke.* Teut.

Bow of ky, *a fold of cows.* See Boucht.

Bowbert, *idle, laizie;* also *dastard, coward, drone.* Teut. *bollaerd*, homo futilis, fabulator.

Boucht, Bught, *fold, small sheep-fold.* Teut. *bucht, bocht*, septum, arvum inclusum. It is also used as a verb.

Bowdin, Bodin, Bowyn, Boun, *furnished, provided, arrayed, equipped, armed.* Teut. *boedel, boel*, supellex, dos, facultates. *Boun* as a distinct word, according to Ruddiman, from Sax. *abunden*, expeditus; and this from *bindan*, ligare. See Boun.

Boukis, *bodies, carcases.* Boukit, *bulky;* from Teut. *bayck*, venter.

Bow-kail, *cabbage;* q. *bol-kail;* from Teut. *bol*, globus.

Boukein, *a washing of cloathes.* Theot. *bucken*, lavare; *boocken*, tudere, pulsare, batuere.

Boun, *going, moving;* q. *bowing*, now *bending.* Whither are you *boun?* Whither are you *bowing* or *bending* your way? See Bowdin.

Bounit, *tended, went.* Fr. *bondir, to bound, to move quickly*; perhaps allied to Sax. *fundan*, adire. See Found. Ruddiman refers it to Sax. *abunden* & *bindan*, ligare; and so explains it *prepared, arrayed.*

Bountith, *extra wages* or *compensation, what is given from "bounty," besides what is due by contract.*

Bour, *retired apartment.* Teut. *buer*, casa, tugurium. Sax. *bure.* Dan. *buur*, conclave.

Bourik,

Bourik, *a ſmall bower*, or *but*. See Bour. Bourach is elſewhere explained *cloſe together, in a heap, ring, or circle*.

Bourd, Borde, *jeſt, mock*. Teut. *boerde*, jocus, ſcomma.

Bouſe, *to drink plentifully*. Teut. *buyſen*, poculis indulgere.

Bowſtowre, explained *an inſtrument of war*.

Bowſum, *pliant, yielding, accommodating, hearty, blyth*. Sax. *bouſum*, tractabilis, flexibilis; hoc a *bugan*, flectere.

Bowy, Bowie, *tub*.

Bowt, *bolt, arrow*. Teut. *bout*, ſagitta capitata.

Bowtyt, *bolted, ſprang, darted*.

Boyis, *wood*. Teut. *boſch*, ſilva.

Boytour, expl. *bittern*.

Bra, Brae, Bray, *ſide of a hill, declivity*. Teut. *bergh*, mons. Ruddiman heſitates between Sax. *bracan*, conterere; and Fr. *braye, un fauſſe braye*, voce caſtrenſe, qua ſuccinctum valli ſignificatur.

Brade, Braid, *broad, patent, intelligible*. Goth. *braid*. See Abrade.

Brade, Braide, *to brod* or *brog, to force, drive, impell, to produce or occaſion a ſudden motion; to ſtart*. Hence it has been expl. *to aſſault, to awake*. Scand. *brod*, a ſharp point. Sax. *a-brædan*, exerere.

Brades, *reſembles, appears like*; from Swed. *brae*, indolem vel formam gerere.

Brag-wort, *mead, a beverage made from the dregs of honey*. Wel. *bragod*.

Braird, *firſt ſprouting of corn*. Sax. *brord*, frumentum novellum.

Braik, *brag*.

Braithfull, *violent, ſharp, wrathful*; from Iſl. *baerde*, rage.

Braithlie, Braithfully, *wrathfully*.

Brak, Brake, *brakkiſh, ſalt*. Teut. *brack*, ſalſus.

Brand, *ſword*.

Brander, Brandreth, *gridiron*. Teut. *brander, brandroede*, fulcrum focarium.

Brandevyn, *brandy*. Teut. *brandwiin*, vinum cauſticum, vel ardens.

Brane-wod,

Brane-wod, *wood for burning*. Teut. *bern-hout*, *bren-hout*, lignum inflammabile. [Dan. *braende-torf*, turf for fuel.]

Brane-wod, *brain-mad*. See Wod, *mad*.

Bran new, *fire new*, *quite new* (according to H. Tooke,) *as from the fire*. Teut. *brand-niew*, recens ab officina; or rather from Teut. *brauwe*, comptus, bellus, ornatus; q. *braw-new*.

Brangillis, *brandishes*, *shakes*. Fr. *branler*, vibrare.

Brangill, Brangle, *to wrangle*, *to contend*, or *quarrel*; seems to be only a variation of *vrangle*, *wrangle*, the former being still a common manner of pronounciation. [Fris. *wranten*, *wrantlen*, mussitare, litigare. Teut. *brabbelen*, rixari, altercari.]

Brank, *to dress gayly*, *to bedeck*. Teut. *proncken*, adornare, ostentare se; *braggheren*, lenociniis superbire; *braggaerd*, homo bullatus, elegans.

Branks, *a rude kind of bridle without bitts*. [Gael. *brangas*, a halter.)

Braseris, *bracers*, *bracelets*, *bandages*. Fr. *embrasser*.

Bratchet, Bratchart, *filly stripling*. Teut. *broedsel*, pullus; or q. *vretchet*, little wretch.

Bratt, *scum*.

Brattis, *rags*, *poor apparel*. Sax. *bratt*, panniculus.

Brattle, *noise*, *such as that which is made by a horse cantering*; also used as a verb.

Braw, *gay*, *bedizened*. Teut. *brauwe*, ornatus, bellus. Hence it is used to signify, *excellent*, or *excellently*.

Brecham, Breyghim, *horse collar*; may have originated from Teut. *berghen*, servare, salvare, tueri. The Gael. *braighdean*, is probably also borrowed from it.

Breckans, Brakens, *ferns*; perhaps from Sax. *brack*. Teut. *vrack*, vilis, rejiculus. [Gael. *raithneach*, filices.] So called, according to Skinner, because they are brittle. See Brokill.

Breder, Brether, *brethren*. Teut. *broeder*, frater.

Bree, Brie, Broe, *broth*, *soup*. Teut. *brii*, puls, pulmentum.

Breive, *letter*, *poem*, *a writing*. Teut. *brief*, scheda, epistola.

Breid, *subsistence, aliment, allowance of bread.* Theot. *broetban,* præstatio certa de pane; from *brod,* propriè fragmen panis.

Breikkis, *breeches.* Theot. *bruche,* braccæ. Tatian. *bruahahe,* crumena, zona, balteus.

Breme, *hot, furious.* Teut. *bremen,* ardere desiderio.

Brenning, *burning, fever, preternatural heat.* Brent, *burnt*; from Theot. *brinnen.* Goth. *brinno,* febris.

Brent brow, *high upright fore-head.* Swed. *brant.* Dan. *rankt,* præceps, upright, straight up.

Bretts, *Britons, British people.*

Brettys, *fortifications.* O. Fr. *bretesche,* from Teut. *bryttigan,* occupare.

Brey, *to terrify.* Sax. *bregan,* terrere.

Briddis, *birds.* Sax. *brid,* pullus.

Bricht, *young woman.* In the same sense are used the epithets *clear* and *fair*; yet this may be only a variation of *bride.* Goth. *bairht,* clarus.

Brie, (eye) *brow.* Theot. *brawo,* palpebra.

Brig, Brigue, *bridge.* Sax. *brug.*

Brim. See Breme, *fierce.*

Brint. See Brent, *burnt.*

Brissel. See Birsle, *to parch.*

Brissall, *brittle.* Otfrid. *bruzzi,* fragilitas.

Brifs, Briz, *to press,* or *compress.* Theot. *bressen,* premere, exprimere.

Brith for Frith, *peace, amity, friendship.* Teut.

Brittyn, Bryttin, expl. *to kill, to sacrifice.*

Briture, perhaps err. for Oritoure, *oratory.*

Broch, Brotch, *a narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomacher*; also *a clasp* or *breast-pin.*

Brochen, *oat-meal pottage, water gruel.* Gael.

Brod, Brog, *sharp point.* Swed. *brodd,* clavus calcei, *nail, sparrow-bill.*

Broddit staff, *staff with a sharp point at the extremity.* See Brod.

Brodemell, *brood, offspring.* Teut. *broeden,* incubare.

Brog. See Brod, *sharp point*; also *a rude kind of shoe.*

Brogh, Bruch, *luminous circle round the sun or moon*; from Teut. *borghen,* abscondere.

Brok,

Brok, *what is broken, remnant, fragments*. Theot. *bruch*, fragmen.

Brok, *badger*. Sax. *broc*, taxus, meles.

Brokaris, *bawds, pimps*; according to Skinner, quasi *procurers*. Others derive it from *break*, decoquere, quoniam soli decoctores ad hanc artem olim admissi sunt. *Rudd.*

Brokill, Bruckile, *brittle*. Belg. *brokel*, fragilis. Goth. *brikan*, frangere.

Brose, *fat broth poured upon oat meal*. Teut. *bruyt*, spuma, scum.

Browdin, Broddyn, *incited, hurried* or *hurrying on, eager*. "Brodding the oxen," *pricking them forward*; from *brod*, a point in the end of the goad: according to Ruddiman, from *brood*, because all creatures are fond of their young.

Browdyn, Broddyn, *clotted, defiled, foul, filthy*; from Teut. *brodde*, sordes, turpitudo.

Browdyn, Broddyn, *embroidered*; q. *embroydened*. Fr.

Brouliment, Bruliment, *broil, fray, quarrel*. Fr.

Brounyis, *a kind of Fairies* or *spirits*; now become so rare, says Ruddiman, that not one is to be found to tell us the reason of their name. "Perhaps, continues he, their hard labour, (for they were mere drudges,) made them of a tawny or *brown* colour, as their kindred may have been named Fairies from their fairness." It seems not unlikely, however, that the name of *Brounyis* may have some affinity with Swed. *bry*, vexare, turbare; or have been originally synonimous with the Scand. *dwerghs* or dwarfs, a class of fairies who were famous for the manufactory of *brands* or *swords*; q. *bruniers*; from Swed. *bryna*, ensis; *bryna*, cote acuere. See Roun.

Browstare, q. Brewster, *brewer*.

Bru, Broe. See Bree, *broth*.

Brude, *child, young man, son*.

Brudy, *broody, prolifick*; both from Teut. *bruyden*, incubare.

Bruke, *to possess, enjoy*. Teut. *bruycken*, uti, frui: Theot. *bruch*, usus.

Bruke, Brook, *to bear, suffer*, or *endure*.
Brukkil. See Brokil, *brittle*.
Bruse, Broose, *tumultuous race at a country wedding*; commonly from the house of the bride to that of the bridegroom. Teut. *broesen*, to rush like a hurricane.
Brusit, expl. *embroidered*. Brusury, *embroidery*.
Brute, *report, fame*. Fr. *bruit*. Theot. *gibreitan*, publicare.
Brydal, *marriage feast*. Teut. *bruyd-loft*, *brydloppa*. Tat. *brutlousti*, convivium nuptiale. According to another derivation, *bride-ale*.
Brybour, *rascal, thief*. Fr. *bribeur*, dishonest beggar.
Brynstane, q. *burning stone, sulphur*; now corrupted to *brimstone*.
Bub, Bob, *blast, storm*.
Buckie, *the name of a shell fish, a sea snail*.
Buks, Boks, *corner teeth*; whence *buck-teeth*.
Bud, *bribe, gift, proffer*. See Bute.
Budge, *a bow*. Teut. *booghe*, arcus.
Budge, *to move*, perhaps originally *to bow* or *bend*; from Teut. *buyghen*, flectere, arcuare; of which *Boun* may be the participle; q. *bowing*, *budging*, or *bending*, analogous to the common expression "bent his way." Fr. *bouger*, movere.
Buge, Bouge, explained *lambs fur*; whence perhaps *budget*.
Bugill, *bull, bullock, ox*.
Bugil, *bugle-horn*. Gael. *buaigheal*, translated *a cow's bust*; *buachail*, cow-herd, shepherd. Notwithstanding this apparent analogy, it is not unlikely that the derivation may be from Teut. *boghel*, curvatura, semi-circularis.
Buith, *booth, shop*. Theot. *bothe*, taberna mercatoria.
Buist, Boist, *box*. Fr. *boiste*. Swed. *boessa*. Teut. *busse*, repositorium.
Buit. See Bute, *compensation*.
Buller, *to move like the tide when it meets with resistance*. Bullerand, *weltering*. Swed. *buller*, strepitus, tumult; *bulra*, to *boil*; from Teut. *bolghe*, fluctus maris.

Bulling,

Bulling, Buling, *boiling*. See Buller.

Bummil, Bombell, *drone-bee, idle fellow*. Teut. *bommele*, fucus. See Battie-bommel.

Bumbaized. See Baized, *confounded, foolish-looking*.

Bumbard, *cannon, bomb*. It is also expl. *silly* or *idle fellow*. See Bummil.

Bumbee, *the large field*, or *humble bee*. Teut. *bommele*.

Bundin, *bound*. Goth. *bundans*. vinctus.

Bun-wand, perhaps *bull-wand, bull-rush*, or *loch-reed*.

Bun-wede, *bind-weed*.

Bunker. See Bancour, *fixed bench* or *seat*.

Burdinseck, (*corrup*. Ybur-pananseca,) "*the thift of sa meikill meat as ane man may bear upon his back in a sack*." *Skene*. The original was probably *Y-burdananſack*.

Burd-alane, expl. *solitary bird*. Were the word, however, to be read *burdal-ane*, a very different, and perhaps the true meaning might be conjectured; from Fr. *bordell*, (originally) domuncula.

Burde. See Brude, *child, son*.

Burdoun, *pike-staff, bröggit-staff, pilgrim's staff*. Fr. *bourdon*. See Brod.

Burdoun, *drone of a bag-pipe*. Fr. *bourdon*, bombilatio, utriculi canori majortubus.

Burdowyis, according to Andro Hart's edition of Barbour, *burgesses*; possibly, however, it may signify *men armed with burdouns* or *pikes*; from old French *bourdonnasses*, hollow lances.

Bure, *bore, did bear*. Teut.

Burell, Bureile, Burlie, *boorish, rustic, rough*. Theot. *buren*, rustici. It may also signify *eminent, conspicuous*. Teut. *burlich*, excelsus, excellens.

Burgeon, *bud, shoot*. Fr.

Burlie-man, *one of a burough jury*; quasi, *burrough-law-man*, or perhaps *boor-law-man*; from Theot. *baur*, rusticus.

Burn, *brook*. Sax. *burn*, rivus. Goth. *brunna*, fons.

Burneis, Birneis, *to scrape* or *polish, to burnish*.

Burnet, *of a brown colour*. Fr. *brunette*.

Burrie, (Burry dog, Vol. I. p. 101.) *plaintif*; perhaps *injured*

injured or *aggrieved*. Fr. *bour*, boorish. Explained by Lord Hailes *rough*. See Burell.

Bus, Busk, *bush*. Theot. *busch*, boscus, silva.

Buschement, *ambush*, *party lying in ambush*.

Busk, Buss, *to dress*, *array*, *equipp*; originally perhaps *to deck with flowers* or *bushes*. Dan. *busk*, bush. Swed. *buska*, viburnus, flores.

Bust, Boost, *tar mark upon sheep*, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name.

Busteous, Bustuous, *boisterous*, *unpolished*, *fierce*, *huge*. Teut. *biister*, immanis, ferus.

But. See Bot, *without*.

Butiene, *booty*. Teut. *buyten*, prædari.

Butt and ben, *outer and inner apartment*; i. e. *be-out* and *be-in*. Butt denotes commonly *the kitchen*; *outward* from the room, but yet *within* the house. *But*, used in the kitchen, denotes that part of the cott-house which serves for a byre or stable. Teut. *buyten*, extra, foras.

Bute, Boit, Beit, *gift*, *inducement*, *bribe*, *satisfaction*, *compensation*, *remedy*. Theot. *busse* or *butte*, pœna parti læsæ & privato debita, restitutio damni.

Buttok mail, expl. *some kind of rent paid to the church*.

By, *besides*, *beyond*; *unless*, *except*.

Byce, *baize*, *a sort of warm woollen cloth of open texture*, *flannel*. Teut.

Byde, *abide*, *stop*, *tarry*. See Abade.

Byghe, *garland*, *crown*; from Teut. *buyghen*, flectere.

Byke, Byik, *swarm*, *band*, *troop*. See Batch.

Bynge, *to curtsey*.

Bysene. See Besyne, *whore*.

Bysmere. See Bismyre, *bawd*.

Byming. See Bismyng, *guzzling sot*.

Bysprent, Be-spread, *over-spread*. Belg. *be-sprenghen*, aspergere.

Byss, Bizz, *hiss*; ex sono.

Byssy, Besie, *busy*. Teut. *besig*, occupatus.

Bystour, *boisterous person*. See Busteous.

C.

Ca, Caw, *call, to call*; alſo *to drive* or *force*; in this ſenſe correſponding with Swed. *kora*, agere.

Cabir, *rafter*. Gael. *cabar*, a lath.

Cace, Cais, *chance, accident*. Fr. *cas*.

Cache, Caiche, *to catch*; alſo to *ketch*, *toſs* or *throw*.

Cadows, *caddas, ſcrapings of linen rags*. Gael. *cadas*, cotton. Fr. *cadas*, appears to have nearly the ſame ſignification.

Cag, *keg, ſmall barrel*. Swed. *kogge*, cadus.

Cagear, Cadyer, Cadger, *a carrier*; from Swed. *korge*, a creel, q. *corger*. Ruddiman makes it *ketcher*, becauſe his wares are much ketched or toſſed about in the carriage.

Cahutis, *ſmall apartments, private cloſets*. Teut. *kaiute*, a cabbin. Expl. alſo by Ruddiman *windings* and *turnings*; from Fr. *cabot*, the rut of a cart wheel.

Caidgie, Caidſhigh, *frolickſome, wanton*. Dan. *kaad*, incontinent; *kaad-hed*, lechery. Teut. *koddigh*, facetus, jucundus.

Caif, *cave, chaff; tame*, q. *captivus*.

Cail, Kale, *colewort, cabbage*; alſo *broth* containing either of theſe or other pot herbs. Dan. *kaal*, braſſica.

Caik, *ſtitch, ſharp pain in the ſide*. Teut. *koeck*, obſtructio hepatis.

Caikfumler, an opprobrious appellation applied to ſuch a perſon, as is deſcribed in Vol. III. p. 220. It is alſo expl. *toad-eater*, ſynonimous with Teut. *koecketer*, naſtophagus.

Caim, *comb*. Teut. *kam*, pecten.

Caim, *creſt*. Teut. *kam*, criſta, apex.

Caip, *cope, cover*, the uppermoſt of any thing. Teut. *kappe*, culmen, projectura, &c.

Caip, *to kep* or *catch*. Teut. *kippen*, intercipere, capere.

Cald, *cold*. Dan. Iſl. & Goth. *kald*.

Caller,

Caller, Callour, *cool, fresh*. Isl. *kalldur*, frigidus.

Callant, *boy, lad*. Fr. *galand*, nebulo. [Teut. *kallant*, cliens.]

Calsay, *cawsey, street, pavement*. Teut. *kassie*, via strata.

Calsuterd (ships), perhaps *caulked*, or having the *seams* done over with some unctuous substance. Lat.

Cammerage, *cambrick*. Teut. *kameriick-daek*.

Cammerage, *party belonging to, or occupying the same chamber*.

Campioun, Kemper, *champion, hero*. Teut. *kampioen*. Dan. *kamper*. Sax. *kempa*, athleta.

Campy, *bold, brave, heroicall*. Teut. *kamperlick*, athleticé.

Camscho, Camschol, (Camow,) *flat-nosed, having a distorted or ill proportioned countenance*. Teut. *camuys-achtigh*, flat-nosed. Gawin Douglas uses Camy also in the sense of *rugged*, asper. [Celt. *cam* curvus.]

Camstairie, *riotous, quarrelsome*; q. *gram-stirrigh*; from Teut. *gram*, asper, iratus; and *stieren*, instigare.

Camy, Camow. See Camscho, *ill-proportioned*.

Can, for Gan, *began*; so also in the same sense Could, for *goud* or *begoud*.

Cankerrit, Cankert, *passionate, crabbed*; rectius *carkered*, from *Cark*.

Cannikin, *little cann* or *small vessel*.

Canois, Canos, *gray, gray-haired, white*. Fr.

Canny, *mild, gentle, well-doing, prudent, cautious*; originally perhaps the same with *candid*; or analogous to *ganand*. See Gane.

Cant, *canty, lively, merry*. [Sax. *cantic*, canticum.]

Cantel, *fragment*. Teut. *kanteel*. Fr. *eschantillon*.

Cantel, *head*. Teut. *kant*, summitas.

Canteleins, Cantropes, *incantations, charms*.

Cap, *cup*. Swed. *kappe*, poculum.

Cappit, *captious, ill-natured*; also used for Schappit, *shaped*; for Skappit, *escaped*; and for Keppit, *met with, encountered, seized*; according to Mr Pinkerton, *stupid*.

Cap,

Cap, Chappe, Coape, Kaip, *mantle, cloak, loose linen frock* or *gown without sleeves*, commonly worn by ecclesiastics. Swed. *kappa*, pallium.

Caprowsie, Chaprousie, a *short cloak furnished with a hood*. Swed. *karpus*. Teut. *kapruyn*, cucullus humeralis. The latter part of the Sc. word may, however, have some reference to the colour.

Capuschyne, *capuchin, cloak*. Teut. *kappotien, kappootken*, palla muliebris.

Capyl, Kapyl, *horse, mare*. O. Fr. *kaval*, equus. Gael. *capul*, equa. Lat.

Cappernytie, *person of a captious temper*.

Caryl, *song, to sing*. Caralyngis, *singing by a number of voices*. Fr. *garioller*, cantillare.

Carde, Caird, *tinker, vagrant artisan*. Gael. *ceard*, originally perhaps a maker or mender of wool *cards*.

Care, *to rake up, to search for*. Swed. *kara*, colligere. Teut. *karen*, eligere.

Cark, *sordidness, avarice*. Teut. *karig*. Swed. *karg*, sordidus, parcus; *kargbet*, avaritia. Sax. *carc*, cura. It is also used for *cargo*.

Carkat, *necklace, carkanet*. Fr. *carcant*, monile.

Carl, Karle, *clown, rustic*. Teut. *kaerle*, rusticus, homo; vir fortis & strenuus, qualem fuisse Carolum primum Saxones scribunt. Hence he was called Karle magnus, latinized to Carolus. The term *Carl* always implies an advanced period of life.

Carling, *woman, old woman*. See Carl.

Carlyk, Carlich, *vulgar, unpolished*. Sax. *ceorlic*.

Carlyngs, expl. *pease boiled on Care-Sunday*; the first before Palm-Sunday.

Carne, Kairn, (Gael.) *a rude monument*; a heap of stones, piled up commonly on the top of mountains. Swed. *karm*, pluteus, repository.

Carp *to speak* or *write with acuteness*, or *in a satirical manner*; *to recite, to talk*. [Lat. *carpo*.]

Carrail, *the town of Crail in Fyfe-shire*.

Cartis, *cards*. Teut. *kaerte*, charta lusoria.

Carvel, Kervel, *a kind of boat* or *sloop*. Teut. *kareveel*, navis vectoria.

Carybald, Cnarrybald, *grumbling* or *crabbed old fellow*. Swed. *knarrog*, surly. Dan. *knurpotte*, old grumbler. Teut. *knarren*, stridere, frendere, grunnire.

Caser, Kaesar, Cæsar, *emperour*, *king*.

Cassyn, Casten, *cast*, *fallen*; *annulled*, from Fr. *casser*, quassare.

Cast, *four*. Swed. *kast*, quatuor.

Castis, *contrivances*, *efforts*, *arts*. Swed. *kasta*, immutari.

Castellan, *keeper of a castle*. Castellwart, *governor of a castle*.

Castocks, *stalks of cole-worts* or *cabbage*; q. *kale-stalks*.

Cateing, *desiring the male*. Lat. *catulire*.

Catheryns. See Katheranes, *sturdy beggars*.

Catluke, Catcluke, *yellow*, or *birds foot trefoil*; so called from a fancied resemblance to the claw or foot of a cat. *Rudd.*

Catouris, *caterers*, *providers*. Teut. *kater*, œconomus.

Catyve, *caitiff*. Teut. *katiif*, miser, pauper; q. d. captivus vel cattivus.

Cave, *to separate corn from the chaff*. Teut. *kaven*, ventilare paleas.

Cavie, *hen-coop*. Teut. *kevie*, cavea, cage.

Cavillis, now commonly pronounced Keuls, *lots*; also expl. *responses of oracles*. Teut. *kavel*, sors in divisione bonorum, funis sortis vel distributionis. This latter definition of Kilianus seems formed for the purpose of introducing the "funis" or *cable*, which probably had no concern in the business. Ruddiman supposes the word to be synonimous with Sax. *keawel*, a basket; from which the lots may have been drawn, as they were by the Romans from an urn. He also mentions the Lat. Barb. *cavilla* (clavicula) i. e. talus, Teut. *kote*, "quo crus pedi jungitur: hæ autem cavillæ seu tali antiquitus videntur apud nostrates in usu fuisse pro sortibus." In this way *keuls* seem to be the same with *cutts*, which Ruddiman defines *cuttings of straw*. See Cutts.

Cauf, *chaff*. Teut. *kaff*, palea.

Cawpes, Calpes, a kind of *black-mail*; defined by Skene "ane gift quhilk a man gives to his maister, or to onie other man that is great in power and authoritie,

tie, for protection against free-booters." He offers no conjecture with respect to the derivation. Perhaps it has some affinity with the Gael. *calpach*, a young cow, which may have been a common assessment, or rate of assurance. Theot. *gaba*, donum, munus; *gabel*, donarium, vectigal.

Cawk, *chalk*. Teut. *kalck*, calx.

Cavel, Kavel, *quarrelsome fellow*. Teut. *kiiver*, alterca-tor. Mr Pinkerton defines it *scoundrel*.

Cedule, Schedule, *copy*, *draught*. Fr.

Celsitude, *highness*. Lat.

Censing, *fumigating with incense*; quasi, *incensing*.

Chaftis, *cheeks*, *chops*, *jaws*. Swed. *kest*, maxilla.

Chaffery, Chap-wares *shop-wares*, *articles of merchandize*.

Chakkis, *gnashes*, *snaps*, *snatches*; ex sono.

Chalmer-glew, *chamber-glee*, *chambering*, *secret wantonness*. See Glew.

Chalous, perhaps for Chalouns, *calves*. Teut. *kalven*, vituli.

Champ, *to chop*. Teut. *kappen*, incidere.

Chancy, *that hath a good chance*, *lucky*.

Chanoun, *canon*, *canonicus*.

Chap, *to knock*. Teut. *kappen*, incidere.

Chap, Chop, *shop*. Sax. *sceop*, gazophylacium.

Chapes, Chaps, *customers*, *young fellows*.

Chapes, *shapes*, *customs*. "According to the *chapes* of the country;" (Regiam Majestatem,) *according to the fashions*, *forms*, *or shapes of the country*.

Chappin, *chopin*, *a measure of two English pints*. Fr.

Chapit, Chaipyt, *escaped*.

Char, Chair, Schair, Skair, *to shear*, *cut*, or *pierce*. Teut. *scheren*. Dan. *skare*, tondere, cædere.

Char, a-Char, on Char, *a-jee*, *on the hinges*, *half shut*. Teut. *harre*, cardo.

Charris, *turns as a door upon the hinges*.

Charbukil, *carbuncle*.

Chard, Schaird, Chairyt, *sheared*. See Char.

Charie, expl. *formal*, *wary*. Sax. *cearig*, sollicitus. Teut. *karigh*, tenax, parcus.

Charle-wayne, Charl-wan, *the constellation Ursa Major*.

Chasty,

Chasty, *chastise*. Chastiand, *chastising*.
Chat thé, *hang thyself*. Cant. *chat*, gallows.
Chattels, *goods, moveables*, originally *cattle*; the Fr. *chatel* and Belg. *kateyl*, being at one period synonimous. Sax. *ceatta*, things.
Chaud-mellè, *rencounter, broil*. Fr.
Cheis, *choose*. Teut. *kiesen*, eligere.
Chekere, *chess board*. Ft. *echecs*. Teut. *schach-spil*, ludus regius, five, ludus latrunculorum.
Chekere, *exchequer*. Fr. *eschiquier*.
Chenyé, Cheinyé, *chain*. Fr. *chaine*.
Chepand, Cheipand, *chirping, squeaking with a small voice*; ex sono.
Chesoun, Cheffoun, *blame*. O. Fr. *enchoisonner*.
Chevelrus, *courageous, devoted to chivalry*; from Fr. *chevalerie*, ordo, fortitudo, decor equestris.
Chevisance, *acquisition*; from *achieve*.
Cheveron, expl. *armour for the front of a horse*. Fr.
Chide. See Schyde, *to split* or *cleave*.
Chield, *young fellow, lad*; commonly used with a view of disparagement, if no epithet is coupled with it; whereas, in its more ancient form of Child it denotes *a young gentleman* or *knight*, corresponding with *infans* in the times of Chivalry. Teut. *kind*, puer.
Chirk, Jirg, *to make a grating noise*. Sax. *cearcian*, stridere.
Chirle, Chirm, *to chirp like a sparrow*. Sax. *cyrm*, clamor.
Chirt, *to squirt* or *send forth suddenly*.
Cholle, *jole, jaw, cheek*. O. Eng. *chawes*, maxillæ.
Choller, *double chin*.
Chymmeris, Chymmis, seems to mean *trowsers*, or *breeches*. [Fr. *jambiere*, leg-harness.]
Chymmis, Chymes, *houses or cottages standing separately*. Teut. *hammeys*. Dan. *hiemmes*. Fr. *hameaux*, hamlets. According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *chemise*, indusium.
Chymour, expl. *a cymar, a light gown*.
Chyne, Kyne, *cows*; so written for the sake of alliteration.
Ciftrews, Ciftews, *Cistertian monks*.

Citinar,

Clag, Klag, *complaint.* Teut. *klagte,* incusatio.

Clag, *to clog, to adhere.* Claggy, *unctuous matter which has the power of adhering.*

Claggok, *a dirty wench; besmotted with mire.* Teut. *claddegat,* puella sordida.

Clahynne, *clan, tribe.* Goth. *klahain,* parvuli.

Claik-geese, *barnacles,* "anas bernicla." *Lin.* See H. Boyce's account of them Vol. II. p. 69.

Clairty, Clarty, Clatty, *clotted, clogged with mire.* Teut. *klottert,* coagulatus. Sax. *cleot,* pittacium.

Clais, *cloathes.* Sax. *clathas,* vestes.

Clank, *sharp blow, or the noise thereby produced.* Teut. *klanck,* clangor, sonitus.

Clatter, *to talk idly.* Teut. *klateren,* strepere.

Claucht, *seized suddenly,* as a hawk seizes with its claws; from Teut. *klawe,* unguis. See Cleik.

Claver, *clover.* Teut. *klaver,* trifolium.

Claver, *to talk nonsense.* Ger. *klaffen,* garrire, effutire; *klæffer,* nugator. Teut. *knabbelen,* altercari, mussitare.

Cleid, *cloathe.* Cled, *cloathed.* Cleiding, Cleithing, *cloathing.* Teut. *kleed,* vestes; *kleeden,* vestire.

Cleik, *hook of crooked metal*; also *to catch as with a hook.* Teut. *kleyen,* inuncare.

Cleir, *fair one, young woman.*

Cleket, *the catch* or *fastening*; in O. Eng. *a key.*

Clekk, *to hatch* or *breed.* Teut. *klocken.* Sax. *cloccan,* glocire. Clekkin, *brood, progeny.*

Cleip, Clyp, Clepe, *to name* or *call.* Sax. *clepian.*

Clene, Clein, *quite, entirely.*

Clergie, Clairgy, *learning,* i. e. *a knowledge of reading and writing.* In England, if a person convicted of felony could read a portion of the Psalter, ut clericus, he was pardoned; which privilege was called "benefit of clergy."

Clerk, *priest, learned man, one who could read and write.* Teut. *klerk,* clericus, scholasticus.

Cleuchis, Clewis, *opposite rugged banks.* Sax. *cluth,* cautes, collis; *clough,* rima vel fissura ad montis clivum vel declivum.

Clever, *to climb.* Teut. *klaveren,* sursum reptare.

Cleyng, for Cleyding or Cleiding, *cloathing, dress.*

Clint,

Clint, *hard or flinty rocks.* Clinty, *flinty.* Sax. *clyne,* metallum, maſſa.

Clippie, *talkative woman.* [Teut. *klepel,* lingua campanæ, lingua loquax.]

Clippis, corruption of *eclipſe.*

Clippis, *embraces, holds faſt; a pair of hooks or grappling irons linked together.* Sax. *clippan,* amplecti.

Clock, *to cluck.* Teut. *klocken,* glocire.

Clok, *beetle;* ſo called from its ſhining like a bell. Sax. *clucga,* campane. Teut. *klocke,* aes campanum.

Cloſs, Cloſe, Cloce, *incloſure, narrow way.* Teut. *kluyſe,* clauſura, locus anguſté concluſus.

Clowis, *claws.* See Cluf.

Clowit, Clewit, *made of clews, woven.* Teut. *klouwe,* glomus.

Clowis. See Cleuchs, *rugged banks.*

Cloude for Clout, *rag.* Sax. *clut,* pittacium.

Cloys, *cloiſter.* Teut. *kluyſe,* clauſtrum.

Clud, *cloud.* Cluddy, *cloudy.* Cluddit, *clouded;* q. *coagulated.* [Teut. *klotteren,* coagulari; *klotte,* maſſa.]

Cluf, Cloif, Cluve, *hoof, claw;* from Teut. *kluyve,* unguis.

Clure, Clour, *ſwelling occaſioned by a ſtroke on the head.* Teut. *knorre,* tuberculum, nodus. It is alſo, but rarely, uſed in the ſenſe of *dimple.*

Clute, *half of the hoof of any biſulcated animal.* See Cluf.

Clum, Clamb, *did climb.* Clummen, *climbing.* Teut.

Co-arctit, *forced.* Lat.

Cockernony, *woman's head-dreſs.*

Cod, *pillow.* Sax. *codd,* pera.

Cod-wair, *pillow-ſlip;* from Cod; & Sax. *wair,* retinaculum.

Coffe, expl. *cheat;* from Fr. *covin.*

Coffe, *to purchaſe, to trade.* Teut. *koopen,* emere, mercari. Goth. *kaupoth,* Lu. xix. 13. negotiamini: whence *to cowp.*

Coffe, (Pedder,) *hawker, pedlar, petty dealer.* Teut. *koop-vaerder,* mercator peregrinus.

Coffing, *coffer;* from Sax. *coffe,* vel *cofa,* cavea; q. *cavina.*

Cog,

Cog, *milking-pail.* [Ger. *kauch*, vas cavum. Dan. *kaag*, a trough. Teut. *koggen*, celox, cymbula.]
Cogle, *to shake, as when placed in an unsteady posture.* Teut. *koeghel*, globus.
Coif, Cove, *cave.* Teut. *kouwe*, cavea.
Coil, *coal.* Teut.
Coische, *coach.* Fr. *coche.* Teut. *koetse.*
Collatioun, *conference, interview.* Lat.
Colly, Colley, *shepherd's dog.*
Combure, *burn, inflame.* Lat.
Commend, *commentary.* Lat.
Commendis, *benefices "in commendum."* Lat.
Comparge, *lineage, kindred.* Fr. *com-parage.*
Complene-song, Compline, *the last of the canonical hours*, or *from nine to twelve o'clock at night.* Fr. *complie.*
Complexioun, *connections, associates, party.* Lat.
Con, expl. *the squirrel;* and transl. *sciurus.*
Conable, *possible;* q. *can-able.*
Condyt, *letter of safe conduct;* also *conduit, passage.* Teut. *condayt.*
Confits, *sweet-meats.* Teut. *konfiit*, confectura.
Conneis, Vol. III. p. 457. perhaps *passports;* *from* Fr. *conge;* q. *conjeys.*
Constrie, Consistory, *ecclesiastical court.*
Contake, *contest.* O. Eng. *conteck, conteke.*
Contirmont, *backward, contrary way.* Fr.
Contrer, expl. *mischief.*
Convyne, Covyne, *agreement, paction, convention.* Lat.
Conquest, *acquisition, acquired by force, fraud*, or *industry.*
Convoy, *trick, to bring to pass, to persuade.* Fr. *convier*, invitare, persuadere.
Coop, *large cart.* [Teut. *kopf*, dolium, navigium.]
Cop, Cob, *spider, selfish malignant fellow.* Teut. *kop*, araneus.
Cop, *cup.* Teut. *kop*, scyphus; also *a coffin.* See Coop.
Copill, *to join, to unite.* Teut. *koppelen*, nectere.
Copper, *cup-bearer;* from *cop*, cyphus.
Coranach, *funeral song; mournful cry.* Gael. *coranach.*

Corbie,

Corbie, *raven*. Fr. *corbeau*.

Corbulyè, *a kind of leather*. Fr. *cuir-bouillè*, fine dréſſed leather.

Corce. See Cors, *croſs*, *body*.

Cordenouris, *ſhoe-makers*. Belg. *kordewaenier*, ſutor.

Cordowan, expl. *Cordova* or *Spaniſh leather*; may alſo mean *tanned leather*, from Teut. *touwen*, coria perficere, the term *cordowan* being ſtill commonly applied to a particular part of the tanned hide of a horſe. Probably the Scottiſh cordwainers dealt but little in Spaniſh or Morocco leather.

Corfe, Cruſe, Cruve, *but*, *temporary ſhade*; q. *courhof*. See Cour.

Cor mundum, *the firſt words of a Roman Catholic prayer*.

Corncraik, *land rail*; from its cry of *craik* or *crex*.

Cors, *croſs*, *market place*. Swed. *kors*, crux.

Cors, *human body after death*. Lat.

Cors-preſant, *a mortuary or funeral gift to the church*; in recompenſe, as was pretended, for any tithes that had been omitted or with-held by the deceaſed; ſynonimous with O. Eng. *ſoul ſkott* or *ſoul-portion*.

Corſſy, *large bodied*; from Cors.

Corwyn, Corvyn, *a kind of leather*. See Cordowan.

Cos, Coſs, *to barter* or *exchange*. Sax. *ceoſan*, eligere; q. *to chooſe alternately*.

Coſh, *ſnug*, *quiet*, *free from interruption*. Fr. *coy*, quietus.

Coſie, *warm*, *comfortable*. [Fr. *couſſineux*, pulvinatus.]

Coſtay, *to coaſt*, *to ſail or go by the ſide of*.

Coſtlyk, *coſtly*, *magnificent*. Teut. *koſtelick*.

Cote, *cottage*. Teut. *kot*, caſa, tugurium; *kutt*, tegumentum.

Cotter, *cottager*, *poſſeſſor of a cote or cottage*.

Cotys, *coats*, *pettycoats*. Fr. *cotte*, *a coat* or *frock*. See Cote.

Covanis, ſuppoſed to mean *gueſts*.

Covatyſe, *covetouſneſs*. Fr. *convoitiſe*.

Coverit, *recovered*.

Couchit, *inlaid*, *was delivered*. Fr.

Coudie, Quiddy, *ſmall wooden chamber-pot*.

Could, *did*; ſometimes apparently for *begoud*, began.

Coulpit,

Coulpit, expl. *ſeized on.* [Fr. *cueillir*, carpere.]
Counter, *encounter*; *to encounter.*
Coup, *cup*; alſo *a ſort of waggon.* Teut.
Cour, *to crouch, to ſit crouching.* Fr. *couver.* Wel. *cwrrian*, in talos deſidere.
Courché, *covering for the head.* Fr. *couvre-chef.*
Courers, Curers, *covers*, [diſhes.]
Couth, Couthie, *affable, complacent.* Sax. *cuth, cutha*, notus, familiaris.
Cow, *a cutting or ſlip of a plant or diminutive ſhrub*; alſo *to cut* or *crop.* Fr. *couper.*
Cow, *to intimidate, to keep under.* Iſl. *kuga*, ſubjugare, ſupprimare; whence perhaps Cowart, *coward.*
Cowar, *collar, neck-lace, chain.*
Cowclink, *harlot, looſe woman.* [Teut. *kocklinck*, juvenca.]
Cow-hubby, *aukward fellow, one who hobbles or moves about like a cow.* Teut. *hobben*, ſaltare, motare. According to Ruddiman, the word ſignifies *cow-herd*, from Scot. *hobby*, coarſe apparel.
Cownand, Counant, *covenant.* Fr. *convenant.*
Cowndyt. See Condyt, *ſafe conduct.*
Cowp, *to exchange* or *barter.* Teut. *koopen*, mercari.
Cowp, *to overturn, to overſet.*
Cow-ſchot dow, *ring dove.* Sax. *cuſceote*, palumbus.
Coy, *quiet, ſnug.* Fr. *koy*, quietus; whence Coſh.
Coydyoch, Coidyoch, *an opprobrious name applied to a woman*; perhaps *witch.* Gael. *cailleach*, old woman.
Crack, *to converſe, to chat, to boaſt.* Fr. *craquer*, ſtrepere.
Cracklins, *refuſe of tallow.* [Teut. *hard biſcuit.*]
Craig, crag, *neck, throat.* Teut. *kraeghe*, ingluvies.
Craik, *to importune.* Teut. *krackeelen*, litigare, altercari.
Crait, *large baſket, hamper.* Teut. *kratte*, corbis.
Crame, Craim, *a merchant's booth, ſhop* or *ſtall.* Teut. *kraem*, cadurcum, taberna ſive capſa rerum venalium.
Cramerie, Craimery, *mercerie, goods for ſale.* Teut. *kraemerie*, merx.
Crammaſie, *crimſon* or *ſcarlet cloth.* Teut. *krammeſiin*, veſtis purpurea, oſtrina, coccinea.

Cramp, Crample, *to ramp, climb,* or *curl like tendrils.* Fr. *grimper.*

Crank, *infirm, weak, in bad condition.* Teut. *kranck,* infirmus.

Crap, Crappin, *crop, ſtomach.* Teut. *krop,* ingluvies.

Crap, *did creep.*

Crote. See Crait, *baſket.*

Craw, *to crow*; Crawin, *crowed.* Teut. *kraeyen,* cornicari.

Craw, *crow.* Teut. *kraeye,* cornix.

Crawdoun, Cravant, Craven, *an infamous name underſtood to mean a coward.* In a criminal trial by battle the vanquiſhed perſon declared his ſubmiſſion by pronouncing aloud the word *Craven.* If the accuſed was reduced to this neceſſity, he was deemed guilty, and immediately hanged. If the accuſer, he was declared infamous. The word may be derived from Sax. *craſian.* Iſl. *kreſia,* poſtulare; & Scand. *ande,* anima, ſpiritus.

Creil, *baſket, hamper*; *to place in a baſket or hamper.* Ir. *kril,* corbis, arca.

Creis, Creſs, *to curl, rumple, wrinkle.* Creiſit, *rumpled, wrinkled.* Teut. *kroeſen,* criſpare.

Creiſit, *crazed, crazy, whimſical.* Teut. *be-kroeſen,* ebrius.

Creiſche, corr. of *greaſe.* Fr. *graiſſe,* pinguedo.

Crine, *to ſhrink.* Teut. *kleyneren,* diminuere.

Crippel, Curpil, *crupper.* Teut. *kroppier,* poſtilena.

Cro, (Regiam Majeſtatem) expl. *aſſythement.* Celt. *cro,* cows. [Swed. *crona,* corona.]

Crok, *old ewe.* Crokkys, *old ewes.* Teut. *kroongie,* ovis rejecula, cadaver. O. Eng. *crone.*

Crok, *to ſuffer decay from age.* See the preceding article. The derivation, however, may be from Teut. *krochen,* gemere; or *kroken,* curvare.

Cronie, *tippling companion.* [Teut. *kroeghen,* potare, inebriari; *kroegher,* caupo.]

Crounar, Crowner, *coroner.*

Crounel, *little crown*; dimin. of Croun.

Croup, *berry.* Craw-croops, *crow-berrys.* Sax. *crop,* uva.

Crouſs,

Crouſs, *bold, confident.* Fr. *courrou x.*
Crowdie, *thick gruel.* [Teut. *kruyd*, herba.]
Croyne. See Crune, *to ſing in a low tone.*
Cruell, *keen, inflexible.*
Cruells, *kings evil.* Fr. *ecrouelles*, ſtrumæ.
Cruke, Crook, *chain with a hook at the lower end.*
Cruke-trie, *beam upon which the crook is fixed over a kitchen fire.*
Crummie, *name of a cow.*
Crufie, *crucible, melting pot;* alſo *lamp.* Swed. *krus*, urna.
Crune, *to hum* or *ſing in a low tone.* Teut. *kreuen*, gemere. Iſl. *krian*, ejulare, mugire.
Cruves, *hurdles*, uſed in rivers for the catching of fiſh. Teut. *korf*, hamper.
Cruve, *hovel, poor habitation.* Swed. *krypa*, caſa.
Cryle, *dwarf.* Teut. *kriel*, parvulus, pumilus.
Cubiculair, *chamber-companion, perſon belonging to the bed-chamber.* Fr.
Cuck-ſtule, Cogg-ſtule, Cucking-ſtool, *the pillory, ſtool of repentance*; or, more properly, *a ſtool upon which petty offenders were firſt ſecurely placed, and afterwards immerſed in water*, commonly ſome ſtinking pond. This chair of penance was alſo called *the timbrel* or *trebuchet*; and by the Saxons *ſceanſing-ſtole*, ſella urinatoria in qua rixoſæ mulieres, &c. The origin of the more modern term is probably to be found in the Teut. *kolcken*, ingurgitare, from *kolck*, gorges, vorago, vortex.
Cuchill, expl. *a grove* or *ſpecial place of reſidence*; from Fr. *couche*, lectus, ſedes.
Cuddie, *aſs*; originally perhaps a diminutive of Cuddy.
Cude, *frolickſome.* Belg. *kout*, prattling, jetting.
Cudeigh, *bribe, preſent.* Gael. *cuid*, a ſhare, or part.
Cuitchouris, *gameſters, gamblers*; alſo *ſmugglers*, thoſe who lie in wait to carry on ſome [illegible] Fr. *coucheur*; or perhaps from Teut. *kuyl*, [illegible], a [illegible]bical bone uſed as a die.
Cullum, Callum, *vagina*; alſo a part of the [illegible] Lat. Barb.
Cullage, *habit, figure, or ſhape of body*, [illegible] *birth*

from *colour*. According to Lye, from Hib. *culaigh*, veſtis, veſtitus.

Culmes, or Culmez, expl. *a culmuſh* or *club*. Swed. *kul-pæc*, a knotty cudgel.

"To mak debate he held in til his hand,
Ane rural club or culmez in ſtede of brand."
G. Doug.

Culreach, "*a cautioner left be him quha repledges a man fra ane court to his awin court*," as a ſecurity that juſtice ſhall be done to the complainer; corruption of Sax. *gildan-redd*, arrha.

Culroun, *cullion, raſcal, one of the rabble, contemptible fellow*. Fr. *couille*, expl. a lubberly coward; and the common termination *roun*. q. v.

Culyé, Cullyé, *to cully, to impoſe upon, to "gull."*

Cummer, Kimmer, *goſſip*. Fr. *compere, commere*.

Cummer, *encumbrance; to encumber*. Fr. *encombrer*.

Cun, *to taſte*. Swed. *kænna*, guſtare.

Cun, *to give* or *acknowledge*. Swed. *kænna*, & Sax. *cunnan*, agnoſcere.

Cun, *to know, to learn, to teach*. Sax. & Goth. *kunnan*, ſcire, noſcere, cognoſcere, agnoſcere. Swed. *kunnig*, peritus; whence perhaps Canny.

Cunnand, *knowing, intelligent*. Goth. *kunnands*, ſciens.

Cunning, *covenant*; from Fr. *convenir*, to bargain.

Cunyé, *coin*. Fr. *coigner*, ſignare monetam.

Cunyé, Coyné, *corner*. [Fr. *coin*, angulus.]

Curling, *a game played on the ice*, in ſome reſpects reſembling Quoits.

Curlurous, expl. *churliſh*.

Curne, *a grain of corn*; uſed for *a ſmall parcel*. Teut. *korn*. Goth. *kaurno*, granum.

Currough, *a ſkiff* or *canoe*. Gael. *currachan*. The Teut. *karrake* is defined "navis majoris genus."

Curs, *to excommunicate*. Curſing, *excommunication*.

Curtil, expl. *ſluttiſh*. See Clarty.

Cure, *care, anxiety, trouble*. Lat.

Curie, abbreviation of *inquiry*; alſo uſed for *curing*.

Curſché, Curche, *head-dreſs, kerchief*; Fr. *couvrechef*.

Curſoure, Cuſſare, *ſtallion*. Fr. *courſier*, charger.

Cuſtroun,

Cuſtroun, *pitiful fellow;* literally, perhaps, *a taylor* of the loweſt order, *a botcher.* Fr. *couſtourier*; or q. *cuiſtre-roun,* from Fr. *cuiſtre,* a college pedant, and the common termination *roun.*

Cutts, *lots.* To draw cutts, *to draw lots*; from Teut. *kote,* talus, aſtragulus. Lat. Barb. *cavilla,* a ſmall cubical bone, which ſeems to have been much uſed in gambling and other affairs of chance, before the invention of dice. According to Ruddiman, Cutts are ſo called from their being commonly cuttings of ſtraw.

Cutchouris. See Cuitcheouris, *gamblers.*

Cute, *ankle.* [Teut. *kuyte,* ſura.]

Cuttie, *ſhort, little.* Gael. *cutag,* a ſhort ſpoon.

Cutty-gun, *ſhort tobacco pipe.*

Cutty-ſtule, *ſtool of repentance, a ſhort-legged ſtool.*

Cutty, Kittie, *wanton wench.* Swed. *katig,* ſly, cunning. Gael. *cutag,* a young, or (rather) little girl.

Cuſché, Cuſſé, expl. *armour for the thighs;* from Fr. *cuiſſe.*

Cuvine. See Covyne, *combination, covenant.*

D.

Da, *doe*. Sax. *da*, dama femella.

Dablet, Daiblet, perhaps *imp of hell devil's get* or *bairn*.

Daffin, Daffery, *foolery, play, playing*; q. *gaffin*, from Teut. *gabberen*, nugari, jocari; or *gachelen*, cachinnare.

Daft, *playful, foolish, mad*. See Daffin. Junius would seem to connect these words with Dan. *doffuen*, ignavus, iners, torpidus, between the primary sense of which (*deaf*) and the Scot. signification, there can be no analogy. See Dowf.

Dag, *thick fog, mist*. Dan. *taag*.

Dagonis for Dragounis, *dragons*.

Daigh, Daeuch, *dough*. Teut. *deegh*, farina subacta.

Daimen, expl. *rare, now and then*.

Daintè, *kindness, hospitality*. See Daintith.

Daintith, *dainty, delicacy, rarity*. O. Fr *dain*, delicatus. Sax. *thenian*, madidare, mactefacere.

Daif, Deve, *to deafen*. Teut. *doof*, surdus.

Daifit, Daifenit. See Dofenit, *damaged, decayed*.

Daker, Dockar, *to toil as in job-work, to labour*. See Darg, from which it probably has been formed.

Dale. See Dele, *part, division*, or *district of a country*, as Tweed-dale, Annan-dale, &c. from Teut. *deyl*, pars, partitio; corresponding with Sax. *scire*, share. Or perhaps, according to Ruddiman, *valley, plain*, especially *on the side of a river*; from Teut. *dell*, vallis, lacuna, lacus; in some of these districts, however, not many *valleys* are to be found.

Dams, *game of draughts* Fr. *dames*.

Dammyss, Dammeis, *damage*. Fr. *dommage*.

Dampne, *to damn* or *condemn*; a species of orthography which was common in the Latin of the middle ages.

Dan, *Lord, Sir*; equivalent to the Span. *Don*, and O. Fr. *Dam*, all from Lat *dominus*.

Dander, *to saunter about in a listless manner*. Fr. *dandiner*. Teut. *danten*, ineptire.

Danders.

Danders, *the ashes from a smith's shop.* Goth. *tandian*, accendere.

Dang, *struck, overcame, drove.* See Ding.

Danskyn, *Danish.*

Dant, Danten, *to tame* or *subdue.* Danted, Dantenit, *tamed, subdued.* Dantenit hors, *a horse that has been broke.* Fr. *donter*, domare, tractare.

Dantoun, expl. *to daunt* or *affright.* See Dant.

Darg, *days-work, task;* contracted from *day-wark.* Teut. *dagh-werck*, pensum.

Dargeis, Dergeis, *dirges, funeral songs*; from the frequent repetition of the Lat. *dirige* in the burial-service. Dirge is also used for *moral poem.*

Dass, *that part of a hay stack which is cutting down for immediate use*; so called perhaps from its resemblance to a Deiss or *seat.*

Daver, Daifer, *to stun with a blow on the head.* Teut. *daveren*, contremere, contremiscere. Isl. *doffe*, stupor.

Davel, Devel, expl. *a stunning blow.* See Daver.

Daw, *sluggard, lazy idle person*; from Teut *daghen*, prorogare in alium diem; q. *a postponer.* According to Ruddiman, from *dowy*, dull.

Daw, *to dawn.* Teut. *daghen*, diescere.

Dawache of land, *a plough-gate*, or *as much as could conveniently be laboured in a season by an eight oxen plough.* It seems to have been common for eight husbandmen to club an ox a piece to make up this formidable draught. Dawache seems evidently connected with Teut. *daghwand*, modius agri; versus, id quod uno die arari aut verti potest; from *dagh*, dies; & *wenden*, vertere.

Dawt, Daute, *to fondle* or *cherish.* Dan. *dægger*, *to nourish* or *bring up.*

Dawtie, *favourite.* Dan. *dægge*, a darling.

Dayis darling; Vol. II. p. 154. perhaps *darling of my days.* [Teut. *duyse*, concubina.]

Days, Daes, *does.* See Da, *dama femella.*

Dé, *die.* Deand, *dying.* Deit, *died.*

Debait, *battle, to fight.* Fr. *debat*, pugna.

Debonare, *courteous, gentle.* Fr.

Decoir,

Decoir, *to decorate.* Fr.
Dedal, Dede, Deith, *death;* the firſt, q. *dead-ill.*
Dedeinye, *to deign;* the *de* being here a ſuperfluous prepoſition.
Dedeinye, *to diſdain.* Fr. *dedaigner.*
Dee, Dey, *dairy-maid, houſe-keeper.* Swed. *deya,* œconoma. Sax. *theowe,* famula, ſerva, ancilla.
Deface, *to confound* or *diſgrace.*
Defaid, *faded, diſgraced.* Fr. *defait,* fine colore.
Defound, *to pour down.* Lat. *defundere.*
Degeſt, *grave, compoſed.* Degeſtlie, *ſedately.* Lat. *digeſtus.*
Deject, *to throw out, to diſplace.* Lat.
Deil, *devil;* from Lat. *diabolus.*
Deir, Dere, *to annoy, injure, wrong, trouble, vex.* O. Teut. *deren, deyren,* nocere, officere, obeſſe, urgere.
Deir, Dere, *injury, wrong, annoyance, diſtreſs.* O. Teut. *dere,* nocumentum, diſplicentia.
Deir. See Dere, *to pity.*
Deir, expl. by Mr Pinkerton *daring.*
Deis, *a long maſſy ſeat or bench, furniſhed with a back,* and deſtined for the uſe of the principal perſonages at an entertainment. Before the *deis,* upon a raiſed or ſlightly elevated part of the floor, was placed *the great dining table,* which by Chaucer and other ancient writers is frequently alſo called *the deiſs.*—Laſtly, the word was confined, particularly by the French, to *the conopy (dais)* which was ſuſpended over the whole of the table and benches. It is not eaſy to determine which of theſe was the original ſignification of the word;—probably the firſt, as *deiſs* continues ſtill to be the name given to *a long ſeat built againſt a wall,* and alſo to that part of a hay-ſtack which is cutting down for daily uſe, from its reſemblance to a ſeat of that deſcription. In other Teutonic dialects, however, the word is more frequently defined *table;* and the origin, in either of the two ſenſes, may perhaps be found in the Teut. *dooſe,* or Dan. *de eſke,* a cheſt, which in early times might ſerve, as at preſent in cottages, either for a

ſeat

ſeat or a table. The Fr. *dais*, canopy, is derived by Wachter from Teut. *decken*, operire.

Dele, *ſhare, diviſion, part*. Teut. *deyl, deel*, pars, partitio, diſtributio. Goth. *dail*, pars. According to Bede, uſed in this ſenſe by the Brit. Scots of his time. The word, however, is evidently of Teutonic origin, and probably belonged to the Peyhts.

Dele, *to deal* or *divide*. Goth. *dailjan*, dividere, dare.

Deleirit, for *delirious*, which had not then been formed.

Delf, Delfe, *grave*. Zel. *delve*, fovea.

Delfe, *to delve* or *dig, to bury*. Teut. *delven*, fodere, defodere, infodere, inhumare. Delfen, Dolven, *delved, buried*; from Zel. *delve, dilve*, fovea.

Deliver, Delyver, *to deliberate, to determine*. Delyverance, *deliberation, determination*. Fr. *deliberer*, decernere.

Deliverly, *reſolutely, ſpeedily, nimbly*. Fr. *deliberè*, fixus.

Demayne, *domain*. O. Fr. *demayene*, dominium.

Demane, Demayn, *to dwell, to remain*. Lat. *manere*.

Demane, Demayn, *to maltreat, injure*; from Teut. *mancken*, mutilare; *manck*, mancus.

Deme, *dame, mother*; in a quarrel, *miſtreſs, jade*.

Deme, *to cenſure, to condemn, to paſs judgment on*. Teut. *doeman*, cenſere, judicare, damnare; *doeme*, judicium.

Dempt, *judged, cenſured*. See Deme.

Dempſter, Deimſter, *officer who pronounced the judgment of a court of law*. Teut. *doemer*, judex.

Demelle, *engagement, rencounter, joining in battle*. Teut. *mellen*, conjungi.

Denk, *ſpruce, gaudy, neatly dreſſed*. [Dan. *dynniker*, to whiten or plaiſter.]

Denude, *to diveſt*. Lat.

Dene, Dean, *dell, any low ſituation*, eſpecially if covered with trees or bruſhwood; which, before the country was cleared, was frequently the caſe between two oppoſite banks. The meaning is now more contracted in *Den*; from Teut. *dell*, lacuna.

Dent, Dint, *dimple*; alſo expl. *engraven*. See Dint.

Dens-men, perhaps *Danes* or *Daniſh pirates*.

Depairt, *to distribute*. Fr. *departir*, distribuere.
Dépesche, Depeche, *to dispatch*.
Deplome, *to unfeather*. Fr. *plumer*.
Deray, *merriment, noise, disorder, tumult*. Fr. *desroy*, in opposition to *arroy*, equipage, order; *arroyer*, ordinare, in ordinem digerere.
Dere. See Deir, *hurt*; with several other significations.
Dere, *any untamed quadruped*. Teut. *dier*, animal, bestia, fera.
Dere, Deir, *to pity*. Teut. *deren*, miserari, misereri. Deir me, *miseret me tui*.
Derene. See Dereyne, *contest*; *to contend*.
Dereyne, Derene, Derenye, *contest, decision*; *to contend, to decide a controversy by force or argument*. Fr. *desrener*.
Derf, *active, vigorous, bold*. Swed. *dierf*. Isl. *diarfur*, audax; *dierst*, presumptuously. Teut. *derven*, audere, audaciam adhibere; from *Deir*, fera.
Derfly, *vigorously, boldly*. See Derf.
Dergat, *target, shield*. Sax. *targa*, clypeus.
Dern, *solitude, secrecy, private*. Sax. *dyrn*, *dearn*, occultus, secretus.
Dern, *to hide, to retire*. Sax. *dearnan*, occultare. Gaw. Douglas has *derne* or *dereyne*, in the sense of *behold*.
Dert, Vol. I. p. 51. perhaps *earth* or *soil*.
Descans, *descant*, a term in music.
Desmelle, Dysmelle. See Demelle, *contest*.
Destrenyeit, expl. *distracted*.
Det-bund, q. Death-bound, *predestinated, bound by fate*; also simply *indebted*, or *duty bound*. Fr. *detto*.
Detruse, expl. *to detract*.
Deval, Devail, Awail, *to descend, to hurry down, to fall*. Fr. *devaler*, avaler. Lat. B. *devallare*, descendere, from *vallis*; as *montre*, montare, ascendere, from *mons*.
Devall, Devald, *to cease* or *stop*. Without devald, (or devalding,) *without ceasing*. Devalds, *ceases*; q. *defails*; from Fr. *defaillir*, defici aliqua re.

Deve,

Deve, *to render deaf by noise, to deafen.*

Devyse, *device, appointment, legacy*; also *to dispose of.* Fr. *deviser.*

Devyse, *to tell, to narrate*; analogous to Teut. *wiismaken*, injicere aliquid in animum; or rather *bewiizen*, docere, ostentare.

Devode, q. Devoid, *to empty*, or *draw forth.*

Deyligate, *beautiful.* Dan. *deylig*, formosus; *deyligbed*, formositas.

Dicht, Dycht, *prepared, dressed, made ready, equipped, harnessed, furnished.* Sax. *dihtan*, parare, instruere; *adihtode*, dispositus, compositus, composuit. Hence it is also used in the sense of *composed* or *arranged a speech, discourse*, or *poem*, corresponding with Teut. *dichten*, sententiam dicere, componere carmen, dictare.

Dicht, Dycht, *to wype off nastiness, to cleanse*; from the same origin with the preceding.

Dichtings, *that which is wiped off*; also *the refuse.*

Dilatioun, Dellatioun, *delay.* Lat.

Dilp, expl. *daw, a taudry hussy.* [Swed. *dilka*, amasia.]

Din, *noise.* Dinsom, *noisy.* Isl. *dyn*, tono; *dunde*, tonui.

Ding, *worthy, honourable.* Lat. *dignus.*

Ding, *to strike, beat, throw, overcome in any kind of competition.* Sax. *dencgan.* Swed. *denga*, tundere, fustigare, to bang or thump. Teut. *dwingben*, cogere, urgere, domare. According to Ruddiman, from Sax. *thringen*, urgere, premere. See Thring.

Dink, corr. abbreviation of *decken*, decked. See Denk.

Dinle, Dynnel. See Dirling, *thrilling.* The word is also used in the sense of *tingle.*

Dint, Dunt, *blow.* Dyntis dour, *hard blows.* Dint also signifies *the impression made by a blow.* Sax. *dynt*, ictus.

Dinmont, Dimment, *a wedder in its second year*, or rather from the first to the second shearing. The word has perhaps some reference to the number of teeth; from Teut. *tand*, dens, vel *diien*, augeri; & mond, os.

Dird, Gird, *a blow*; also *to attack.* See Gird.

Dirdum,

Dirdum, *perillous play, noisy sport, uproar, squabble*; from Dird; or perhaps literally *deirdum*, from Teut. *deren*, nocere. [Gael. *durdan*, is expl. a groaning noise.]

Dirk. See Durk, *dagger*. Teut. *dolck*, sica.

Dirling, *thrilling, piercing, sharp*. Swed. *drilla*, perforare, terebrare. Sax. *thyrl*, foramen; also used for *tingling*.

Dis, *does*. Dis-na, *does not*.

Discretis, *discretion*.

Discourers, *discoverers, scouts*. Fr. *descouvreur*.

Diseis, *displeasure, vexation*; q. *dis-easiness*.

Disheryson, *disinherison, disinheriting*. Fr. *desherance*, hæredis defectio.

Disjoine, Desjune, *breakfast*. O. Fr. *desjune*, jentaculum.

Dispend, *expend*. Dispense, *expence*. Lat.

Dispituously, *unpitifully, without mercy*. Fr. *despiteux*, ad indignationem facilis.

Distrenye, Distrayn, *to seize* (goods) *for the benefit of a creditor*; also, *to distract*.

Disty-meiller, expl. *meal made of the last of the crop*; perhaps q. *dusty-melder*.

Ditt, *to stop up* (a hole.) Dan. *digter, tetter*, the same.

Dittay, *bill of enditement or accusation*; from Teut. *dichten*, dictare, commentari.

Divet, *a turf of an oval form, and thin all round the edge*; from Delve.

Dochly, expl. *duly*, but may also mean, *in an able manner*.

Docht, Dought, *could*. See Dow, *to be able*.

Docht, Dought. See Dow, *worth, consequence, value*.

Dochtie, Dowghtie, *powerful, valiant, worthy*. Sax. *dohtig*, fortis, strenuus, nobilis. Teut. *deghelick*, eximus, insignis, honestus. See Dow, *virtus*.

Dochter, Dother, *daughter*. Teut. *dochter*, filia.

Dodge, *to jog* or *trudge along*. Teut. *doggen*.

Doft. See Daft, *merry, mad*.

Dole, *a large piece*. See Dele

Dolent, *sorrowful, sorry*. Lat.

Dolf,

Dolf, Dowff, *dull, heavy, wanting ſpirit.* Dan. *doffuen,* deſes, ignavus. Iſl. *doffe,* ſtupor.

Dolly, Dully, Doolie, Dowie, *dolefull, dull, melancholy.* Fr. *dueil,* dolor.

Dollyn, Dolfen, *buried.* See Delf, *to bury.*

Dolp. See Dowp, *bottom.*

Dolphyne, *Dauphin,* eldeſt ſon of the King of France.

Dominie, *parſon, miniſter ;* from Lat. *dominus.*

Done, before a verb, forms the preterite tenſe ; as Done roun, *rouned* or *whiſpered.*

Dongyn, Dinged, *driven, forced.* See Ding.

Donk, *dank, moiſt.* Teut. *tagg,* ros.

Donſie, *dunce-like, dull, ſtupid.* Dan. *duncare,* homo plumbeus.

Dont, Dount. See Dint, *blow, ſtroke.*

Doop, Doup, *to dip, to immerſe in water, to baptiſe.* The Dooper, *the baptiſt.* Teut. *doopen,* mergere, immergere.

Dornyke, *damaſk, variegated curtains, carpets,* &c. originally made at *Tournay.*

Dorts, *fit of ſulkineſs.* See Dorty.

Dorty, *peeviſh, ſulky.* Teut. *trotſigh, tortigh,* contumelious, arrogant ; *trotſen, torten,* to provoke.

Dortyneſs, *ſulkineſs, peeviſhneſs, pride.* See Dorty.

Dortour, *dormitory, bed-chamber, apartment containing a number of beds.* Fr. *dortoir,* dormitorium.

Dote, *to imagine, rave,* or *act idly.* Teut. *dotten,* delirare.

Double, *copy of a writing.*

Doublit, *bent, bowed down, laid double.*

Douch-ſpere, Douze-Per, *the twelve,* or perhaps *one of the twelve peers of France,* who were appointed to be privy counſellors to the King ; or may allude to King Arthur's twelve knights.

Douce, Douſs, *decent, ſedate, ſteady, reſpectable, worthy.* Fr. *doux,* ſuavis.

Douk, *to duck, to dive.* Teut. *ducken,* conquiniſcere.

Doun-thring, *to fling down, to pull down.* See Thring.

Doure, *hard, inflexible, ſullen.* Lat. *durus.*

Dout, *danger, fear, apprehenſion.* Fr.

Dow,

Dow, Du, *dove, pigeon.* Theot. *douue*, columba.

Dow, *can.* Downa, q. Dow not, *cannot, am* or *is unable to.* Dowht, *could.* Dowghtna, *could not.* Teut. *doghen, deughen.* Theot. *diuhen, douchen, dohen,* prodeſſe, creſcere, decere, valere, probum eſſe, in pretio eſſe.

Dow, *worth, avail, value.* Teut. *doogh,* commodum, lucrum, virtus, decus, potentia, valor. In Belg. it alſo ſignifies ſalus, ſanitas, vigor. " Nocht o' dow, *of no value,* or *nothing of worth.*

Dowf, *ſad, void of animation or energy,* q. *deaf.*

Dowleſs, (more commonly) Thowleſs or Thawleſs, *void of energy.* Swed. *dugloes,* good for nothing. See Dow.

Dowerit night (Gaw. Doug.) *gloomy* or *ſable coloured night ;* from Teut. *doof-verwe,* color ſurdus vel auſterus. See Dowf & Fere. Or, according to Ruddiman, *dull, heavy, weary, drowſy,* from Scot. Durr, obſtupefacere ; which ſeems nearly allied to *Dover,* to ſlumber ; from Teut. *doofworden,* or Dan. *doever,* ſurdeſcere. That he was not, however, quite ſatisfied with this derivation, appears from his mentioning laſtly *dowy, dull* ; q. *made heavy.*

Dowf, *dull, void of animation.* Teut. *doof,* ſurdus.

Dowfart, *heavy* or *ſtupid fellow* ; from Dowf. [Teut. *doofhout,* lignum cariofum. Swed. *dufwen,* marcidus.]

Dowp, Dolp, *bottom, lower extremity, end ;* q. *depth,* from Goth. *diups,* profundus.

Dowy, Dowie, *dull* or *melancholy from ſolitude* ; probably the ſame with *dully.* See Dolly ; or from Dowf, q. *dowfie.*

Dovering, *ſlumbering,* in a ſtate between ſleeping and waking ; from Teut. *dowf-worden,* ſurdeſcere.

Doytit, Doilted, *ſtupid, ſuperanuated* ; from Sax. *dol,* fatuus Engl. *dolt.*

Dozenit, Daizyt, *chilled, decayed, impotent* ; rather perhaps from Teut. *eyſen,* gelare, than from the uſual derivation *duyſelen,* attonitum fieri.

Drable, Dragle, *to trail in the mire* ; q. *dreckle,* from Teut. *dreck,* ſordes.

Drakkyt,

Drakkyt, Drawkyt, *absorbed, attracted, drew up.* Teut. *trecken.* Isl. *draga,* trahere. It is also used in a passive sense for *drenched* or *soaked.*

Draff, *brewers grains.* Teut. *draf,* glumæ grani decocti, excussum sedimentum.

Dram, *discontented, sorrowful, sad*; slightly corrupted from Teut. *gram,* asper, iratus, stomachosus. According to Ruddiman, from Hib. *dramham,* ringere; or from Isl. *dramb,* superbia, fastus; *dramblaatur,* superbus; "because discontent and melancholy generally arise from pride."

Dram-lyke, probably the same with Dram, *discontented, sorrowful.*

Drame; "Induris bot ane *drame,*" *endures but as a dream.*

Drammock, Drummock, *meal and water,* commonly understood to be mixed raw; q. *crammock.*

Drap, *drop.* Drappie, *small drop.*

Drawk. See Drakkyt, *absorbed, drenched.*

Dré, Drie, *to suffer, to endure,* or *feel.* Sax. *throwian,* pati, from *threa,* afflictio, inflictio.

Dreich, *slow, hesitating, lazy, tedious.* A-dreich, *behind, at some distance behind.* Teut. *traegh,* tardus, ignavus, reses, deses.

Dreiffland, Dribbland, *drivelling, dropping in small quantity.* Teut. *druppelen,* stillare; *drooppel-pisse,* stranguria.

Dreik, *dirt, excrement.* Teut. *dreck,* sordes, stercus.

Dreip, *to drop.* Teut. *druypen,* stillare.

Drene, *drain, spout, conduit.*

Dress, *to apply, to manage.* Fr.

Drevill, Drivel, *to slumber, to sleep unsoundly.* Teut. *revelen,* errare animo.

Drew, *drop*; as Grew for Greek, &c.

Dribble, *to fall slowly in drops.* See Dreifland.

Drighten, *God, Lord* Sax. *drihten.* Isl. *drottin,* dominus; according to Wachter, from Teut. *drotna,* dominare; *drot,* populus. See Drotes, *nobles.*

Dring, *drudge, slave, mean wretch.* Thus it is also explained *miser, covetous person.* Dan. & Swed. *dreng,* servus,

ſervus, famulus; whence perhaps the termination *roun*, as in Culroun, Cuſtroun, &c. q. v.

Droddum, expl *the breech.*

Droggis, *drugs* in the ſenſe of *ſweet meats.* Fr. *drogues.*

Droich, Dreich, *dwarf.* Teut. *dwergh*, nanus, pygmeus, homuncio.

Drotes, *nobles, knights.* Swed. *drott*, heros. Teut. *drut, draut*, fiidelis, charus, amicus. O. Fr. *drut*, favori.

Droukyt, *drenched, ſoaked.* Sax. *on drugunge*, in aquoſo. According to Ruddiman, from Douk.

Droure, Drowrie, *gift, preſent, love token*; perhaps a corruption of Teut. *trow-rinck*, annulus pronubis, from *trowe*, fidelitas. Goth. *triggwo*, pactum. O. Fr. *drurie, druerie*, amitié, fidelité, amour. Ruddiman ſuppoſes the word to be the ſame with *dowry*, or *dower.* Fr. *douaire.*

Drum, *ridge*, or, (as ſome would rather have it,) *the back of a mountain.* Gael.

Drumly, *muddy, diſturbed.* Teut. *turbelen.* Fr. *troublé.*

Drumacke, Dramack, *meal and water mixed raw.*

Drunt, Strunt, *pet, ill humour*; from Swed. *drunt*, emanſor.

Drynt, *drenched, drowned.* Sax. *druncna*, madidus. See Drouk.

Dualm, Dwalmyng, *ſwoon, fainting, fit.* Teut. *bedwelmt*, defectus animo, exanimatus, exanimatio. According to Ruddiman, the ſame with *qualm*; from Sax. *cwealm*, mors.

Dub, *ſmall pool of water.* [Swed *dy*, palus.]

Dublaris, expl. *pewter diſhes of large ſize.*

Duddis, Duds, *rags.*

Duddie, *ragged, in rags, tattered.* Gael. *dudach*, ragged.

Duddroun, *a perſon in rags*; alſo expl. *a ſpectre.* See Roun.

Dule, *dole, pain, grief, mourning.* Duleful, *doleful.* Fr. *deuil*, triſtitia.

Dule,

Dule, Dool, *the goal at football or golf as it was anciently played*; originally *a mound of earth*. Teut. *doel*, aggesta terra in quam sagittarii jaculantur sagittas. The mark was called the *doel-pinne*, scopus. O. Eng. *toyle* signified the tilt or mark aimed at in tournaments.

Dully. See Dolly, *melancholy*, *dreary*.

Dulse, Dilse, *sea weed*.

Dung, Dungen, *beat*, *overcome*. See Ding.

Dungeroun, *dungeon*; of old, *the highest part of a castle*. Fr. *donjon*; the derivation not known.

Dunner, Dunder, *to make a noise like thunder*. Teut. *donder*. Swed. *dundra*, tonare.

Dunt, *heavy blow upon an elastic or resisting body*. Sax. *dynt*, ictus.

Durk, Dirk, *dagger*, properly *concealed dagger*. Teut. *dolck*, sica; from Swed. *dolia*, celare, occultare.

Durken, Deirken, expl. *to affright*; q. *eirken*, from Eiry, *fearful*.

Dusch, *to fall*, *to fall upon*; nearly the same with *dash*, from Dan. *dask*, *a blow*, or *attack*.

Duschet, Dussie, *a sort of musical instrument*, probably the *doucete* of Lydgate, or *douced* of Chaucer; from Lat. *dulcis*, as in later times *dulcimer*. In Gael. *duis* signifies "the drones of a bag-pipe," and *doagbadh* "singing."

Dustie-fute, "*ane pedder or cremar quha has na certaine dwelling place quhere he may dicht the dust from his feet*." *Skene*.

Dwine, *to pine*, *to decay*. Dwining, *consumption*. Teut. *dwiinen*, tabescere, attenuari.

Dyke, *wall of earth or stone*. Teut. *diick*, agger adversus inundationes. [Sax. *dic*, fossa, ditch.]

Dyker, *a builder of earthen walls*. See Dyke.

Dynd for Dant, *to subdue* or *tame*. See Danton.

Dynle, *to dingle*, *to tingle* or *tinckle*, *to produce a tingling sound*. Teut. *tingelen*.

Dyne, Dean, *den*, *retired sheltered place*.

Dynle, *to thrill*. Dynland, *thrilling*, *piercing*. See Dirle.

Dynn, *noise*. Sax. *dyn*, tonus, sonus.

Dynnit, Vol. I. p. 201. perhaps *be-dewed*. Sax. *thwean*, lavare, ungere. According to Mr Pinkerton, *fed*.
Dyocie, *diocese*.
Dysmel. See Demelle, *squabble*. Fr.
Dyte, *to endite* or *accuse*. Fr. *enditer*.
Dyvour, *debtor*, *bankrupt*. Fr. Lat. Celt.

E.

E, Ee, *eye*.
Eak, Eke, Eik, *to increase*. Sax. *eacan*. Goth. *aukan*, augere.
Ear. See Are, *to till*.
Eard, *earth*. Teut. *aerde*. Goth. *airtha*, terra.
Eard-fast, *fixed in the ground or earth*. Sax. *eard-fæste*, situs.
Eardit, *buried*, *laid in the earth*. Sax.
Earding, Erddyn, *earthquake*, *thunder*. Sax. *earthdyn*. Teut. *aerdbevinge*, succussio.
Eargh, Ergh. See Airgh, *tardy*. Theot. *arg*.
Earlisch. See Elrisch, *hideous*.
Earm, Yearm, *to teaze* or *importune* in the whining manner of a mendicant. Teut. *arm*, pauper. Goth. *arman*, misereri.
Earne, *to coagulate*. Dan. *gaer*, yeast, *gaerende*, fermenting.
Earnbliter, expl. *the snipe*. The latter part of the word (*bliter*) may be a corruption of *bittern*, if this be not rather the true meaning of the term.
Eavers, (Reg. Maj.) *beasts* or *cattle*. See Aver.
Ebatement. See Abaitment, *sport*, *pleasure*.
Echil, Ethil, &c. *high*, *noble*. See Ethil.
Echeris, *ears of corn*. Sax. *æhher*. Germ. *aehr*, spica.
Echt, *ought*. See Awe.
Eelist, Eyelast, (Eye-lett,) expl. *deformity*, *what hurts the eye*; and accordingly it is also used to signify *a break in a page*, *the beginning of a paragraph*, or *rather of a section or chapter*; from Sax. *lættan*, impedire, obstare.
Eens, *even as*.

Effectuous,

Effectuous, *affectionate.*
Effeir, Effere, *appearance.* See Feir.
Effeiris. See Affeiris, *belongs to.*
Efreſt, I'freſt, *firſt, chief.*
Eft, *after, hinder part.* Sax. *eft,* poſt.
Eft, *oft, often.* Eft-ſyis, *often-times.* Sax. *ſithe,* vice.
Efter-hend, q. *after-thence, afterwards.*
Eftſone, *ſoon after, in a ſhort time.*
Egg, *to incite, to ſtir up.* Sax. *eggian.* Dan. *egger.* Swed. *eggia,* irritare.
Eidant, Eithant, Ithand, Ythand, *buſy, diligent, unremitting, perſevering.* Iſl. *idne,* diligentia. Sax. *getheon, gethean.* Teut. *gedeyen,* proficere, vigere, creſcere, ſuccedere.
Eider doun, *the ſmaller feathers of any kind of birds.* Teut. *edder,* aves.
Eik, Ilk, *each.* Teut. *elck.* Sax. *elc,* unuſquiſque, omnis.
Eik, Eke, *alſo.* Sax. *eac.* Goth. *auk,* etiam.
Eik, *to add to* or *increaſe.* Goth. *aukan,* augere.
Eild, *age.* Sax. *eald,* ſenex, vetus. It is alſo uſed in the ſenſe of *barren*; Eild cow, *one that yieldeth no milk.*
Eildeins, *of the ſame age;* from Eild.
Eiry, Eirie, *fearful through ſolitude, in dread of ſpectres.* Iſl. *eggur.* Goth. *agis,* metus, timor, formido.
Eith, Eyth, Eth, *eaſy.* Either, Eirar, *eaſier.* Eithly, *eaſily.* Sax. *eath.* facilis.
Elbok, *elbow.* Teut. *elle boge.*
Eldaris, *anceſtors.* Sax. *eldran,* progenitores.
Eldering, Eilderyn, *old, growing old, elderly.*
Eldfather, *grand-father;* alſo *father-in-law.* Eldmoder, *mother-in-law.*
Eldyng, *materials for fire, as coal, peat, turf,* &c. Dan. *ild.* Swed. *eld,* ignis, pabulum ignis.
Elf-ſhot, *bewitched*; from Sax. Elf, *dæmon ruſticus,* or *Fairy*; uſed by Chaucer for *witch.*
Elke, expl. *a kind of yew.* See 33. Henr. 8. c. 9.
Ellis, Ellys, *already, heretofore, otherwiſe.* Sax. *ellis,* alioquin.

Elriſche,

Elrifche, Elrick, Erlifche, Eorlifch, *hideous, wild, ghoftly;* alfo expl. *lonefome, un-inhabited* except by Elves; perhaps quafi *elfrifh* or *elfifh*, from *elf*; or from Sax. *galdrygea*, incantator; q. *yaldryfch*.

Elfyn, *fhoemaker's awl*. Teut. *elffene*, fubula.

Elwand, Our Ladies Elwand, the conftellation called *Orion's girdle*.

Elyte, *elect*. O. Fr. *elité*, electus.

Emaille, Amaille, *an enamelling*.

Embrowed, *embroidered*.

Eme, Eyme, *uncle;* but feems applied chiefly to *relatives by the mother's fide*; to her father as well as to her brother. Sax. *eam*, avunculus, avus, pater matris. Teut. *oom*, patruus, frater patris; avunculus, pater matris; confanguineus.

Emerant, *green, verdant*; from the colour of the *Emerald*.

Emmerodes, *the piles, hæmorrhoides*. Gr.

Empefche, *to hinder, to obftruct*. Fr. *empefcher*.

Emprys, Empryis, *enterprife*. Fr.

Enach, (Reg. Maj.) expl. by Skene, *ane mendis or fatisfaction for ane fault, crime or trefpafs*; as, gif the maifter lyis with the wife of his bondman, the fervant therefore fall be put to liberty, and fall receave na uther *enach*. The word may have fome affinity with Gael. *eiric*, ranfom money.

Enbufchment, *ambufh;* from O. Fr. *emboifer, embofquer*, to be fheltered in a wood; alfo explained *a kind of warlike machine*, fimilar to the Roman *teftudo*.

Enchefon, *caufe, occafion*; from Fr. *cheoir*, cadere; alfo expl. *fault, crime*.

End, Eynding. See Aynd, *a breathing place*.

Enday, *end day, day of death*.

Endfundeyng, Ane fundying, *a be-numbing*. See Fundyng.

Endlang, Endlangis, *along*. Goth. *and*, per; & *lang*, longus.

Endored, expl. *heaped*.

Ene, Ein, *eyes*. Belg. *oogen*, oculi.

Engaigne, expl. *fpite*.

Engyne,

Engyne, *ingenuity, craft, wit.* Lat.
Enherd, *adhered, to adhere, to approve.* Lat. *hærere.*
Enkerly. See Inkerly, *egerly, mercifully.*
Enlacit, (erronoufly) Enlakit, *entangled.* Fr.
Enfeinyie, *badge, fign, word of war.* Fr. *enfeigne,* fignum.
Entailyé, *to cut out, to form;* from Fr. *tailler,* fecare, talliare.
Entendement, *underftanding, intention, true meaning.*
Entone, Intone, *to tune, to infpire.*
Entres. *entry.* Fr. *entrè.*
Erd. See Eard, *to interr.*
Ere. See Are, *to plow, to till.*
Ergh, Erch. See Airgh, *tardy.*
Ermefyne, Armefine, expl. *taffety.*
Er-nut, *earth-nut,* root of the bulbocaftanum.
Erlis, Erles, Erle-penny, *earneft money.* Lat. *arrha, arrhabo.*
Erne, *eagle, ofprey.* Sax. *earn,* aquila.
Erft, *heretofore.*
Ertand, perhaps *prompt in action.* [Sax. *aerthon,* antea, priufquam. Gael. *aird inntin,* high fpirit.]
Ery. See Eiry, *fearful.*
Efcamb, Excamb, *to exchange.* Ital. *cambiare,* permutare.
Efcambion, *the act of excambing* or *exchanging.*
Efchele (Efchel-trym) *a particular manner in which the divifions of an army or regiment were difpofed.* It is alfo ufed to denote one of thefe divifions, and plurally the whole army. Fr. *efchielle.*
Efches, Affis, *afhes.*
Efcheve, Efchew, *to atchieve.*
Efe, *to make eafy,* or *accommodate.*
Efementis, *accommodations.* Fr. *aifements.*
Effning, *conception, the principal mean of conception.* [Sax. *efne,* mafculus.]
Effonyie, Effoinye, *to excufe.* O. Fr. *exoine.*
Eftait, *condition, fituation, rank;* alfo *chair of ftate.*
Efter, *oyfter.* Teut. *oefter.*
Eftler, *afhlar, free ftone;* but whether it fignified originally *hewn* or *unhewn,* feems uncertain. Fr. *affile.*

Ethils,

Ethils, Athils, Haithils, *nobles, noblemen.* Sax. *ethel.* Teut. *edel,* nobilis, nobili genere ortus; which by Wachter is derived from *atta,* pater. Verelius, however, translates *adalman,* maritus legitimus; *adalkona,* uxor legitima; and *adalkonu barn,* liberi legitimi; from which it would appear that the word *edel* may be compounded of *æ,* or *ee,* lex; *eid,* jus; and *deelen,* distribuere, judicare; q. *lawgivers.*

Etion, expl. *kindred, genealogy.* [Isl. *ætt,* genus. Wel. *eddyl,* cognatio, gens.]

Etling, *aim, intention;* from Ettil.

Ettil, *to intend, propose,* or *aim at.* Scand. *at ætla,* destinare, designare.

Ettir-cop. See Attyrcope, *spiteful wretch.*

Euar, Ewer, *pot, flaggon.* Fr. *ayguiere,* a laver.

Euder, expl. *scorching heat.* Fr. *ardeur,* ardor.

Eul-cruik, (Bur. Laws,) perhaps *the largest crook,* or that which was used at Christmas or Yule.

Ewest, expl. *nearest, most contiguous, towards.* [Sax. *nyhsta,* proximus.]

Eveyr, Evir, Evour, Evoure-bane, *ivory.* Fr.

Evil-payit, perhaps for Ewil-thayit (or thewit) *ill-disposed.*

Exem, Exame, *to examine.*

Exercitioun, *exercise, practice, exertion.*

Expres, *altogether, wholly.*

Extré, *axle-tree.* Belg. *axe,* axis.

Eyme. See Eme, *uncle*

Eyndil, *to suspect, to be jealous of.* Eyndling, *jealousy, suspicion;* perhaps q. *in-telling;* nearly a-kin to Inkling, *an obscure private hint.* Teut. *een-kallinge,* soliloquium.

Eyne, Eene, Eychen, *eyes.*

F.

Fa, *foe, enemy*. Sax. *fah*, inimicus.

Fa, *trap for mice* or *rats*. Sax. *feall*, decipulus.

Fade, *to taint, to corrupt, to deform*. Fr.

Fadge, *a large flat loaf* or *bannock*; commonly of barley meal, and baked among ashes. In a Lancashire Glossary, Fadge is explained a *burden*. Fr. *faix*, onus. [Dan. *skolde-kage*, panis subcineritius; q. *fæd-eshen*.]

Fadir, *father*. Teut. *faeder*, vader. Sax. Dan. & Swed. *fader*. Lat. *pater*. Goth. *atta*. Gael. *aacher*.

Fagald, Faggelt, *faggot, bundle, parcel*. Fr. &. Celt.

Faik, Feck, *a considerable quantity, the greater part*; probably from Teut. *veeh*, opes, bona.

Faik, *fold* or *corner of a plaid, a plaid nuke*, serving the purpose of a satchell or bag; from Fr. *faque*, sacculus. [Teut. *voeghe*, junctio, junctura.] It is sometimes also used to signify *the plaid* itself, particularly *a small plaid*; and lastly, as a verb, *to fold* or *infold*, corresponding, as would seem, with Teut. *voeghen*, adaptare, accommodare, componere.

Faik, *to become weary, to fag*; from Lat. *fatigo*.

Faik, Faikit, occur in the sense of Vaik, Vaikit, i. e. *become* or *became vacant*.

Faikles, Fecklefs, *weak, deficient in power*. A probable derivation might be formed from the Teut. *facke*, ala; but the true one may rather be found perhaps in Teut. *feob*, opes, &c. Faikfull, Feckfow is sometimes used in the opposite sense, *large, powerful, vigorous*.

Fail for Feil, *many, great, often, very*. Teut. *veel*, multus, numerosus, frequens, copiosus. Sax. *thearle*, multum, valde, vehementer.

Fail, Feal, *a square piece of sod*. Fail-dyke, *a wall built of sod*; from Field. Teut. *veld*, solum, superficies.

Failye,

Failye, *to fail*; nearest to which are the Swed. *feela*, & Fr. *faillir*.

Fairin, *a present in a fair or market*; of the same family with Sax. *feobern*, gazophylacium, (*veob*, bona, opes; & *ern*, locus,) a crame or shop; from which are descended probably *fair*, and Fr. *foire*, rather than from the Lat. *feriæ*.

Faiture, *feature*; also *behaviour*, *dexterity*; from Feat.

Fald, Feld, Fell, *open pasture ground*, *open field*. In the latter form it denotes *barren* mountains.

Fald, Fauld, *sheep-fold*, or *small inclosed field*; q. *foelett*. Sax. *falæd* & *fletta*; from *fab*, inimicus, (wolf or fox,) & *lætan*, impedire, obstare; originally made of planks. Sax. *lætta*, asseres. Or perhaps quasi *fie-hald*, a place for *holding fie* or *sheep*. See Fé.

Fald, Fauld, *to fold*, *to shut up in a fold*. The Saxon hus-bondmen were obliged commonly to fold their sheep upon the fields of the land lord, for the benefit of the dung; which servitude was called *faldgang*.

Falset, *falshood*. Teut. Scand. &c. nearly the same.

Falt. See Faut, *indigence*, *extreme want*.

Fame, *foam*. Sax. *fam*, spuma.

Famell, *family*, *race*, *clan*. Fr. *famille*.

Fand, *found*, *did find*. Teut.

Fang, Thwang, Whang, *cord*, *rope*; *the coil or bend of a rope*; hence also *noose*, *trap*, and *the talons of a bird*. Sax. *fang*, captura, captus; from *thwang*, corrigia, ligamentum. Teut. *vangh*, *vanck*, decipula, tendicula.

Fang, *to catch*, in the manner a horse is caught in the field, by means of an extended rope; *to surround* or *gather in*, *to seize*, *to secure*. Teut. *vanghen*, comprehendere, apprehendere, injicere manus, manicas, catenas. See Infang. Hence, says Ruddiman, *newfangle*, catching at novelties.

Fannoun, *a scarf worn on the left arm by an officiating priest*. Fr. *fanon*, translated a fannel or maniple.

Fantoun, expl. *fantastic*; also *fantom*.

Farand, Farrent, *beseeming*, *becoming*, *behaving*. Swed. *fara*

fara illa, to behave unkindly. Hence *Auld-farrand*, behaving like a grown up perſon.

Farand man, *a ſtranger* or *pilgrim*; from Sax. *faran*, ire.

Fard, Farde, Faird, *force*, *blaſt*, *weight*. Fr. *fardeau*, a burden, load, or weight; or perhaps from Teut. *vaerdigh*, promptus.

Fard, Faurd, *favoured*, *coloured*, *complexioned*. Dan. *farver*. Swed. *ferga*, tingere; *fergad*, coloured, dyed. Teut. *varwe*, color.

Fardel, *bundle*. Fr. *fardeau*, onus.

Fardie, Feardie, *expeditious*, *handy*, *expert*. Teut. *vaerdigh*, promptus, agilis; from Fare.

Fare, Fair, *to go*, *to paſs*. Fure, Farne, *went*, *paſſed*. Teut. *vaeren*, tendere, proficiſci, vehi, petere locum aliquem. Sax. *færan*, ire.

Fare, *journey*, *voyage*, *expedition*, *road*. Sax. *faer*, greſſus, profectio, iter.

Fare, *behaviour*, *to behave*. Swed. *fara*. See Farand.

Farefolkis, *fairies*, *elfs*, or *elves*; probably from Teut. *vieren*, feriare, feriari, feſtos dies agitare, feſtos extruere ignes, otiari, q. *merry-making* or *holiday-folks*. It is not unlikely, however, that the name may have ſome affinity with Teut. *vaerende vrowe*, Dryas, Hamadryas, ſylvarum dea; from Teut. *vaeren*, proficiſci, vehi, quaſi homines vagantes vel peregrinantes.

Farnetickels, Farntickles, *freckles*.

Farrach, expl. *ſtrength*, *ſubſtance*.

Fars, *to farce* or *cram*. Fr. *farcir*.

Fary, Fiery-fary, *confuſion*, *tumult*.

Fas, uſed by Gaw. Douglas for *hair*. Sax. *feax*, capilli.

Faſch, Faſh, *to trouble*, *vex*, *diſturb*. Fr. *faſcher*, alicui moleſtiam creare.

Faſcheus, Faſheys, *troubleſome*, *vexatious*. Fr. *faſcheux*, moleſtus, acerbus, gravis.

Faſchoun, *falchion*, *a kind of ſword*. Fr. *fauchon*.

Faſtens-even, Faſtrins-even, *the evening before Lent*. Teut. *vaſten-dagh*, the day before *Vaſtene*, tempus quadrageſimale. Goth. *faſtan*, jejunare.

Faſſoun, Faſſyoun, *faſhion*. Fr. *facon*.

Faſſounit, Fawſont, *faſhioned*.

Fauch, Faw, Fauth, Fallow, *of a light red* or *bay colour*. Fr. *fauve*, flavus.

Faucht, Faught, *did fight*. Ger. *fochte*.

Faut, Falt, *want, extreme indigence*. Teut. *faut*, defectus.

Fax, (Gaw. Doug.) *face*. Ital. *faccia*, facies.

Fay, Fey, *truth, faith, fidelity, confidence*. O. Fr. *fey*.

Faynd, *fond*; also for Fond, *to desire eagerly*.

Fè, Fee, Fey, Fie, *sheep*. Teut. *vee, veech*. Sax. *feoh*. Swed. *fae*. Goth. *fachus*, pecus, pecuaria, armentum, divitiæ, opes, & universa substantia. Hence, according to Ruddiman, *Fee*, merces, præmium, wages.

Feator, Faytor, *deceiver*. Fr.

Fechtaris, *fighters, soldiers*. Teut. *vechter*, pugnator, præliator. Some have conjectured, with no small degree of probability, that the Peyhts, if a Teutonic people, might have distinguished themselves by this appellation, which the Saxons afterwards pronounced and wrote *Peohtar*, and the Welch *Fitchid*. See Peyhts.

Feck & Feckless. See Faik & Faikles.

Fedderum, Fedderome, Fedderoun, quasi *feathering, wings*; the plural of Teut. *feder*, pluma, penna.

Fee, Fey, Fie, *on the verge of death, under a fatality*. Fr. *fee*. Teut. *veygh*, moribundus, morti propinquus, qui præsentem mortem evadere non potest. Swed. *feg*, fato imminens.

Feidom, *the state of being fee*.

Feid, Feyde, Fede, *feud, enmity*. Teut. *veyde, veede, vied*, odium, inimicitiæ, bellum.

Feil, Fele, *many, often, several*. Teut. *vele, veel*. Sax. *feala*, multi, multum, plures.

Feil, Feill, *knowledge, consciousness, sense*; from Teut. *voelen*, sentire, sapere.

Feir, Fere, Effere, Effeir, *dress, accoutrements, appearance*. Feir of Were, *show of war*. Swed. *ferg*. Teut. *verwe*, color.

Feirs of the year, *average price of the different kinds of corn*, for a year; from Fr. *feur*, æstimatio venalium, pretii constitutio; *affeurer*, annonæ venali pretium

tium edicere; *foy*, fides, because the *assurers* were sworn to give a just judgment.

Feird, Ferd. *fourth*. Swed. *fierde*. Teut. *vierde*, quartus.

Feits, Feets. See Theets, *traces*.

Fele. See Feil, *many*, *great*, *very*.

Fele-syis, *many times*. See Syis.

Fell, *skin*, *hide*. Teut. *vel*, "pellis," cutis, exuviæ, tergus.

Fellon, Felloun, expl. *cruel*, from Fell. It may, however, mean only *great* or *excessive*, from Feil.

Fellwell, *right well*, *very well*. See Feil, *very*.

Felterit, *felted*, *matted*, *united without weaving*. Fr. *feultre*.

Femynitie, *woman-hood*; q. *feminality*. Lat.

Fend, *shift*, *livelihood*; *to earn a livelihood*. [O. Fr. *viander*, vesci, pasci.]

Fenester, Fynister, *window*. Lat. Fenestra.

Ferd. See Feird, *fourth*.

Ferde, *fared*, *went*. See Fare, *to go*.

Fere, *companion*, *comrade*. Sax. *gefera*, socius, comes.

Fere. See Feir, *shew*, *appearance*, *array*.

Fere, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. *entirely*, *wholly*; rather perhaps *security*. See Fure.

Feriat, *out of term*, *holiday*. Teut. *vieren*, feriari, otiari; whence also *Fairies*, sometimes called *Ferters*, quasi *merry-making* or *holiday folks*. See Fare-folkis.

Ferie, Feiry, *cautious*. Ferilie, Feirylie, *cautiously*. Teut. *vaerlick*, timendus.

Feris. See Affeiris, Effeiris, *becomes*, *thereto belongs*.

Ferle, Fardle, *the quarter of a thin large oaten cake*; q. *feird-dale*, fourth share.

Ferlie, *wonder*, *strange object*; also *to wonder*; perhaps q. *fair-like*, from the gew-gaws exposed to sale at *a fair*.

Ferme, *firm*, *to make firm*. Lat.

Fern, Farne, *gone*, *fared*. See Fare, *to go*.

Fern, Fearn, *a prepared gut*, *such as the string of a musical instrument*. Sax. *therm*, intestinum.

Fern-yeir,

Fern-yeir, Farne-yer, *the year that is gone, last year.* See Fare, *to go.*

Ferray, *forage.* Fr. *fourrage,* pabulum.

Ferrear, *ferry-man, boatman.*

Ferry, *to farrow, to bring forth young.*

Ferter-lyk, *fairy-like.* See Fare-folkis.

Fery, Feirie, *fresh, vigorous*; nearly synonimous with Fardie; q. v. also *cautious.* See Ferie.

Fet *to fetch, purchase, prepare.* Sax. *fetian,* adducere.

Fetous, Fete, *feat, neat, trim.* O. Fr. *faictis.*

Fetouslie, Fetusly, *neatly, trimly*; from Fetous.

Fettil, expl. *case, condition, energy, power, strength.*

Fetyl, expl. *to join closely.* Sax. *fetel, cingulum.*

Feu, *fee.* Fr. *fief, a species of tenure,* the nature of which is universally known. The word, in all these three forms, is an abbreviation of the Lat. barb. *feudum* or *fiodum,* the original meaning of which was certainly neither more nor less than *bondage* or *slavery.* But here a question arises, which, to this hour, has never received a satisfactory solution?—Whence comes Feudum? After all the elaborate inquiries of Spelman, Wachter, Stiernhielm, Grotius, Hottoman, &c. it may perhaps be deemed presumption in me to answer,—From the Sax. *theudom* or *theowdom.* The word is translated by Lye, servitium, servitus, mancipatio. Sax. Chron. *weoruld theudom,* sæculare servitium; *theudom niman,* servitium exigere; *ge-freod of ealle theudom,* liberatos ab omni servitio. Psalm 103. v. 15. *wyrta theowdome manna,* herbas servituti hominum.—Caedmon. *ne wolde theowdom tholian,* noluit servitutem pati.—Exod. 1. v. 14. *mid ælcon theowdome,* cum omnigena servitute; Boet. 5. 1. *on heora theowdome beon,* in eorum famulatu esse. Those writers who had occasion to mention the word in Latin, took the liberty to write *feudum* instead of *theudum,* there being, in fact, no such sound as *th* in that language. *Theudom* is from the Sax. *theow,* servus, manceps; or the verb *thewian,* between which and the Scottish verb *to feu,* in its original signification, there is also a very striking correspondence. Lye translates it 1. servire,

vire, in ſervitutis ſtatu miniſtrare; ſervire tanquam miles. 2do. in ſervitutem redigere, mancipare.— In what manner were the contemporary writers in Latin to expreſs this word *theowan*? As they had converted *theudom* into *feudum* or *feodum*, they uſed the ſame liberty with the verb by converting it into *feodare*, from whence were formed, *feodalis*, *feudatorius*, and many more of the ſame kind.

Although, however, the words *thew* and *theudom* came thus to be changed to *feu* and *feudome*, ſome veſtige of the antient form was to be found, until very lately, in charters from the crown. See Theme. It may be proper to mention that Spelman brings *feudum* from Sax. *feoh*, pecus, opes, (by him tranſlated alſo) ſtipendium, quaſi *feo-had*, ordo & ſtatus ſtipendiarius; Wachter and Stiernhielm from Teut. *foden*, nutrire; *foda*, alimentum; Grotius from *feo*, ſtipendium & *od*, ſubſtantia, fundus, poſſeſſio; Obertus from Lat. *fides* or *fidelitas*; Hottoman from *feed* (feud) bellum; Guyet from *fidum*, beneficium; and an anonymous etymologiſt from the firſt letters of the words "Fidelis ero domino vero meo."

Fewlume, ſuppoſed by Ruddiman to mean *a ſparrow hawk*.

Fewter, Futer, (Gaw. Douglas,) "They *fewter* fute to fute," i. e. ſays Ruddiman, their feet are intangled or *feltred* together; from Fr. *feutre*, pannus coactilis. Sax. *felt*.

Feure, *furrow in corn fields*. Sax.

Fewty, *fealty*. O. Fr. *feaultè*; from Lat.

Fey. See Fee, *under a fatality*.

Feyhal, *foal*, of which it ſeems to be a Celt. corruption.

Fidder. See Fudder, *load, large parcel*. Teut.

Fidge. See Fyke, *to fidget about*, like one who has the itch.

Fierdy, expl. *fierce, ſtout*. See Fardie.

Fillok, Filly, *a young mare*; alſo in a deriſory way, *a girl* or *young woman*.

Filybeg,

Filybeg, *a kilt* or *ſhort petticoat*. Gael. *filleadh-beg*, literally *a little plaid*.

Fine, *end*. Celt. *fin*. Lat. *finis*.

Finey, Fainy, *finally*.

Fippil, *to whimper* or *ſob*, *to utter a plaintive ſound*, *to behave unmanlike*. Dan. *flipper*, to ſhed tears, to cry, Swed. *fleper*, a ſilly fellow; *flipa*, plorare.

Firron, Farren, *of pine tree*. Sax. *furh-vudu*. Teut. *vuyren-hout*, pinus, abies. It is worthy of notice, that the Teut. word is commonly placed among the derivatives of *fuyr*, ignis; ſo that *fir* ſeems to have ſignified orignally *fire-wood*.

Firth, Frith, *an arable farm; extenſive cultivated fields, or perhaps any ſecure place of reſidence or poſſeſſions within a wood*. The word ſeems to be merely a variation of the O. Engl. or Sax. *worth*, prædium, fundus. "O'er firth and fell," *over cultivated and paſture fields*. Skinner tranſlates this expreſſion *ſive per ſylvam*, *ſive per campum*, but upon what authority I cannot diſcover. For, although the Sax. *frith* and *grith* tranſlated "*pax*," (and alſo uſed for *ſanctuary*,) are evidently the ſame word, with the ſame derivatives in the ſame ſenſe, it is not thereby aſcertained that either of them ſignified *a wood*; on the contrary, in various inſtances *frith* appears in a ſtate of contra-diſtinction to *wood*; as,

He had both hallys and bourys,
Frythes, fayr foreſts wyth flourys.
Romance of Emarè.

By foreſt, and by *frythe*. *Ibid.*

When thei ſing loud in *frithe*, or in foreſt.
Chaucer.

It is almoſt needleſs to remind the reader that Engliſh *frith*, æſtuarium, has no connection whatever with the word under conſideration, either in its meaning or derivation. The termination *ford* may, however, in ſome inſtances be a corruption or variation of *firth*, particularly in the name of a place not ſituated near a river.

Fiſſil, Fiſtle, *to ruſtle*, *to ſtir*; ex ſono.

Fit,

Fit, Fytt, *ſong, ſhort poem ;* more commonly uſed for *a diviſion* or *portion of a poem.* Sax. *fitte*, cantilena.

Fit, *foot.* Fit-les, *footles.* Fitty, Futty, *expeditious.*

Fittinment, expl. *footing, eſtabliſhment, concern.* Vulg.

Fitſted, *the print of the foot ;* from Stead.

Flaff, *to flap*, as a bird doth its wings.

Flagairies, *gewgaws, vagaries.*

Flaggis, Flauchts, *ſudden blaſts of wind*, or *of wind and rain.* Flaggis of fyre, *flaſhes of fire*; from Teut. *vlaeghe*, procella, tempeſtas. Gael. *flaiche*, a blaſt of wind.

Flain, Flane, *arrow.* Flanys, *arrows.* Sax. *flan*, ſagitta, jaculum. Goth. *flein*, haſta.

Flain, Flane, *having the ſkin pull'd off.* Sax. *flean*, excoriare.

Flakes, Flates, *hurdles*, ſuch as are uſed in ſheep markets for making ſmall incloſures. Teut. *vlaeck*, crates.

Flamit. See Fleme, *to baniſh.*

Flane. See Flain, *arrow.*

Flap, *flap, blow, the ſound thereby produced.*

Flat, *to flatter.*

Flaught, *flaſh.* See Flaggis.

Flaughts, *handfulls*; corr. of claughts from *clau*.

Flayt, Flate, *did flyte, ſcolded.* See Flyte.

Flatlings, *flatly, lying flatly.*

Flaw. See Flaggis, *blaſts*; alſo, *did fly.*

Flawe, *yellow.* Lat. *flavus.*

Flauchter, *flaying.* See Flain.

Flauchter-feal, *long turf cut with a ſlaughter ſpade.*

Flauchter-ſpade, *a ſpade for flaying* or *paring off the ſurface of the ground.* See Flain.

Flaughtbred, expl. *briſkly, fiercely*; rather perhaps the ſame with Belly-flaught, *ſtretched flat on the ground.*

Flawkertis, expl. *gaiters, boots, armour for the legs.*

Flé, Fley, Fleg, *to frighten.* Fleit, *frightened.* Sax. *flion*, fugare; *flyge*, fuga; or rather from Fr. *effrayer.*

Fledgear,

Fledgear, Fledgeour, *a maker of arrows*; from Fr. *fleche*, ſagitta.
Fleich, *to flatter, to coax*. Fleichand, *flattery, coaxing*. Teut. *vleyden*, blandiri, adulari, aſſentari.
Fleim. See Fleme, *to baniſh*.
Fleit, *to run from*. Teut. *vlieten*, fluere, abundare.
Flekker, Flikker, *to flutter, to ſhake*, properly, *according to the manner in which a bird moves its wings*. Teut. *flaggheren, vlicheln*, volitare.
Flekkyt, *ſpotted, ſpeckled*; from Teut. *fleck*, macula.
Fleme, Fleim, *to baniſh* or *expell, to drive away*. Sax. *flyman*, in exilium mittere, ex legem reddere.
Flendris, Flenders, *ſplinters, pieces*; quaſi *findulæ*, from Fr. *fendre*, or Lat. *findere*, to ſplit.
Fleoure, Fleure, *ſmell, odour*, commonly in a bad ſenſe. Fr. *flair*, odor, "flavour."
Fleſchour, *butcher*. Teut. *vleeſch-houwer*, carnifex.
Flete. See Fleit, *to flow, to float*. Flet, *floated*.
Flewet, expl. *a ſmart blow*. [Fr. *fleau*, flagellum.]
Fleukes, Flouks, *flounders, ſoles*.
Fley. See Flé, *to terrify*.
Flikker. See Flekker, *to flutter*.
Fling, *to throw, to kick, to ſtrike backward*, like a horſe with his hind-feet. [Swed. *flenga*, percutere; or it may originally have ſignified only to throw darts or javelins; from Sax. *flan*, jaculum.]
Flirk, *to move about in an idle manner, to friſk*.
Flitcher. See Flekker, *to flutter*.
Flitt, *to remove*, particularly in the ſenſe of from one dwelling place to another. Dan. *flyter*, commigro.
Flocht, *fear, terror, anxiety*; from Fleg, *to terrify*.
Flodder, Flottir, *to overflow, to beſmear*, or *beſpatter*. Dan. *flyder*, demano; *flod*, inundatio.
Floucht, *flight, did fly* or *flutter*.
Fludder, expl. *frolick*.
Flum, (Gaw. Douglas,) *flood*, in the ſenſe of *flumen ingenii, a ſpeat of language*.
Flume or Fleume, *phlegm*.
Flung, *baffled, deceived*; q. *thrown off*; from Fling.
Flureis, Flurys, *to flouriſh* or *bloom*.
Fluſch, *a pool*. Sax. *flewſa*, fluxus, profluvium.

Flynd,

Flyrand, expl. *fleering, flaunting*. Sax. *fleardian*, nugari.
Flyte, Flite, *to scold, to chide, to rally*. Sax. *flitan*, disputare, jurgari, contendere. Teut. *fluyten*, mentiri, mendacio ludos aliqui facere.
Flyter, *one addicted to scolding*. Sax. *fliter*, rabula.
Fod, *to generate*, or *to use the means*. Scand. *fæda*, gignere, futuere.
Fodge, Fadge, *large bannock*. Sax. *foca*, panis sub-cinere pistus.
Fode, Foode, perhaps *leader, chieftain*. Swed. *fogde*. Teut. *vobt, vogbt*, præfectus; qui provinciam regis vel magnatis alicujus gubernandam suscepit; prætor, &c. Probably the most antient form of the word is the Sax. *theodn*, gubernator, nearly allied to, if not the same with, *thegn*, thanus. This word *foode* occurs in the prophetic legend of Thomas the Rhymer, St. 26 and 36. See Vol. III. p. 132, where, however, it has been rashly and un-necessarily altered to *brude*.
Fog, *moss*. Foggage, *after grass*.
Fon, Fonner, *to fondle, to embrace*.
Fond, *to desire earnestly*. Sax. *fundian*, avide expetere.
Fond, Found, *went*; from Sax. *fundan*, adire.
Fonding, Fanding, *effort, endeavouring*.
Fone, *foes*; q. *foen*, the plural of foe.
For sa mekill, *forasmuch*.
For-beft, expl. *baffled*; q. *fore buffed*; from Fr. *buffe*.
Forbeiraris, Forberis, *ancestors, forefathers*.
For-bodin, *ill-fated, unhappy, unlucky*. Teut. *veurbode*, præfagium.
For-breist, *fore part of a coat or vest*. Teut. *veur-borst*, thorax.
For-by, *besides, beyond, over and above*; Teut. *veurbii*, trans, præter, ultra.
Forbye, *along in front, along before*.
For-bysning, *prototype, exemplar*. Sax. *omen*.
Forceats, *slaves, galley slaves*. Fr. *forceat*.
Forcy, Forsy, Forty, *violent*. Teut. *fortsigh*, audax.
Fordel, *the first place; the foremost* or *best share*; from Dele.

For-dele, *to waste*; as if, *to distribute or part with too many shares*. See Dele.

For-doverit, Fordowerit, (Gaw. Douglas,) *overtoiled, exhausted with fatigue*. See Dover.

Fordwartis, *pactions, agreements, conditions*. Sax. *forward*. Teut. *feur-waerde*, q. d. *feur-woord, fore-word*, pactum, fædus, conventum.

For-dull, *to make dull*, or *sad*.

For-dynn, *to make a great noise, to echo, to resound*. See Dynn.

Fore-speaker, *advocate*. Sax. *fore-spæca*, prolocutor.

Fore-stam, *the stem* or *prow of a ship*, prora; hence it also signifies *fore-head*.

For-fairn, *decayed, wasted, exhausted*. Sax. *for-faren*. Teut. *vervaeren*, perire, evanere, evanescere.

Forfalt, Forfault, *to forfeit*; from Fr. *forfaire*, forisfacere. The same word is also explained, *lost, exhausted*.

Forfet, expl. *ruin*; may rather mean perhaps *offence, transgression*. Fr. *forfaict*, misdeed. See Forfalt.

For-flitten, *severely scolded*. See Flyte.

For-fochin, *fatigued* or *exhausted with fighting, or with any violent exercise*.

For-gadder, *to meet, to encounter*. Teut. *ver-gaderen*, congregare.

For-gane, Forgenst, *over against, opposite to*.

Forge, *went towards, met*; corr. from *fured*, went.

For-headie, *censorious*. Scand. *foerhæda*, ludibrio habere.

For how, *to forsake, to abandon*; from Scand. *for-hæfua*, superhabere, contemnere.

For-howar, *deserter*. See For-how.

For-lane, *to give* or *grant*. Scand. *forlæna*, concedere.

For-lane, *all alone, quite alone*.

For-lay, *to lie in ambush*. Teut. *verlaeghen*, insidiari.

For-leit, Forlete, *to abandon, to quit, to forsake, to give over, to relinquish*. Teut. *verlaeten*, relinquere, desolare. Goth. *fraletan*, dimittere.

For-leith, *to loath, to abhor*. Sax. *lathian*, detestari.

For-loppin,

For-loppin, *fugitive, vagabond, renegadoe.* Teut. *ver-loopen,* transfugere, vagari. See Lowp.

For-lore, *forlorn.* Teut. *ver-loren,* perditus; from *loor,* melancholicus, triſtis.

For-lyne, *lay ſinfully with.* Scand. *foerligga,* vitioſe cubare.

For-mekil, *very great.* See Mekil.

Forne, Forrow, To-forne, *before, formerly, heretofore.* Scand. *forn,* præteritus, antiquus.

Foroutin, Forowtyn, *without.* Sax. *for-utan,* ſine.

Forpit, *fourth part of a peck.*

Forray, *forage, plunder.* Fr. *fourrage.*

Forray, *to forage, to over-run.* Fr. *forer.*

Forret, corrup. of *fore-head, front.*

For-rew, *to repent exceedingly.* For-rwyd, *repented exceedingly.* See Rew, *to repent.*

Forrow, *before.*

Forrow, Farrow, *barren, that yields no milk*; perhaps q. *fallow.*

For-ſpeak, *to injure by immoderate praiſe.* For-ſpoken, *bewitched,* &c. See Foreſpeaker.

For-ſtaw, *to underſtand.* Swed. *forſtae.* Dan. *forſtaar.* Teut. *verſtaen,* intelligere.

Forſy. See Forty, *violent.*

Forthi, For-thy, by corruption For-quhy, *becauſe, for this reaſon that.* Sax. *fortha,* quia, propterea. In moſt caſes the point of interrogation after "for quhy" is erroneous. Not for-thy, *not for all that.*

For til, For to, *to.*

Fortilles, *fortreſs, fortalice.*

For-thynk, *to diſturb, to fill with perplexing thoughts.* Sax. *for-thencan,* diffidere.

Forty, Forſy, *violent, fierce.* Teut. *fortſigh,* audax.

For-wakyt, *exhauſted by lying long awake.* It might alſo ſignify *awakened*; from Teut. *ver-wecken,* ſuſcitare.

For-way, expl. *to wander, to go aſtray, to err.* It may alſo ſignify *to get before upon a road,* or *to way-lay.* Scand. *faerwaeg,* præcurrere, ut alteri inſidias ſtruat.

For-worthin,

For-worthin, *unworthy, ugly, hateful.*

For-yet, For-yhet, *to forget.* Foryettin, For-yhottyn, *forgotten.*

For-yeild, *repay, reward,* and by conseq. *to furnish;* from Sax. *gildan,* solvere.

Foss, "*ane pit* or *fowsie,* quhairin wemen condemnit for theft suld be drownit." *Skene.*

Foster, *progeny.* Scand. *foster,* partus, progenies.

Fostel, Vostell, *vessel, ship.*

Fotch, *to shift* or *change the cattle in a plough.* [Swed. *forka,* urgere; *fortgang,* successus.]

Fouchtyn, *fought.* Teut. *fohten.*

Found, Fond, *to go;* also *went, marched.* Sax. *fundan,* adire.

Foune, *belonging to fawns.*

Fousome, *clumsy, hoyden-wise;* q. *foulsome.*

Fousy, Fowsie, ditch. Fr. *fosse.*

Fow, Vol. II. p. 236. perhaps *knap-sack.* [Fr. *fouillouse,* a bag or scrip.] According to Mr Pinkerton, *a club.*

Fow, *full, drunk.*

Fowth, Fouth, *fullness, plenty, abundance;* from Fow, *full;* quasi *fulth,* as *wealth* from *weal,* to choose.

Foy, *a treat given to friends by one who is going abroad.* Teut. *de foy geven.*

Foyn, Foynzee, *the wood martin* or *beech martin; a kind of pole-cat;* mustela seu viverra quædam septentrionalis, mustela fœnaria. Fr. *fouine,* martes.

Foysoun, Feysun, *substance, sap, strength.*

Fozy, *spungy, soft.* Teut. *voos, voosig,* spongiosus.

Fra, Fray (*mod*) Frae, *from.*

Frak, Frack, *freight, cargo.* Teut. *vracht.* Swed. *frakt,* vectio, vectura; naulum, portorium.

Frak, *nimble, swift.* Frakar, *nimbler, swifter.* Fracklie, *nimbly, swiftly, speedily.*

Frak, *to move swiftly, to glide, to flash.* Ruddiman brings *frak* from Sax. *fraec,* profugus; or from Teut. *vracht,* vectio. See Flaggis.

Frais, Frase, *to use more words or "phrases" than are necessary, to provoke with idle palaver.* [Goth. *fraisan,* tentare.] Frais is also used by Gaw. Douglas in

in the ſenſe of *to craſh* or *to make a craſhing noiſe*; from Swed. *fraſa*, crepitare.

Fraiſt, expl. *ſtrive, try*. [Goth. *fraiſan*, tentare.]

Frait, Frayit, *afraid, frightened*.

Frane, Frayn, *to enquire, to aſk, to deſire*. Franand, *aſking, deſiring*. Teut. *vraeghen*. Goth. *fraihnan*, interrogare, quærere. The word alſo occurs as an abbreviation of *refrain*.

Franchis. *ſanctuary, aſylum*. Fr. *franchiſe*; alſo *liberality, generoſity*.

Frate, (Gaw. Douglas,) *noiſe, cracking*, ſuch as the noiſe made by two cables rubbing againſt one another with violence.

Fratit, expl. *wrought*.

Frature, Fraterie, *Frater-houſe, dining apartment in a monaſtery*. Lat.

Fraucht. See Frack, *cargo*.

Frawart, Frawfull, *froward, croſs, untoward*; q. *from-ward*. Sax. *framveard*.

Frayit, *afraid*; alſo, *engaged in tumult*. Fr.

Frè, *excellent, bountiful*. Freidom, *generoſity, liberality*. Frély, *liberally*.

Fré, expl. *lady*. [Swed. *fru*, matrona.]

Freik, Freke, *fellow*; but more commonly *petulant* or *forward young man*. Scand. *fraeck*, tumidus, inſolens; alacer, ſtrenuus; from whence, according to Jhre, the name of Franks. Scand. *reke*, athleta.

Freinyie, *fringe*.

Freith, *to protect, to help*; from the ſame origin with Firth, viz. Sax. *frithian*, protegere; *frith*, pax.

Freits, *ſuperſtitious ſayings* or *proverbs*; perhaps from Scand. *fraegd*, fama, rumor; or quaſi *frights*, as hath been conjectured.

Frelege, *freedom, power, privilege*. Sax. *freoleta*, libertus.

Frelye, expl. *powerful*. Sax. *freolic*, liberalis.

Fremmyt, Fremit, Frem'd, *ſtrange, foreign*. Teut. *vremd*. Sax. *fremd*, peregrinus, alienus, extraneus, q. d. *ver-heymd*, longe a patria ſive domo; vel a Scand. *fram*, ab, ex. Ulph, *framathiana*, peregrinus.

Frenchly,

Frenchly, *generouſly*, *frankly*; from Fr. *franc*, ingenuus.

Frenſum, q. d. Freindſome, *friendly*. Scand. *frændſæmi*, conſanguinitas.

Fret, *a band*. Fr. *fret*, a virrol; alſo expl. *decked*. In all theſe ſenſes, the derivation may be from Sax. *thred*, filum, as *fearn* (inteſtinum) from *thearm*.

Freth, *to liberate*. See Firth or Frith.

Frewch, Fruſh, *brittle*. Scand. *fræken*, friabilis.

Friſt, Freſt, *credit*, *reſpite*, *truſt*. Teut. *friſt*, mora, tempus.

Frith. See Firth, *an arable farm*, &c.

Fritte, perhaps for Frith, *refuge*, *protection*.

Fiody, expl. *cunning*; q. *fraudy*.

Frog, *upper coat*, *frock*. Fr. *froc*, ſcapulare.

Frugge, Rug, *a coarſe woolen counterpane* or *bed-cover*. See Frog.

Fruſch. See Freuch, *brittle*.

Fruſched, expl. *hurtled*; alſo *broke*.

Fruſtir, *unavailing*; alſo *to render uſeleſs*. Lat.

Fryn.e, perhaps *valour*, *proweſs*; from Teut. *vrome*, ſtrenuus, fortis, animoſus.

Fu, *firlot*, or *four pecks*; quaſi, *a firlot full*.

Fud, Fude, *the tail*, (commonly of hares or rabbits.) Sicamb. *fut*, *futte*. Cimb. *fud*, pudenda. Iſl. *fud*, matrix.

Fudder. See Futhir, *a cart load*. Teut. *voeder*, vehes.

Fugé, Fugie, *fugitive*. Lat.

Fuiſh, *fetched*, *brought*; pret. of *fetch*.

Fulyé, *manure*, *dung*. Teut. *vuyligheyd*, ſordes.

Fulyeit, *defiled*; alſo *found guilty*. See Fulyé.

Fumart, *pole-cat*, *fulimart*; q. *foul-martin*, with which animal Walton couples *the frichat*, probably the *weaſel*. Teut. *fret*.

Fume, *flavour*, *reliſh*. Fr. *fumer*.

Fumler, Caik-fumler, expl. *a turn-cake* or *paraſite*; or perhaps *a niggardly fellow*; one who hides, whelms, or fumles his cake, that nobody may partake of it.

Fumy, *foamy*; from Teut. *faum*, froth.

Fund. See Found, *went*. Fundun, *marching*.

Fundyn, *eſtabliſhed*, *ſettled*, *founded*.

Fundyng,

Fundyng, Fundying, *benumbing, numbneſs;* nearly the ſame with *foundering.* Teut. *ghe-wondt,* ſaucius.
Furk, Furche, *gallows.* Lat. barb. *Furca.*
Fure, Fuir, *fared, went.* See Fare, *to go.*
Fure, *firm, freſh, ſound, in good plight.* Swed. *foer,* ſanus, bene habens; *unfoer,* infirmus. On fute fure, *ſound in the feet.*
Fure, *fur, furrow.* Teut. *vorne,* ſulcus.
Fure-dayis, Foor dais, *late in the afternoon.* Sax. *forth-dages,* die declinante. The ſame word might, however, ſignify *before day light*; from Teut. *veur-dagh,* tempus antelucanum.
Furlot, *firlot;* according to Skinner, q. *feird,* or *fourth lot* of ſome larger meaſure.
Furm, Form, *long ſeat* or *bench.* Sax. *fyrmtha.*
Furthy, *ready,* or *forward of ſpeech, frank.*
Fuſt, expl. by Lord Hailes *roaſted*; q. *fuzzed.*
Fute-band, *foot-guards*; ſo called in the time of James the Fifth.
Fute-hett, Fut-hait, *warm purſuit, hard at the heels, with a hot-foot.*
Fute-pack, *a pack which can be carried by a man on foot.*
Futhir, Fudder, *indefinite large quantity or number;* according to Skene, 128 ſtones;—to Ray, 1600 pounds;—to Blount, about a tun. Teut. *voeder,* vehes, *a cart-load.*
Fyke, *to fidge* or *fidget about.* Teut. *ficken,* fricare.
Fykes, *an itching in the fundament.*
Fyle, *fowl.* Dan. *fuyl.* Goth. *fuglo,* avis.
Fyne, *end, extremity, height.* Lat. Celt.
Fyniſt, *bounded, terminated.*
Fyppil. See Fippil, *to whimper.*
Fyre-fangit, *ſeized by fire.* See Fang.
Fyre-flaucht, *flaſh of lightning.* See Flaggis, *flaſhes.*
Fyve-ſum, *five, about five.*

G.

Ga, *to go.* Gais, *goes.* Gaid, Yeid, *went.*

Gab, *the mouth.* Dan. *kiebe,* maxilla, mandibula.

Gab, Gaff, Gabble, *to talk idly, to prate, to gibe.* Swed. *gabba,* irridere. Teut. *gabberen,* nugari, jocari.

Gabber, *idle talker.* See Gab.

Gabby, Gabband, *loquacious, talkative.*

Gaberlunyie-man, *a begging pedlar who went about the country with a load of trumpery in a basket or wallet, upon his loin*; quasi, *a gabert-loined man*; from Fr. *gabarre,* originally *a wicker boat covered with leather.* See Gabert.

Gabert, *a large bark for carrying goods, a lighter.* Fr. *gabarre, garrabot,* from Lat. *carabus,* parva scapha, ex vimine facta, contexta corio.

Gad, *goad.* Dan. & Sax. *gad,* stimulus, aculeus.

Gaddyr, *to gather.* Gadryd, *gathered.* Teut. *gaderen,* colligere.

Gade, Yeid, *went.* Goth. *iddia,* ivit.

Gad-wand, *a long rod with a sharp point at the end, for driving yoke oxen.* See Gad.

Gaffer, *garrulous* or *talkative person.* See Gab. O. Engl. *gaffer* was, however, a respectful appellation, equivalent to *good father,* or perhaps to Sax. *gefere,* socius.

Gail, Gale, *to pierce,* as with a loud and shrill noise. Isl. *at gala,* aures obtundere.

Gainyng, (O. Engl.) Gainage, *the stock upon a farm, a person's capital.* Sax. *ge-ahnian,* possidere, q. *owning* or *property.* It might also signify *the utensils.* See Gane, *to serve.*

Gaist, *ghost.* Sax. Swed. &c. *gast,* spectrum.

Gait, *road, street.* Swed. *gata.* Ulph. *gatuo,* platea.

Gait, *goats*; as sheep denotes the plural as well as the singular number. Sax. *get,* capri.

Gair.

Gair. See Gare, *a narrow slip of fertile grass*: Also *rapacious*; from Swed. *karrig*, avarus.

Gairtone berryis. See Garten berries, *bramble berries*.

Gaizlings, q. Goslings, *young geese*.

Gale, Gail, *to sing, to call in the manner of a bird*. Swed. *gala*. Dan. *galer*. Isl. *gallar*, cantare.

Gallasches, *wooden shoes, pair of clogs, strong shoes having part of the upper leather double*. Fr. *galoches*.

Galnes, Galmen, *assythment*, a fine paid in goods or money to the relations of a person who had been slain by culpable homicide, or in a sudden fit of madness; may perhaps have some affinity with Isl. *gall, galin, galning*, insanus, furens; *galnas*, insanire; *galenskap*, insania; q. *payment for one's madness*. Or not improbably may be a corruption of Ganyeild, *recompence*. [Hl. *gillde*, æstimium hominis; *algillde*, æqualis talio; *gilding*, æstimatio.]

Galore, Gilore, *plenty, great plenty*. Gael. *guloir*, enough.

Galy, expl. *reel*; abbrev. of *galliard*, a quick dance.

Galyeard, Gaillard, *brisk, sprightly, lively, chearful*. Fr. *gaillard*, alacer, vividus, hilaris; from Sax. *gal*. Teut. *geil*, libidinosus, luxurians, salax, petulans.

Galyeardlie, *gallantly*.

Gam, *game*. Gammys, *games*.

Gammys, Gams, *gums*. Teut. *gaum*, palatum.

Gambettis, *gambols, the shuffling and flinging of an agile dancer*. Fr. *gambade*, crurum jactatio; from *jambe*, crus.

Gamesons, Gamysouns, *armour for the breast and belly*; Mr Pinkerton says *for the legs*. Fr. *gamboison*, anciently *wambâsia*, a horseman's quilted coat.

Gamountis, *limbs, all below the waist*. It is also used in the same sense with Gambettis.

Gan, *began*; sometimes written Can.

Gane, *gone*. See Gang, *to go*.

Gane, *mouth, throat*; slightly varied from Teut. *gaum*, palatum. Ruddiman here adduces Sax. *gin*, rictus.

Gant, *to yawn*; perhaps from Gane, *mouth*.

Gane, Gain, *to serve, to suffice*, or *be sufficient for*. Ganand, *serving, sufficient for*; also, *seasonable, suitable to*. Swed. *gagna, gena*, prodesse; *gen*, utilis.

Ganest, *fittest, most suitable*; quasi, *most gainand*. Swed. *gagnelig*, commodus, utilis.

Gang, *to go, to walk*. Gaid, *went*. Teut. *gaen*. Goth. *gaggan*, ire.

Gangaris, *feet*.

Gangarel, *allit. gr.* for Hangrail; also *a child beginning to walk*. Swed.

Gansald, Gansell, expl. *a severe rebuke*.

Gantreis, *stands for ale barrels*; q. *garn-trees*, from Dan. *gaerende*, fermenting. See Goan, *a wooden vessel*.

Ganyé, Gainye, Genyie, Gaynyhé, *arrow, dart, javelin*. Isl. *gana*, præceps ruo, pernix volare. [Teut. *ganse*, anser, "goose wing."] Mr Macpherson refers it to Ir. *gaine*, reed, cane.

Ganyeild, *requital, recompence, due reward*; perhaps from *gan*, i. e. again, & *gildan*, solvere. Engl. *yield*. The Scots Law term *galnes*, is probably a corruption of this word.

Gappoks, Gappoks of skate, *gabbets, morsels, pieces of skate*; from Gab, *mouth*.

Gar, *to cause, to force*. Garrand, *causing, forcing*. Gart, *caused, forced*. Dan. *gior*. Swed. *giora*, facere.

Gardevyance, *cabinet, buttery*. Fr. *gard de viandes*.

Gardy, *the arm*. Gardeis, Gardis, *the arms*; "because they serve as guards to the body." Hence Gardebrace, *armour for the arm*. Fr.

Gare, Gair, *a spot* or *slip of tender fertile grass on a barren mountain* or *heath*. Teut. *gaer*, maturus, percoctus.

Gare, (Gaw. Douglas, prol. 8.) *coarse*. Gare woll, *wool of inferior quality*. See 31. Edw. III. cap. 8. & expl. *lana vilior*. It may have been wool laid aside to be given to "beggars," according to the common custom. [Teut. *gueren*, aggregare, colligere.]

Gare,

Gare, Gaîr, *ſolicitous, rapacious ;* from Swed. *karrig, girig*, avarus.

Garniſon, *garriſon, a party or body of men*, in which ſenſe the Lat. *præſidium* is alſo often taken. Dan. Fr.

Garniſh, *to garriſon, or fill a fort with men.*

Garrite, *top of a hill, a watch tower.* Fr. *garite*, propugnaculi turris, perfugium.

Garritour, *watchman*, whether he be placed on the top of a houſe or a hill.

Garſon, *attendant.* Fr. *garcon*, boy, ſtripling.

Gart, *cauſed, forced.* See Gar, *to cauſe.*

Gartens, *garters.* Fr. from Swed. *giorda*, cingere.

Garten-berries, Lady garten berries, *bramble berries*, rubus fructicoſus ; perhaps from Sax. *ge-werdan*, nocere, lædere.

Garth, *garden, yard*, or *incloſure.* Sax. *geard.* Swed. *gaord*, ſepimentum ; *giorda*, cingere.

Gaſh, *ſedate, ſagacious.* Fr. *ſagace*, from Lat.

Gaſſie, Gaucie, *plump.* [O. Fr. *gauſſée*, jucunda.]

Gaſtrel, Caſtrel, *a kind of hawke.* Fr. *cercerelle.*

Gate. See Gait, *ſtreet, road, manner, method.*

Gatt, *got, begot.* Sax.

Gaude, (Gaw. Douglas,) *a cunning trick, a ridiculous prank* ; from Fr. *gaudir*, jocari.

Gaukie, *idle wanton girl, fooliſh perſon.* See Gowk.

Gayler, *jailer ;* from Fr. & Celt. *geol*, carcer.

Gayſened, Gyſened, *become leaky from want of moiſture.* Swed. *giſtna, giſna*, to ſhrink. Wel. *gwyſten*, aridus ; *giſta*, ſiccare, arefacere.

Gearking, *vain.* See Geck, *to deride.*

Geck, *to aſſume ſcornful airs, to deride, to mock, to jilt.* Teut. *gecken, be-ghecken*, deridere.

Gecks, Gekks, *ſigns of deriſion.* See Geck.

Ged, the fiſh called *a pike.*

Ged-ſtaff, (Gaw. Douglas,) *a Jed*, (river,) or *Jedburgh ſtaff*, thus mentioned by Major: "Ferrum chalybeum 4 pedibus longum in robuſti ligni extremo Jeduardienſes artifices ponunt, &c. The phraſe "Jethart ſtaffs and Kelſo rungs" is ſtill common.

Gee,

Gee, *fit of sickness*; also *sulky fit*. Teut. *ghiehte*, nervorum resolutio.

Geig, Jeig, Jirg, *to make a noise like that of a cart wheel in want of greasing*; ex sono.

Geil-pokkis, expl. *jelly bags*. Fr.

Geir, Gear, *goods, effects, money, wealth*; anciently *apparel, accoutrements*. Sax. *geara*, bona, vestitus, facultates, artium instrumenta, & alia quævis utensilia. According to Ruddiman, from Sax. *gearsian*, (meaning *gearcian*) parare, præparare.

Geistis, Gestes, *exploits, actions, adventures*; but more commonly *the histories of them*. Lat. *res-gestæ*, or *gesta*.

Geistis, Gestes, *joists of a floor*.

Geit for Cheit, *cheat*.

Gemmel, *twin, twins*, Lat. *gemelli*.

Gent, Gend, *gentile, neat, elegant, vain, saucy, nice*; also *a person of honourable birth*, or *of honourable conduct*.

Gentles, *people of honourable birth*. Fr. *gentil*.

Gentrice, Gentrys, *honourable birth, honourable conduct*. Fr. *gentillesse*.

Gers, *grass*. Gersy, *grassy*. Sax. Teut. Scand. &c.

Gersum. See Grassum, *entry-money*. Sax.

Gesning, Gestning, Guestning, *hospitality, hospitable reception*. Sax. *gyst-sele*. Isl. *gistning*, hospitium; from *gest*, hospes.

Gests. See Geists, *exploits, narratives of exploits*.

Get, Jett, *sudden motion* or *spring*; *to walk with a proud gait*. Fr. *jetter*.

Gethornis, Gythornis, Gitternes, *guitars*; also written Citerns, Citherns; all from Lat. *cithara*.

Gett. See Gait, *goats*.

Gett, Get, Gete, *child, offspring*; now used only in a contemptuous way; also *beget*.

Gettis, *get ye*.

Gettling, *a young child*; dimin. of Gett.

Gie, *give*. Gies, *gives*. Gied, *gave*. Gien, Gene, *given*.

Gif, *if*. Sax. *gif*, si; from *gifan*, dare, q. d. *given*.

Giglet,

Giglet, Gillat, *a merry* or *laughing girl*; from Gigle, *to laugh*. Sax.

Gil, *hole, cavern*; perhaps from Scand. vel Isl. *gia*, hiatus montis.

Gild, *clamour, convivial noise*, literally *yelling*. Belg. *ghillen*, stridere; whence Lanc. *gill-hooter*, an owl.

Gile-fat, *the vat* or *vessel in which malt liquor is brewed*; perhaps from Dan. *gaer*, yeast.

Gill, Gil, supposed to mean sometimes *child* in the ancient sense of *young gentleman*; but more frequently perhaps the same with Gael. *gille*, a man-servant.

Gillie, *boy, lad, man-servant*; a derisory diminutive of Gill, quasi *chieldie*.

Gillie-gapous, *foolish young fellow*, one who is always gaping at wonders. See Gill.

Gilt, *money*. Teut. *gelt*. Sax. & Goth. *gild*; whence *gold*.

Gilty, Gilted, *golden, gilded*; from Sax. *gyldan*.

Gim, Jim, Gimp, Jimp, *tight, neat, trim, slender, handsome, well dressed*.

Gimmer, *a ewe sheep in its second year, or from the first to the second shearing*. Swed. *gimmer*. Isl. *gimbur, gembel*, ovicula; *gumse*, aries; q. *gome*, vel maritus ovium.

Gimmer-lamb, *the lamb of a gimmer*; also *ewe lamb*, i. e. *female lamb*.

Gin. See Gyne, *ingenuity*.

Gin, *if*; q. d. *gien* or *given*. See Gif.

Gird, *a hoop*, commonly made of a hazel rod. Sax. *gerd*, virga. Dan. *gyrde*, cyngulum. Goth. *gairda*, zona.

Gird, *to beat with a rod, to strike, to pierce*, (Gaw. Douglas,) hence also, *to contend with sharp words* in jest or in earnest.

Gird, *a stroke, blow*; *a trick, a circumvention*, according to Ruddiman, quasi, *going about one*.

Girdel, Girdle, Griddel, *a bake-stone*, or *thin circular plate of iron upon which cakes are baked*; corr. of *gridiron*, craticula, which is now used in a more confined sense; from Fr. *grediller*, to scorch, to broil,

broil, to crumple with heat. Swed. *grissel*, pala, cui imponitur panis, furno inferendus; a *grædda*, panem coquere; dictum fuisse *grædsel*.

Girdyng, Gyrthyn, *girth*, *surcingle*. See Gird.

Girg, Jirg, *to make a creaking noise*.

Girn, *a snare* or *gin*. Swed. *garn*, (yarn,) rete.

Girnell, a corruption of *granary*. Fr. *grenier*.

Girnell, *to hoard up in granaries*.

Girth, Girthol. *sanctuary*, *place of refuge*; from Sax. *grith*, (the same with *frith*,) pax; *grith brec*, (and *frith-brec*,) *a breach of the peace*. Swed. *grid*, pax, vitæ membrorumque incolumitas; whence Engl. *greet*. Grith is also used by Chaucer for *peace*. Skinner derives *girthol* from Sax. *geard*, habitaculum, regio; & *hal*, salvus, vel *halig*, sanctus. The Sax. *geard* is, however, nothing more than *yard* or *inclosure*; from Swed. *giorda*, cingere.

Gise, *guise*, *manner*; in composition *wise*; as in likewise. Fr. *guise*, modus, ratio.

Gissarme, Gissarne, according to Skene, *a hand-ax*, *a halbert*, *a bill*. Span. & Lat. *bisarma*, from its having two faces or edges. Fr. *guisarme*.

Gite, Gide, *attire*, *night gown*. Fr. *giste*, expl. lectus.

Glad, Glaid, (provincially Gleg,) spoken of doors, locks, bolts, &c. which go *smoothly*, *easily*, or *loosely*. Teut. *glat*, lævis, glaber; *glatten*, polire.

Glade, Glaid, *glided*, *passed swiftly*.

Gladsum, Gledsum, *chearful*, *happy*, *gladdening*.

Glaiks, *cheat*, *deceit*, *trick*.

Glaiks, a kind of *puzzle* or *idle pastime for one person*. Gleek was formerly the name of a game at cards; hence perhaps *glaiks* came to signify any kind of amusement. Sax. *glig*, ludibrium, gaudium, musica. Goth. *laikan*, ludere. Mr Pinkerton explains glaiks *a wandering light reflected from a mirror*; but in this sense it seems to be provincial.

Glaikin, Glaiking, *play*, *idleness*, *wantonness*. See Glaiks.

Glaikyt, *idle*, *thoughtless*, *foolish*, *wanton*. Lord Hailes adds, *capricious*. See Glaiks.

Glaister,

Glaiſter, Glaſter, *to bawl* or *bark, to ſcold.* Fr. *glaſtir* or *glatir*, latrare. Teut. *laſteren*, vituperare, improbare, infamare.

Glar, Glare, *mud, myre.* Fr. *glaire*, ſlime.

Glaumer, *deception of ſight by means of a ſpell*; probably from the attractive powers of *lamber* or *amber*; or from Fr. *lambeliner*, to deceive or delude. [Iſl. *glamer*, lætitia.]

Glave, Glaive, *ſword.* Fr. *glaive*, gladius.

Glebe, Gleib, *portion of land allotted to the clergy.* Lat.

Gled, *a kite*, or *hawk.* Sax. *glida*, milvus.

Glede, Gleid, *a very ſmall fire, a ſpark of fire.* Gledes, Gleids, *hot embers.* Sax. *gled*, pruna.

Glede, Gleid, Gleit, *to ſhine, to appear brightly, to appear.* Sax.

Gleg, Clegg, *a gad-fly.* Dan. *klaeg*, tabanus.

Gleg, *acute, ſharp, ready.* See Glad, *readily.*

Gleire, *the white of an egg.* Fr. *glaire.* Sax. *glaere*, pellucidum quidvis.

Glè-men, *minſtrels, muſicians, fiddlers, pipers.* Sax. *gligman*, muſicus, hiſtrio.

Glen, *a narrow valley between mountains.* Gael. *gleann.* [Teut. *glend*, ſepes. Swed. *lugn*, calm.]

Glengore, Grandgore, perhaps for Gland-gore, *venereal diſeaſe*, lues venerea. See Vol. I. p. 324.

Glent, *to glance.* Glenting, *leering.* Swed. *glatt*, nitidus.

Gleuin, Glevin, *to glow.* Teut. *gloeyen.* Swed. *gloa*, lucere; *gla*, lux.

Glew, *glee, mirth, ſport.* Chamber-glew, *chambering* or *wantonneſs.* Sax. *gliw*, vel *glig*, gaudium, facetia, &c.

Gleyd, *old* or *worn-out horſe* or *gelding.* Sax. *gylte*, caſtratus.

Glied, Gleed, *ſquint eyed*; perhaps from Teut *gloeren*, limis oculis aſpicere, quaſi *glo-eyd.*

Gliſk, *a ſlight view.* See Gliſt.

Gliſt, *gliſtened.* Teut. *glinſteren*, candere.

Glitt, *watery humour.* Teut. *glied-waſſer.*

Gloff,

Gloff, expl. *the ſhock felt in plunging into water.* Swed.
Gloffed, *ſhivered.*
Glois, metr. gr. for *glaſs.*
Gloming, Gloaming, Glowming, *twilight.* Sax. *glommung*, crepuſculum.
Gloppe, *ſot.* Swed. *glop*, fatuus, ſtultus.
Gloſe, Gloſs, *comment*, *expoſition.* Lat.
Glotnit, Glotnyt, *clotted;* from Teut. *klotteren*, coagulari.
Glotnnyt, Glotynit, *ſhining*, *ſparkling*; from Scand. *glatt*, nitidus; *gloed*, pruna.
Glowr, *ſtaring look*; *to ſtare.* Gouldman has Glow or Glout, patulis oculis aſpicere. Scand. *glo*, attentis oculis videre. Teut. *gluæren*, limis oculis aſpicere.
Gloy, *ſtraw.* Teut. *gluye*, ſtramen arundinaceum.
Glum, *gloomy*, *ſulky*, *dark*, *menacing.* [Teut. *glum*, turbidus.]
Glunch, *to hang the brow and grumble;* from Glum.
Gnap, *to make a noiſe like that of a graſs-hopper*; alſo *to eat.* Teut. *knabbelen*, morſitare, frendere.
Gnarre, *a hard knot in wood.* Teut. *knorre*, tuberculum.
Gnarr, Gnurr, Nurr, *to ſnarle*, *to make a ſnarling noiſe.* Teut. *gnorren*, grunnire.
Gnib, Glib, *ready*, *quick.*
Gnidge, Nidge, *to pinch*, *to compreſs*, *to ſqueeze*; from Kned.
Goan, expl. *a wooden diſh*; perhaps a variation of Cann, or Tun.
Gob. See Gab, *mouth.* Fris. *gob-ſtik*, a ſpoon.
Gods-penny, Arles, Erle-penny, *earneſt money.* Teut.
Goif, (Gaw. Douglas,) *to behold*, *look*, *gaze;* q. d. *to ſtare with open mouth.* [Teut. *oog-heffen*, to lift up the eyes.]
Goilk. See Gowk, *cuckoo*, *fooliſh perſon.*
Gome, *man*, *warrior.* Sax. & Goth. *guima*, vir, homo.
Gomrell, Gamfrell, *thoughtleſs* or *fooliſh perſon.* Fr. *goimpre* or *goinfre.*
Gonyell, Goinyel, *fooliſh fellow.*
Good-man, Gude-man, *huſband*, *maſter of the houſe.*
Good-wife, Gude-wyfe, *miſtreſs of the houſe.*

Gorbel,

Gorbel, *to gobble* or *swallow greedily like young nestlings.* O. Fr. *gober*, avide deglutire. Ir. *gob*, rostrum.

Gorblings, Gorlings, *nestlings*; q. *gobblers*. See Gorbel.

Gore, *to kill, to devour*; according to Shakespear, *to stab, to pierce*; from Sax. *gore*, sanguis.

Gore, *a triangular slip of land, or of cloth*. See Gare.

Gorge, Gorgit, *the throat*. Fr. *gorge*, & *grogette*, jugulum.

Gorgoul, supposed to mean *the griffin*.

Gormand, *gluttonous*. Fr. *gourmand*, gulosus.

Gosse, abbrev. of *gossip*. Sax. *god-sibbe*, cognatus.

Govand, Goifand, *gazing, staring, looking stedfastly*. See Goif.

Governale, *government*. Fr. *gouvernail*, governance, *conduct*.

Gowand, Gowan, properly *field daisy*, but applied to many other wild plants. See Goulis.

Gowd, *gold*. Teut. *goud*, aurum.

Gowd-spink, *gold-finch*. Teut. *goud-fincke*, aurivittis.

Gowk, Goilk, *cuckoo*; *a foolish fellow*. Goukis, is also explained by Ruddiman, *expects foolishly*; in confirmation of which, he adduces Fr. *gogues*, jollity, glee, light-heartedness.

Gowk, Guk, is also used to denote *the cry of the cuckoo*.

Gowkyt, *foolish*; from Gowk.

Gowl, Goule, *to growl, to scold, to howl* or *yell*.

Gowpin, *what can be held by the hands extended in contact*. Isl. *goupn*, manus concava.

Goule, *the throat* or *jaws*. Fr. *gueule*, gula.

Goulis, in the language of Heraldry, *red*. Fr.

Goulis, Goulans, *gule-weed*, chrysanthemum segetum; quasi *goldins*. See Gule.

Goul-maw, Gormaw, *the gull*, a sea bird.

Gousty, *waste, desolate, empty, dark and frightful*; may be referred perhaps to the same origin with *gastly* and *goistly*;—because timorous people, says Ruddiman, fancy that ghosts frequent such places as woods, caves, dens, old ruinous buildings, which the Romans therefore called *horrentia*.

Graff, Graif, *grave*; alſo *to bury*.
Graggit, *wrecked, excommunicated, conſigned to perdition*. Sax. *wracan*, exulare.
Grainter, *keeper of a granary*. See Girnell.
Graip. See Grip, *griffin*.
Graith, *harneſs, accoutrements, utenſils, inſtruments*; from Sax. *ge-rædian*, parare, apparare, *to graithe*.
Gram, *trouble, tumult, wrath*; hence alſo explained the *breast* or *boſom*. Teut. & Swed. *gram*, iratus.
Gram, *irefull, warlike*. Grameſt, *most warlike*. Teut. *gram*, ſtomachoſus, aſper.
Grane, Grain, *groan, to groan*.
Grane, Grain, *a branch*. Granes, *branches, the tines* or *prongs of a fork*. Dan. & Iſl. *grein*, ramus. Swed. *gran*, abies. Upl. *græn*, viridis.
Granit, *having grains* or *branches, forked*. See Grane.
Granit, In grane, *of a ſcarlet* or *crimſon colour*. Ital. & Spa. *grana*.
Grange, *corn farm, the buildings pertaining to a corn farm*, particularly *the granaries*. Fr. *grange*.
Granſter, Grandſhir, *grandfather, great grandfather*.
Grape, *to grope*. Sax. *grapian*, palpare, attrectare.
Grape, *a trident fork for cleaning ſtables*.
Graſſill, Griſſel, Reiſſel, *to ruſtle, to make a ruſtling* or *crackling noiſe*. Fr. *greſiller*.
Grave, *grove, a thick wood*. O. Eng. *greve*, a buſh.
Gray, *gray headed perſon*; as Fair, for *fair one*; Auld for *old one*, &c.
Gré, Gric, *degree, prize, victory*. Fr. *gre*.
Gréance, *agreement*.
Gredins, Gredines, *ſhabby fellows*. Fr. *gredin*, homme de neant.
Gregioun, Grew, *Greek*, or Grecian.
Greif, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. *offence, fault*.
Greis, Greves, *greaves, armour for the legs*. Fr. *greves*, tibialia ferrea.
Greit, *to cry*, or *ſhed tears*. Gret, Grat, *cryed*. Sax. *gretan*. Goth. *greitan*, clamare, plorare, flere.
Greke, Greking, *peep, peeping, break of day*. Swed. *gry*, luceſcere, to dawn.
Grendes, expl. *grandecs*.

Grene,

Grene, Grein, *to desire earnestly, to long for.* Greining, *anxious desire;* from Teut. *greyden,* avere, appetere.

Gres, *gray colour.* Fr. *gris.*

Gressum, Gersome, Grassum, *premium paid by a tenant at the commencement of a new lease.* Sax. *gærsuma,* præmium, compensatio; quasi *ready money;* from *gearo,* paratus.

Grete, *grit, sand, gravel.* Teut.

Gretumly, *greatly;* q. d. *greatsomely.*

Greve, Greiff, Greive, Reve, Reif, *overseer, bailiff.* Sax. *ge-refa,* præfectus, decurio, exactor, publicanus. Teut. *graef,* præses, judex; quasi, *grauw,* gray headed man, senior, senator. Hence *shire-greve* or *sheriff.*

Greve. See Grave, *grove, wood.*

Grew, Greek, *Greek language.*

Grewe, *gray hound,* properly *grew-hound.* Isl. *grey,* canis.

Greyse. See Agrise, *to terrify.*

Grills, expl. *cuts.*

Grilse, *a fish,* apparently of the salmon species.

Grip, Graip, *griffin, vulture.* Swed. *grip.* Lat. *gryps.*

Grippil, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. by Ruddiman, *tough, tenacious;* perhaps rather the same as Thrippil or Throple, *to entwine, to interweave, to entangle.*

Grissill. See Grassill, *to rustle,* or *make a crackling* or *rattling noise.* Fr. *grésiller.*

Groat, *four-pence sterling.* Teut.

Grokar, *sharper;* originally perhaps *usurer.* Scand. *ocker, ockrare.*

Grosells, *gooseberries.* Fr. *groiselles.*

Grots, *shell'd oats.* Teut. *grutte,* grana hordei. Swed. *groet,* puls.

Groue, Growe, *a fit of shuddering.* Teut. *grouw,* horror.

Groue, Growe, *to shudder, to be seized with a sudden fright* or *apprehension, to tremble in a slight degree.* Teut. *grouwelen,* horrere, pavere.

Grousome, Growus, *horrible, frightful.* See Groue.

Grounch,

Grounch, Gruntſch, *to grudge, to murmur, to grumble, to expreſs diſpleaſure by protruding the mouth like the ſnout of a pig.* Teut. *grynſen*, os ducere, os depravare vel diſtorquere; alſo, *to dig like a ſwine.*

Growgraine, Grogram, *a ſort of woollen cloth.* Fr. *gros-grain.*

Grub the vines, *to handle* or *manage the vines.* Dan. *be-greber*, to underſtand. To grub may alſo mean *to plant*, or perhaps *to graft the vines*; from Teut. *greban.* Goth. *graban*, fodere: or Belg *greffian.* Iriſh *grufam*, inſerere.

Gruche, *grudge, ſcruple, murmur.* Fr. *gruger.*

Grufe, Groufe, On groufe, A-groufe, *lying flat with the face downwards.* Iſl. *grufite*, pronus; *liggia a gruva*, pronus jacere. Swed. *grufva*, fodina, a mine; *gruf-karl*, a miner; *grop*, fovea, pit, pit-fall. Goth. *groba*, fovea, ſpelunca.

Grufelings, *groveling.* See Grufe, and Grupe.

Grume, *groom, man.* Teut. *gome*, homo.

Grumlie. See Drumlie, *muddy.* [Fr. *troublèe.*]

Grumph, *to grunt like a ſow.* Imit.

Grundin, *ſharp, ſharpened*; from Eng. *grind.*

Grun, Grune, *ground.* Sax. *grund.*

Grunye, Gruntle, *ſnout, noſe.* Fr. *groin de pourceau*, roſtrum ſuis.

Grunig, expl. *a ſurly moroſe countenance.*

Grupe, *ſewer, ditch.* Swed. *grop*, fovea; Sax. *groepe*, latrina, ſcrobs.

Grys, *a pig.* Swed. & Iſl. *gris, grys*, porcellus.

Gucke, Gukk, *to play the fool.* See Gowk.

Gude, *wealth, ſubſtance, goods.*

Gude-ſchir, Gutcher, *grandfather.* Skene deſigns Matthew Earl of Lennox, the father of Lord Darnley, the Gude ſchyr of James VI. In all other names, however, of conſanguinity or affinity, where the Engliſh uſe *ſtep* or *in law*, we uſe *good*, as Gude-father, Gude-brother, Gude-ſon, &c.

Gud-dame, Gudame, *grandmother.*

Gudget. See Gyſert, *mummer.*

Gudlynis,

Gudlynis, Gudlingis, seems to mean *some kind of base metal for mixing illegally with gold.* [Teut. *guychelwerk*, præstigiæ; *guychelen*, dexteritate quadam decipere.]

Guerdoun, Guerdone, *reward, recompence.* Fr.

Guff, Goff, *fool.* Fr. *goffe.* Teut. *guygh*, stupid.

Gukkow, *the cuckoo.* Teut. *guck-gauck.* Isl. *gaukur*, cuculus.

Gukkyt. See Gowkyt, *foolish.*

Gule, *yellow.* Swed. *gul*, vel *gol*, flavus.

Gule, Guilde, *corn marigold*, crysanthemum segetum; called in England *gang-flower* or *Rogation-flower*, because it is commonly in full blow about Rogation week. Skene explains Guilde, (Lat. manaleta,) "ane pernicious herbe, or rather ane wide, quhilk "being in the lands perteining to ane farmorer, and "he will not clenge the land therof, he may be pu-"nisfed, as he quho convoyes ane hoast of enemies "into his maister's land. And ilk bondman have-"and *guild* within the land, sall pay to his maister "ane mutton (mutonem) for ilk stocke thereof." Stat. Alex. II. cap. 18.

Gullie, *large knife.*

Gulsach, Gulset, *the jaundice.* Swed. *gulsot.* Teut. *geelsuchte*, icterus; q. *yellow sickness.*

Gum, *mist, vapour;* perhaps, says Ruddiman, from Lat. *gummi*, gum, the viscous matter that flows from certain trees, as these vapours are exhaled from the earth.

Gumption, *good sense.* Isl. *gaum*, cura, attentio. Theot. *goumilos*, qui sine cura est. Lanc. Gloss. *gaum*, to understand; *gaumlese*, senseless.

Gurd, Gourd, Gurge, *to stop* in the manner of ice in a river; perhaps from Latin *regurgitare.*

Gurly, or Gourlie weddir, *stormy, rough weather.*

Gust, *to taste, to smell;* for the vulgar sometimes confound these two senses, and use them promiscuously.

Gut, *gout, any infirmity in the feet.*

Gy, *to guide, to direct, to move.*

Gyl, the proper name *Giles.* Sanct Gyl, or Geil, St. Giles, the tutelar saint of Edinburgh.

Gylmir.

Gylmir. See Gimmer, *a ewe in her ſecond year.*

Gyll-fatt, Keel-yat, (in Brewing,) expl. *the cooling vat* or *tub.*

Gymp, Jimp. Gym, Jim, *neat, pretty handſome.*

Gyn, expl. *the lock or bolt of a door.* Ruddiman thinks it may ſignify the door itſelf, from Sax. *gin.* Wel. *gyn,* rictus.

Gyrd, expl. *quick ſtep.*

Gyrd. See Gird, *to beat, throw* or *pierce.*

Gyre, *circling, turning round.* Fr. *girer,* to *whirl* or *twirle* about.

Gyre carling, expl. *a woman in a maſk;* or *an old woman who has the character of being a ſorcereſs;* ſo called perhaps from her pretending to form magical circles around her. See Gyre. The ſame word is alſo expl. *giant's wife.*

Gyrſe. See Gers, *graſs.*

Gyrth, Gird *to ſurround.* See Gird, *a hoop.*

Gyrtht. See Girth, *ſanctuary.* "Gif ane man within "ſanctuarie craves the King's peace, and ane other "man be evil zeale and purpoſe lifts up his neive "to ſtrik him, he ſall pay to the King four kye, "and to him quhom he wald have ſtriken. ane kow: "And gif he gives ane blow, nocht drawing blude, "he ſall pay ſix kye to the King, and twa to the "man: And gif he fells him with his neive, he ſall "give to the King thirty kye, and ſall alſo aſſithe "the freinds of the defunct." *Stat. William.* cap. 5.

Gys, Gyis, Giſe, *maſquerade, maſk;* abbrev. of *diſguiſe.*

Gyſart, *a perſon diſguiſed, a mummer.*

Gyſen. See Gayſen, *to become leaky.*

Gyte, Gide, *attire.*

Gyte, *mad, frolickſome.*

H.

HABIL, *able, fit, qualified*; alſo, *to fit* or *qualify*. Fr. & Lat.

Habirgeoun, Habirjhone, *ſhort coat of mail*. Teut. *hals*, collum; & *bergen*, tegere.

Habble, Gabble. See Gab *to talk idly*.

Habound, *abound*. Haboundance, *abundance*.

Hace, Hais, *hoarſe*. Sax. *has*, raucus.

Hach, Hack. *to cough voluntarily*.

Had, *to hold* or *keep*. Haddin, *holding, the quantity which can be held or contained*. Haldin is alſo uſed for *charter*.

Haddir, *heather, heath*. Sax. Teut. &c.

Haddir bells, *the heath bloſſom*.

Hafand, *heaving, lifting up*. Goth. *hafian, levare*, tollere.

Haffat, Halfett, *ſide of the head*. Haffatys, *temples*. Sax. *heafod*. Dan. *hafvet*. Goth. *haubith*, caput.

Hag, *broken moſſy ground*; alſo, *a wood which has been cut down, and again incloſed for future growth*. Teut. *ghe-hecht*, ligneum ſepibus circumſcriptum.

Hagabag, *refuſe of any kind*.

Haggeis, *minced meat boiled in a bag*. Sax. *ge-hæcca*. Belg. *hackſel*, farcimen.

Hagil, *to uſe a great deal of uſeleſs talk in making a bargain*. Teut. *haken*, implicare; *hakkelen*, balbutire.

Hagil-bargain, *one who ſtands upon trifles in making a bargain*. Teut. *hachelinghe*, difficultates, hæſitatio. See Hagil.

Haif, Hafe, *have*. Haiſing, *having*.

Haiſings, Havingis, *manners, behaviour*; quaſi, *behavings*. [Teut. *hebbinghe*, habitudo.]

Hail, Hale, Hailſome, Helſome, *whole, healthy*.

Haims. See Hames, *a ſort of collar for horſes* or *oxen*.

Hain, Hane, *to ſave, to keep from being uſed* or *conſumed.* Teut. *heynen*, ſepire, obvallare.

Hair. See Har, *hoary, hoar froſt.*

Hais. See Hace, *hoarſe.*

Hait, *hot.* Teut. *heet*, fervidus, acris, catuliens.

Haith, for Faith, *a petty oath.*

Halch. See Hauch, *plain by the ſide of a river.*

Hald, Hauld, *hold, habitation, dwelling, place of ſhelter, fortreſs.*

Hale, *hall.* Sax. *heal.* Teut. *halle*, aula.

Hale-ſkarth, *wholly ſafe, altogether ſound, free* from ſo much as a *ſkart* or *ſcratch.*

Hale-war, Hale-ware, *all without exception, the whole.*

Halflin, Halflingis, Halfindale, *half, half-grown, almoſt.* Teut. *halvelingh*, dimidiatim, feré.

Hallan-ſhaker, *a beggar in rags, a tatterdemallion*, or *raggamuffin;* from Fr. *haillons*, rags. Allan Ramſay defines the word, *a wretch who ſtands trembling by the hallan wall*, which he erroneouſly deſcribes as being without the houſe, or out of doors.

Hallen, Hallan-wa, *a cottage partition wall of ſod*, which extended from one ſide of the door rather more than half way acroſs the houſe, and ſerved to divide the family apartment from that which was reſerved for the domeſtic animals. Hence probably it was called a *halflin* or *hallan* wall. Againſt the inner ſide of it was placed the fire, which leads to another conjecture that the name originally may have ſignfied *the fire-wall* or *oven-wall*, from Teut. *hael*, furnus, clibanus, (tranſlated alſo) ficcus, aridus, which agrees compleatly with the parched withered appearance of a *hallan-wall.* I obſerve Hallen alſo explained *ſhelter.*

Hallow-e'en, All-hallow-even, *the vigil of All-Saints day;* originally, it would ſeem, a kind of harveſt-home feſtivity, celebrated on, or about, the *laſt day* of October. From a proper attention to ſeed and culture, the harveſt is now ſomewhat more early.

Halok, Halayke, Halokyt, or Hallacht queen, *light, wanton wench;* ſeems nearly the ſame with *glaikkyt.* [Goth. *laikan*, ludere.]

Hals,

Hals, Hauſe, *the throat, the neck.* Teut. & Iſl. *hals*, collum.

Hals, Hauſe, *to embrace, to ſalute.* Halyſt, *embraced, ſaluted.* Teut. *halſen*, injicere brachia collo.

Halſing, Hauſing, *ſalutation.* See Hals, *to embrace.*

Haltand, Hawtand, *haughty, high-minded.* Haltandlie, Hawtandlie, *haughtily.* Fr. *haultain, hautain*, ſuperbus, arrogans.

Halyé, Haly, (vitiouſly Halyhag,) *holy.* Sax. *halig.*

Haly-how, Sely-how, *holy*, or *fortunate hood;* the film or membrane which envelopes the head of a child in the womb. When found upon the head of a new born infant, it was ſuppoſed to be an infallible preſage of good fortune.

Haly-rude, *holy croſs.* See Rude.

Halyſt, ſeemingly for Halſyt, *ſaluted.*

Hamald, Haimylt, *homely, domeſtic, of home growth* or *manufacture.* Skene writes it *haimhald*, quaſi *held at home.*

Hamely, Hamly, *homely*, in the ſenſe of *friendly, free, familiar.*

Hames, Hammys, Pair of Haims, *a ſort of collar, for draught horſes or oxen, to which the traces are faſtened.* [See Teut. *hamme*, numella, fetters, to which they bear ſome ſlight reſemblance.]

Hamit. See Hamald, *home-bred.*

Ham-ſchakel, Habſhaikel, Hobſhakle, *to faſten the head of a horſe or cow to one of its fore-legs*, to prevent its wandering too far in an open field. [Teut. *hamme*, poples, numella.]

Ham-ſoken, Haim-ſuken, *the crime of entering a man's houſe without his invitation, and of there aſſaulting him.* Teut. *heym-ſoecken*, invadere violenter alicujus domum; from *heym*, domus, habitaculum; and *ſoecken*, perſequi. This ſeems alſo to have been the original ſignification of the Engliſh term *hamſoken*, ſince the word *hamſure* was very commonly uſed in the ſame ſenſe, and doubtleſs was formed from Sax. *faran*, ire, proficiſci; quaſi *home-going.* It may be added, if *hamſoken* be not properly and originally *a crime*, but as Spelman would have it, *the privilege*

or freedom of a man's own house, the meaning of an expression, in ancient English charters "ut quietus sit de hamsoca," is doubtful.

Hancleth, *anckle*. Sax. *ancleow*, talus. Lanc. *ancliff*.

Hand-fasting, *a sort of temporary marriage*, formerly not uncommon in some of the south-western parts of Scotland. See Pennant. Shakespeare uses the word in the sense of *hold, custody*.

Hand-habend, *in possession of stolen goods*.

Hand-staff, *the name of a constellation*, probably *Orion's sword*. Also, *that part of a flail which is held by the thresher*.

Handwarp, *the city of Antwerp*; thus written by Sir D. Lindsay.

Hand-while, vulg. Hanla-while, *a short time*.

Hangarell, Hangrell, *an implement of the stable, upon which bridles, halters*, &c. *are hung*; commonly a stout branch of a tree, with a number of remaining stumps of smaller branches. [Teut. *hangsel*, hamus.]

Hank, *to fasten* or *tye*. Teut. *hencken*, suspendere.

Hank, (of yarn,) *a coil*. Isl. *haunk*, funiculus in forma circuli colligatus.

Hans in kelder, *Jack in the cellar*; vulgarly used for *a child in the womb*. Teut. *hans*, Johannes vel socius; & *kelder*, cellarium.

Hansell, *gift, the first money taken, or benefit received, upon any particular occasion*, such as the commencement of a new year; quasi *hand-sell*, from Sax. *sellan*, dare, tribuere. Wel. *honsel*. Teut. *hanseel*, strena, new year's gift; or rather perhaps from Teut. *hans*, socius, *hanse*, societas; and *seelen*, ligare fune; vel *seghelen*, sigillare. [Goth. *hunsl*, sacrificium, the eucharist or consecrated bread. See Housel.]

Hansell, expl. *earnest*.

Hantyll, *quantity, number*; q. *hand-full*.

Hanzel-slip, expl. *uncouthly drest, ugly fellow*.

Hap, *to cover up*. Happit, *covered, screened*; originally the same with Heap.

Happer,

Happer, *happer* (of a mill.) Sax. *happer* a basket.
Haque, Hagg, *harquebuss*. Teut. *haeck*, minor bombarda, sclopus uncinatus.
Haquebut, Hackbutt, *a kind of musquet*.
Har, *hoar frost, nipping fog*; so called from its gray or whitish colour. Sax. *har*, canus; also expl. *a cold easterly wind*.
Har, Hare, Hair, *hoary, sharp, nipping*; sometimes in the sense of *harsh*, or *rough to the taste*. [Gael. *garbh, garg*, asper.]
Harbry. See Herbry, *harbour*, &c.
Hardiment, *hardyness, courage, boldness*. Fr.
Hardys, Hards, *the coarsest of the flax after dressing*. Hardyn, *sacking* or *sack cloth*, made of the *hards*.
Hare. See Har, *hoary, hoar frost, cold easterly wind*.
Harle, *to trail* or *drag through the mud*, or *over rough ground*.
Harlots, of old signified *scoundrels*; or, according to Chaucer, *low male drudges*; in which sense the word had probably some connection with Sax. *hyra*, mercenarius; [& *leod*, populus.]
Harlry, *honourable*; quasi *harlrick*, from Sax. *eorlic*, heroicus; *heor*, dominus.
Harmesay, (Rhymer's Prophecy, St. 53.) probably may signify *safe, out of danger*; q. *harm-safe*.
Harmis, *sorrows, troubles, indignation*. Sax. *hearm*, damnum. Fris. *harm*, tristis, dolens.
Harnis, *brains*. Teut. *herne*, cerebrum. Goth. Gosp. Marc. 15. 22. *huairneins staths*, place of skulls.
Harn-pan, Hardyn-pan, *skull, head*. Teut. *herne-panne*, cranium, q. d. patella cerebri.
Harn-sheet, Harden-sheet, *coarse linen cloth* made from the *hards* or refuse of flax.
Harro, Harrow, *an exclamation of encouragement to pursuit*, much the same with *halloo*. Fr. *haro*.
Harro, expl. *a furrow*; also expl. *to harry*.
Harsk, Hars, *harsh, bitter, sour, rough*.
Harst, Herst, *harvest*. Teut. *herfst*, autumnus.
Hart, *to hearten* or *encourage*. Teut. *herten*, animare.

Hart,

Hart, *to ſtun by a ſtroke on the breaſt.* Teut. *herten*, transfigere pectora.

Hartly, *heartily, hearty.*

Hart-ſare, *ſick at heart.* Teut. *hert-ſeer*, cordolium.

Haryage, Hairyche, *herd* (of cattle), a collective word; as of ſheep we ſay a hirſell or flock, of dogs a pack. Sax. *herige*, turma. O. Fr. *haraz* or *harelle*, a troop or herd.

Haſart, Haſard, Haſert, expl. *old gray-pate, dotard*; alſo *of a gray colour.* [Iſl. *haera*, cani.]

Haſartour, *gameſter.* Fr. *hazarder*, teſſerarius.

Haſſock, *a great beſom*, or any ſuch thing made of ruſhes, hair, &c.

Hate, Hat, Hett, Hatyne, *named, was called;* preter. of Sax. *hatan* or *hætan.* Teut. *heeten*, vocare, appellare.

Haterent, Heytrent, corr. of *hatred.*

Hathil. See Ethil, *noble.*

Hatter, *to ſhatter.*

Hattir, Haltir, expl. *mapple*, acer.

Haubrek, Haubrick, *coat of mail.* Fr. *hauberg, haubert.*

Hauch, Haugh, *valley* or *level ground on the ſide of a running water.* Teut. *auwe*, ager, pratum; or, according to Ruddiman, from *hallow, hollow*, as *faugh* from *fallow.*

Hauch, Heigh, *an interjection equivalent to ha.*

Hauſe. See Hals, *neck, throat.*

Haver, *oats.* Haver-meal, *oat-meal.* Teut. *haver*, avena, bromos.

Haverel, *chattering half-witted perſon*; quaſi, *habbler* or *gabbler*, q. v.

Haves, *have*; alſo expl. *goods* or *effects.*

Haw, *ſea-coloured, of a pale colour between blue and green*; from Swed. *haf*, mare. Ruddiman ſuggeſts a derivation from *haws*, the fruit of the hawthorn.

Hawk, *a kind of hook for drawing out dung from a cart.* [Swed. *hake*, uncus.]

Hawkyt, *having one or more white ſpots, white faced, ſtreaked.*

Hawkyt, *chopt, broken into chinks.*

Hawtane,

Hawtane, Haltane, *haughty*. Fr. *hautaine*.
Hayrſchip. See Heirſchip, *plunder*.
Hé, Hie, *high*. Heiar, *higher*; alſo, *to ſet on high, to exalt*.
He and He, *every one*.
Heal, *whole*; alſo, *to conceal*. See Heild.
Hearkening, quaſi Heartening, *encouragement*. See Hart.
Heary, a conjugal appellation equivalent to *my dear*.
Hecht. See Hate, *named*.
Hecht. See Heycht, *promiſe, command*; *promiſed, threatened*.
Heck, *hay-rack*. Swed. *heck*, præſepe.
Heckle, *to teaze*, alluding to the manner of operation of a *heckle*.
Hedeles, Headles, *a part of a weaver's loom*.
Hede-ſtikkis, expl. *a ſpecies of artillery*.
Hede-werk, *head-ach*. Sax. *wærc*, dolor.
Hedy-pere, *of equal ſtature* or *age*; from *head* and Fr. *pair*, par.
Heeze, *to raiſe* or *lift up with difficulty*.
Heezy, *hoiſing* or *hoiſting*.
Heft, *to accuſtom to live in a place*. Teut. *haften*, morari, figere, aptando connectere; *ge-hecht*, pratum ſepibus circumſcriptum.
Heftit, *accumulated*, as milk that has not been drawn from the animal in due time.
Heich, *high*. Heicht, *hight*.
Heicht, *to raiſe, to extoll*. Heichtyt, *raiſed*.
Heicht, Height, *promiſed, engaged, threatened*; alſo, *named*.
Heid-geir, *head dreſs*. See Geir.
Heidyt, *be-headed*, Heidyn, *be-heading*.
Heild, Heill, Hele, *to cover up, to conceal, to protect, to ſave, to defend*. Sax. *helan*, tegere.
Heill, *to heal* or *cure*. Sax.
Heilly, Helie, *highly*. Sax.
Heily, expl. *ſilly*; probably a corruption.
Heir, Here, *lord, maſter*. Sax. *hera*, major. Dan. *here*, dominus.

Heirſchip,

Heirſchip, *plunder* or *devaſtation by an army*; equivalent to Sax. *here-reaf*, militaria ſpolia, *here*, exercitus.

Heiryald, Heriald, Herezeld, Hereceild, *fine* or *premium paid to a ſuperior on the death of a vaſſal*; commonly, among the lower ranks, *the beſt aught*, *aver*, or *article of moveable goods*, as a horſe, cow, blanket, or ſheet. Sax. & Teut. *her-ge-waede*, vel *here-geat*, hominii introductorium, mortamentum. The moſt natural derivation of the word ſeems to be from Teut. *heer*, dominus; & *gildan*, ſolvere. But Spelman and others bring it from Teut. *heer*, exercitus, quaſi *proviſion for war*, or a tribute rendered to the lord of a manor for his better preparation for war. By the laws of Canute, it appears that, at the death of a landholder, "ſo many horſes and arms were to be paid as in his life-time he was obliged to keep for the king's ſervice." Sax. *here-gyld*, militare tributum.

Heis, Heys, *a lifting up*; alſo, *to lift up*, *to hoiſe*. Sax. *heahſian*. Fr. *hauſſer*, elevare, attollere.

Heiſt, *promiſe*, *threatening*, *command*. See Heycht.

Hekkil, *heckle*, *an inſtrument uſed in the dreſſing of flax*.

Hele, *health*, *healthy*. Sax. *hael*, ſalus.

Helmſtok, *the helm of a ſhip*, gubernaculum.

Helter-ſkelter, *in rapid confuſion*.

Hempy, "*one for whom the hemp grows*."

Hend. See Heynd, *trained up*, *educated*, *taught*.

Hender, *binder*, *by-paſt*. Hendermar, *bindermoſt*. Teut. *binden*, *binder*, poſt.

Hen-wyfe, *woman who takes care of the hens*. Henwyffis of Venus, *bawds*.

Henſe-man, Heinſman, *domeſtic ſervant*; from Sax. *hine*, domeſticus, famulus; or Teut. *hende*, vicinus, prope; q. d. a ſervant who attends cloſely upon his maſter; either of which ſeems preferable to another explanation (by Dr. Percy) quaſi *haunch-man*, from Teut. *hencke*, coxa. In the ſame language we find *haens-hooft*, tranſlated delator, quadruplator, qui ut gallus (*haen*) ſuo cantu diem & tempeſtates nuntiat,

tiat, ita ſecreta aliorum prodit; & *henne*, homo imbellis, muliebri animo. See Heynd.

Henſour, Henſure, perhaps *one who had been trained to the uſe of arms.* See Heynd: Or, *one who was expert in making ſtake and ryce fences*; from Teut. *heynen*, ſepire, obvallare. A *haſtie henſour* might thus have an affinity with the expreſſion ſtill commonly uſed to denote extraordinary rapidity, "like a man cutting ryce or bruſhwood."

Hent, Hynt, *caught, ſeized, took, ſnatched.* Sax. *hente*, capuit; *hentan*, capere, rapere. Chauc. *henters*, raptores.

Hep-thorne, *Hipp-thorne*, roſa ſilveſtris.

Herbere, *arbour, grove, ſhrubbery.* Lat. *arboretum*; alſo, *a flower garden*, or *place where many plants and herbs grow naturally.* Lat. *herbarium.*

Herbry, *harbour, lodging, entertainment.* Teut. *herberghe*, diverſorium, caupona, manſio; from herpublicus, communis; & *berghen*, ſervare, ſalvare, tueri. This word is given by Ruddiman as the origin of Herbere, arboretum vel herbarium, q. d. domicilium arboreum.

Herd, *one who tends ſheep* or *cattle*; alſo, *to tend ſheep or cattle.* Sax. *heord*, paſtor, cuſtos.

Herds. See Hards, *coarſe flax.*

Here, *Lord, chief, leader, maſter.* Teut. *herr, heer*, dominus.

Hereſchip, Heiriſchip, Hairſhip, *plunder, waſte, expenditure.* See Heirſhip.

Here-yeſtreen, *the night before laſt*, or *before yeſternight.* Sax. *hier.*

Herezeld, Heryeld. See Heiryald, *fine paid to a ſuperior on the death of a vaſſal.*

Herle, ſome kind of bird, perhaps *a heron.*

Hers. See Hais, *hoarſe.*

Herie, Harry, *to plunder, rob*, or *ruin.* Sax. *herian*, vaſtare, prædari; from *herge* or *here*, exercitus.

Heroner, expl. by Skinner *that kind of hawk which makes herons his quarry.*

Herſt, *harveſt.* Belg. *herfſt.*

Hefe. See Heeze, *to lift with difficulty.*

Hefp, *that which catches the bolt of a door.*

Hefp, *a certain quantity of yarn.*

Heft, expl. *command, injunction.*

Hething, Haithing, q. *oathing, fwearing, curfing, banning.* The fame word (in Dougl. Virgil) "drive to hething" is expl. by Ruddiman *to traverfe the country,* quafi *to go a heathing;* i. e. through unfrequented places. The word *hethen* is elfewhere defined *mockery,* and thus may be the fame with *booting;* but neither of them appears fatisfactory.

Hett, Hait, *hot.*

Heuir, Heure, Hure, *whore.* Teut. *hoere.* Sax. *hor,* meretrix. Goth. *horos,* adulteri.

Heuch, Hew, *fteep bank, commonly underftood to be fomewhat broken or rocky; and covered, at leaft in part, with wood;* feems to have fome affinity with Teut. *hoogh,* altus, profundus, arduus; *heve,* elevatio; or, according to Ruddiman, with Sax. *heafian,* elevare, attollere. See Cleuchis, *cliffs.*

Hevid, Hevyd, Heuffid, *head;* alfo *beheaded.*

Hevit, Hewit, *heaved, lifted up, raifed.*

Hew *hue, colour, appearance.* Hewit, *coloured.* Sax. *heve,* fpecies, color.

Hewmond, *helmet.* Ifl. *hilma,* obtegere; & *mond,* mouth.

Heycht, Hecht, *promifed, threatened.* Sax. *ge-hecht,* promiffus; *hatan,* promittere. Teut. *heiffen, heten,* jubere.

Heylit, *covered up, concealed;* pret. of *to hele* or *hyll.* Sax. *helan,* celare: hence *hell.*

Heyn. See Hain, *to fave.* Winter-heyning was commonly underftood to be from 11th November to 23d April. Summer-heyning, *vice verfa.*

Heynd, Hend, *docile, tractable, educated, trained up, exercifed, expert, fkilful;* feems to have fome connection with the Sax. *hynden,* claffis, tribus, q. one who had attached himfelf to fome military clafs or affociation. *Hyndenus,* homo fcil. qui alicujus fodalitatis particeps erat; from *ge-innian,* præftare, inferre; or *ge-hynan,* humiliare. Heynd, according to

to this derivation, appears alſo to ſignify *courteous, affable, polite.*

Hichis, expl. *batches.*

Hiddilis, Hiddlingis, *in a hidden* or *ſecret manner; hiding places.*

Hiddermare, *hitherward, more this way.*

Hiddirtill, Hiddirtillis, *hitherto.*

Hidduous, Hidwyſs, *hideous, terrible.* Fr. *hideux.*

Hie, Hy, Hé, *haſte, to haſte, to make haſte.* Sax. *higan,* feſtinare.

Hingare, *necklace*; q. *hanger,* pendant.

Hint, *hold* or *grip.* See Hent, *caught.*

Hirn, *a ſecret corner, a place of retreat or retirement, a den.* Sax. *ærn, ern,* locus, frequentius autem locus ſecretior.

Hirple, Cripple, *to go as if lame.* Teut. *hippelen,* ſaltare, ſubſilere.

Hirſell (of ſheep), *a flock*; from Fr. *haraz* or *harelle.* Sax. *herd,* grex.

Hirſell, Hurſle, *to move one's ſelf in a ſitting or lying poſture; to move without the common uſe of the limbs.* According to Ruddiman, *to ſlide forward with a ruſtling noiſe*; from Sax. *hyrſtan,* frigere, murmurare.

Hirſt, explained by Ruddiman *a door-hinge,* or, (more correctly,) perhaps *the threſhold,* it being repreſented in one inſtance by Gaw. Douglas as of "marbill." [Teut. *herd-ſtad,* pavimentum ſub camino; q. d. a flagged pavement to correſpond with the range of the great door.]

Hirſt, *a knoll* or *little hill.* Ruddiman explains it, *a bare and hard part of a hill.*

Hirſt, *a ſmall wood.* Sax. *hyrſt,* ſylva.

Hiſty, expl. *dry, chapt, barren.*

Hite, Hyte. See Gyte, *mad, giddy.*

Ho, the ſingular of Hoſe, *ſtockings.*

Ho, *metr. gr.* Hone, *an interjection commanding to deſist or leave off.* But ho, or But hone, *without ſtopping*; alſo *beyond all bounds.*

Hobelers, *light-horſemen*; alſo expl. *light armed men.*

Hobynis, *light war-horses.*

Hoble, *to cable* or *mend in a bungling manner.*

Hog, *a sheep, male or female, in the second half of the first year.*

Hoggers, expl. *coarse stockings without feet.*

Hogmanay, *an exclamation used by the poor people who go about begging on the last day of the year;* signifying, it would seem, *I wish you all manner of festive happiness, (or good cheer,) with a keen appetite;* nearly connected with the vulgar Teut. phrase, "met *heuge ende meughe* eten," cum voluptate & appetitu edere; or "teghen *heuge ende meughe* drincken," invito stomacho bibere. Or it may be perhaps a corruption of another well known Teut. or rather Sax. phrase, viz. *hogen-hyne*, or *houlkenhyne*, signifying *own domestic servant.* By the ancient laws of England, a stranger who lodged only one night in the house of a landlord or husbandman, was called *uncuth man*; twa nighte, *gueste;* thrid nighte, *hogen-hyne*, own domestic; after which, the master of the house became accountable for his misdeeds. Upon alms-giving days, such as the last or first of the year, a poor supplicant might deem it a persuasive to charity to call out at the door of the wealthy, *hogen-hyne*, equivalent to "pray remember your old domestic servant." The process of the corruption either from this phrase or from *heuge ende meughe*, to *hogmanay*, is more natural and simple than many others which could be adduced.—Or it seems, lastly, not improbable, that *Hogmanay* may have some connection with the Scand. *hoeg-tid*, a term applied to Christmas and various other festivals of the church. Teut. *hoghe-tijd*, geniale tempus, lætus dies, quasi *hog-tide-day*. Lamb, in his notes to the poem of Flodden-field, suggests a derivation from Greek *hagia-mene*, the holy moon, i. e. December, the exclamation being used only on the last day of that month.

Hol, How, *low, hollow, deep.* Teut. *hol*, cavus, abditus.

Holme,

Holme, Howme, *low ground liable to be overflowed by water;* alſo, *an iſland.* Swed. *holme,* inſula, qualis in fluviis eſſe ſolet. *Item,* a forma inſulæ ita vocatur area, ſepibus a reliquo fundo ſeparata.

Holk, Howk, *to dig, to make hollow.* Swed. *holka,* cavare. See Hol, *cavus.*

Holkis, Howks, *a diſeaſe of the eye.* Teut. *hol-ooghe,* cælophthalmus.

Holt, *wood, forest.* Teut. *hout.* Sax. *holt,* ſylva, lignum. *Wood* is perhaps only a corr. of *Holt.*

Holt, *high ſituation, top of a hill, a height.* Fr. *hault.*

Holyne, commonly explained *the holly tree.* There is, however, ſome reaſon to believe that it ſometimes ſignified *the yew tree.* Teut. *holen-tere* is alſo tranſlated *ſambucus,* elder-tree.

Hoſing, Hoſen, *hoſe, stockings.* Swed. *hoſor,* tibialia.

Hom, Hem, *them.* Sax. *heom,* illos.

Hone, *delay.* See Ho.

Honeſt, *honourable, generous, liberal.*

Hool, Heal, expl. *to conceal.* See Heild.

Hope, *ſmall bay.* Iſl. *hop, large pond.*

Hoſt, Hoiſt, *to cough.* Teut. *hoeſten,* tuſſire.

Hoſtay, *to beſiege.* O. Fr. *hostoyer.*

Hoſtilleris, *inn-keepers.* See Vol. II. p. 389.

Hotching, *ſhaking, moving the body up and down in an aukward manner.* Fr. *hocher.*

Hotch-potch, *a diſh of mutton or lamb broth, and different ſorts of vegetables, ſerved up with the meat in it, cut into pieces.* Teut. *hutſpot.* Fr. *hochepot.*

Hove, Huf, *to remain, delay,* or *stay;* in the ſame ſenſe as Gaw. Douglas uſes dwell for tarry; and we, *to dwell upon a ſubject.* Hovand, *hovering;* from Sax. *hof,* domus cum ſolo & horto. Teut. *hoven,* to make good cheer.

Hove, *to heave, to ſwell.*

Houk, expl. *to heap.*

Houl, How, *the hull* or *body of a ſhip.*

Houlat, *owl.* Fr. *houlette.*

Houris, *morning prayers, the bell for morning prayers.* Fr.

Houſel,

Houſel, Houzle, *the Euchariſt*, or rather *the conſecrated bread*. Sax. *huſel*, *huſl*, *huſul*, panis eucharifticus. Goth. *hunſl*, ſacrificium. As a verb, the word alſo ſignified either *to adminiſter* or *to receive the ſacrament of the Euchariſt*. According to Skinner, from *hoſtiola*; to Jhre, from Scand. *hunan*, offerre.

Houſſuris, *horſe mantles*. Fr. *houſeaux*.

Hout. See Holt, *a wood*; alſo *a hill*.

How, *hollow*; *the lower part betwixt oppoſite banks*, *the bottom of a dean*.

How, Hoe, *a hood* or *night cap*; *a wreath* or *garland*. Teut. *huiive*, reticulum, capillare, vitta. See Halyhow.

Howd, *to float*; [Dan. *hav*, mare.]

Howdy, *midwife*; the origin of the word unknown; if it be not from Iſl. *iod*, puerperium; *iodſot*, dolores puerperii; *iordgumma*, (rectius,) *iodgumma*, obſtetrix. Theot. *odan*, pariendus.

Howf, *a commodious place for tarrying in*. See Hove.

Howis, Hochs, *boughs*.

Howk. See Holk, *to dig*.

Howmet, *a little cap* or *cowl*. See How.

Howms, *holms*, plains on a river ſide. See Holme.

How-towdie, *young hen* or *chicken*.

Howyn, Hovyn, expl. *baptized*.

Hoy, *to urge* or *incite*.

Hubbil-ſchow, *confuſion*, *confuſed racket*. Teut.

Huddone, Huddum, expl. *a kind of whale*. Biſhop Douglas tranſlates the Lat. *priſtis* of Virgil by this word.

Huddroun, *a perſon in a ſlovenly dreſs*, *hideous* or *ugly*.

Huddry, *ſlovenly*, *diſorderly*, *taudry*.

Hude-pyke, *miſer*.

Hule, *ſhell*.

Huly, Hooly, *ſlow*, *ſlowly*, *leiſurely*. Huly and fair, *ſoft and fair*, paulatim; from *ho*, delay.

Hund, *to incite*, *to encourage*.

Hunder, Hundreth, *hundred*.

Hune, Hone, *ſtop*, *delay*.

Hungin, *hung*, *hanged*.

Hunker, Hounkir. See Hurkill, *to crouch*.

Hurcheoun,

Hurcheoun, *hedge-hog*. Fr. *heriſſon*.
Hurdeis, *hips, buttocks*.
Hurkill, Hurdle, *to crouch, to ſit in a bent contracted poſture*. Swed. *huka*, inclinatis clunibus humi incubare.
Hurly, expl. *laſt*.
Hurlie-hacket, *ſliding down a precipice*, a kind of childiſh ſport.
Hurſts, expl. *woods*. Sax.
Huſband, *huſbandman*; one who, for the privilege of a houſe, and the uſe of a few acres of land, (*a huſband-land*,) was bound to render certain ſervices to the proprietor, ſuch as tilling his ground, reaping his crop, entertaining poor travellers, &c. To this day, a farmer's cottar or cottager who, inſtead of paying rent, engages to be a reaper in harveſt, is ſaid to be *bund* or *bound* for his houſe; and in Old Engliſh, a hous-band was alſo termed a *hous-fasten* or *land-fasten*. The Dan. and Swed. *bonde*, ruſticus, agricola; *bond-folk*, peaſantry, are probably from the ſame ſource, rather than from the Belg. *bowen*, agricolari; alſo expl. ædificare, ſtruere, architectari; in this ſenſe equivalent to Sax. *byan*. Dan. *boe*. Iſl. *bua*. Scot. *bigg*, & Goth. *bauan*, habitare, conſtruere ſedem ubi habites; all of which are from Teut. *boogan*, flectere, to conſtruct dwellings with *boughs* or *branches*; analagous to the expreſſion of Ulphilas, *timrida razn ſein ana staina*, he timbred or built his houſe upon a rock.
Huſband-land, according to Skene, "*ſix acres of ſok and ſyith land*," i. e. about the eighth part of a plough gate, or "an ox in the plough."
Huſſil, (Gaw. Douglas,) *to make a rustling or claſhing noiſe*.
Huſsyf-ſkape, *huſwifery*.
Huttock, *a ſmall hood* or *hat*; dimin. of *hude*.
Huve. See Hove, *to hover* or *halt*.
Hyne, Hynd, *domeſtic, ſervant*. Sax. *hine*, domeſticus, ſervus, famulus. [Teut. *hinne*, parum homo, homo imbellis. According to Kilianus, quaſi *ben-man*.]
Hyne, *hence*; alſo expl. *young man*. See Hyne.

Hynk

Hynk, *haste away.*
Hyne, *bind.* Teut. *binde*, cerva.
Hynt. See Hent, *caught.*
Hypocras, Hippocras, *an aromatick wine.* Fr. *hepocras.*
Hyrſale. See Hirſell, *a flock.*
Hyrſt. See Hirſt.

I.

Jab, Jag, *to prick, to pierce as with a pin or dart.*
Jag, *jack* or *hunter faſhion*, (of boots ;) from Teut. *jaghen*, agitare feras.
Jaip, Jape, *to jeer, mock*, or *beguile* ; probably a corr. of Teut. *gecken*, deridere ; or from Fr. *javioler*, to gabble or prate.
Jaiperie, Japery, *buffoonery.* See Jaip.
Jaipers, Japers, *buffoons, jesters.* See Jaip.
Jakkis, Jacks, *ſhort coats of mail.* Teut. *jacke*, tunica, prætexta toga.
Jak-men, *men in armour, or dreſſed in coats of mail.* See Jakkis, *ſhort coats of mail.*
Jangle and jack, *to tattle and trifle away the time.* See Jauk.
Janglour, *clamorous talker, quarrelſome perſon, juggler.* Fr. *jongleur.* [Teut. *jancken*, gannire, latrare.]
Jarg, Jirg, *to ſound like a door on the hinges.* Swed. *jerga*, ſemper eadem obgannire, ut ſolent aniculæ iratæ.
Jaudie, *a pudding of oat-meal, and hogs lard, with onions and pepper, incloſed in a ſow's ſtomach*, formerly uſed as a ſupper diſh at entertainments given by the country people on Faſtrens Even.
Javel, Jafel, Jefwell, *prating* or *chattering fellow.* Fr. *javioleur.* See Jaip.
Javellour, *jailer.* Fr.
Jauk, *to work in a trifling or idle manner.*
Jaw, Jawe, *a wave* or *billow.* To Jaw, *to daſh, in the manner of waves againſt the ſhore* ; or actively, *to throw out* ; perhaps from Swed. *hauf*, mare.

Jawpes,

Jawpes, *the ſpray or drops of water that are forced into the air by repercuſſion, tempest, or otherwiſe, however ſmall the quantity may be.* To Jawpe, *to beſpatter with water.* See Jaw.

Ice-ſhogles, *icicles.* Teut. *iis-kekel,* ſtiria, gelicidium.

Ich, *I.* Teut. *ich, ick.* Goth. *ik.* Lat. *ego.*

Ichone, *each one, every one.*

Icker, *ear of corn.* See Echeris.

Ident, Ydent, Eidant, *diligent.* Swed. & Iſl. *idin,* laborioſus; *idner men,* homines induſtrii.

Jee, *to move to a ſide.*

Jelly, Jelly-man, expl. *a man of integrity.*

Jereflouris, Geraflouris, *gilliflowers.* Teut. *gheroffel,* caryophyllea.

Jer-oe, expl. *a great-grandchild.* See Oe.

Jeſt. See Geſt, *action, exploit, adventure*; or *the history of any ſuch.* Lat.

Jett up and down, *to flaunt about, or from place to place.* Fr. *jetter,* jactare.

I-fere, In fere, *in company, together.* Sax. *fere,* ſocius.

Jibe, *taunt, jest, mock.*

Jink, *to eſcape from,* (as by turning a corner.)

Jinker, *a gay ſprightly girl, a wag.*

Jizzen-bed, *child-bed.* To be in jizzen, *to ly in.* See Howdy.

Il-fard, *ill favoured.* Ill fawlie, *ill-favouredly.*

Ilk, Ilka, *each.* Sax. *aelc, eic,* unuſquiſque. Ilk ane, *each one, every one.*

Ilk, *the ſame.* Sax. *ylc,* idem. Of that ilk, *of the ſame,* i. e. when a perſon's ſirname and title are the ſame.

Ill, Ile, Yle, *iſle.* Fr.

Ill-willie, *malevolent, envious, ſpiteful.*

I-lore, Elore, *lost*; as an exclamation *wo is me!* from Teut. *loor,* melancholicus.

Imbrew, expl. *to engroſs*; quaſi imbrief.

Immanent, *remaining.* Lat.

Impeſche, *to hinder* or *prevent.* Fr. *empeſcher.*

Importabill, *intolerable, unſupportable.* Lat.

[illegible]vve, *to diſprove.* Impriving, *diſproving.*

Inch,

Inch, *small island.* Gael. *innis*, insula.
Incend, *to kindle.* Incendyt, *kindled.* Lat.
Inclufe, *to inclofe, to include.* Lat.
Incontinent, *instantly, without delay.* Lat.
Indil, Inkil. See Eindil, *to fufpect.*
Inding, *unworthy.* Lat. *indignus.*
Indole, *indolent, inactive.*
Indure, *to harden.*
Infang, *to catch, to inclofe, to fold in*; from Fang.
Infang thief feems to have fignified originally *a perfon who committed theft, and thereafter was caught, within the jurifdiction of his own proper lord*; latro captus, de hominibus fuis propriis, faifitus de latrocinio; and Outfang-thefe, *a* "*fora* (foreign) *thefe quha cums fra an uther man's land or jurifdiction.*" Both thefe terms, however, came, in procefs of time, to denote *the power or privilege of the lord or baron to fit as judge and to decide upon the refpective cafes of theft committed within his jurifdiction.*— And latterly, the word *fang* appears in fome cafes to have been transferred from *the act of catching or apprehending*, (undoubtedly its true meaning,) *to the circumftance of the ftolen goods being found in poffeffion of the thief*; for which there feems to be no good authority.
Infare, *in-road.* Sax. *infaer*, ingreffus. See Fare, *to go.* Alfo ufed to fignify *feaft at in going.* [Teut. *in-voer*, invectio.]
Ingan, *onion.* Fr. *oignon*, cepe.
Ingent, *huge, large.* Lat. *ingens.*
Ingill, Ingle, *fire, fire-place*; the derivation of the word unknown; if it be not from Lat. *ignis*, which feems rather improbable. See Taanles.
Ingrave, expl. *to cut out.*
Ingyne, *ability, capacity, genius, ingenuity.*
Ingyre, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. *to bring in, to thruft in, to infinuate*; from Fr. *ingerer.*
Inherd. See Anherd, *approved, adhered to.*
Inkirlie, expl. *eagerly, fervently, paffionately*; according to Ruddiman, corrupted from Fr. *en cœur*; quafi

quasi *from the heart*, as *per queer* from *par cœur*, *by heart*. [Dan. *ynksom*, merciful, compassionate.]

Inlak, Inleck, *the quantity deficient*. A peck of in-lak, *a peck deficient*.

Inlake, *to be deficient*, *to come short of measure*, *weight*, *or number*; also *died*.

Inn, *to bring in*, (particularly corn to the barn-yard.) Teut. *innen*, colligere, recipere.

Innermare, *more inwards*. So also hithermare, nethermare, forthirmare, &c.

Innouth, *within*. Teut. *innigh*, interior. [Sax. *innoth*, matrix.]

Innys, *house*, *lodgings*. Sax. *inne*, domus.

Inrin, *to incur*; from Eng. *run*, currere.

Infight, *household furniture*, vulgarly *plenishing*.

Insolence, *dissoluteness*, *looseness of manners*; in the same sense as *dissolution* is used by Atterbury.

Inspraich, probably *furniture*. See Spraucherie.

Insprent, *did spring in*, *did leap in*.

Insyle, *to encompass*, *surround*, *or infold*.

Intak, expl. *contract*; also *contraction*.

Intertrik, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. *to censure*, *to criticise*.

Intermell, *to intermingle*. See Mell, *to mingle*.

Intromit, *to intermeddle*.

Intruss, *to intrude*.

Invaird, Inwaird, *to put in ward*, *to imprison*; also *inwards*.

Inwith, *downwards*, *declivity*, *descent*; also expl. *within*. Teut. *innigh*, interior.

Inyet, Injett, *to pour in*; from Fr. *jetter*.

Jo, *sweet-heart*, *friend*; seemingly a contraction of *joy*.

Jogill, *to jogg* or *shake from side to side*. Teut. *schockelen*, vacillare.

John; St. John to borrough, or to borgh. *St. John be your security or guardian*. St. John's crosses, *posts erected*, (perhaps in cross form,) *by the road side for the direction of travellers*;—in allusion to John the Baptist, "who was the preparer of the way" for the Messiah.

Joktaleg, a vulgar word for *a large folding knife.*
Jolie, *pretty, handsome, merry.* Jolely, *prettily.* Fr.
Jonet, Jennet, *Spanish horse.* Teut. *ghenette.*
Jonette, *a species of lily.* Fr. *jaulnette,* caltha palustris, Teut. *jannette, jennette,* narcissus, lychnis silvestris.
Jone, June, *to join.* Jonyng, *junction.* Jonys, *joins.*
Jorneye, *a days work, an engagement or battle.* Fr. *journèe*; also *an expedition,* in the same way as the Roman authors use *dies.*
Jow, Jew, *juggler.*
Jow, Jowl, *to ring or toll a large bell by the motion of its tongue.* Burns, however, observes, that the word "includes both the swinging motion and the pealing sound."
Jowis, *the jaws.* Sax. *ceole,* the jole or jowl.
Jouk, *to bend the body forwards, to incline the head with a view to escape some injury*; by consequence *to trick.*
Joukery-paukery, *jugling and pawky tricks.*
Joyss, Joce, *to enjoy*; Fr. *jouir.*
Irie. See Eiry, *fearful through solitude.*
Irous, *ireful, wrathful, angry.* Lat.
Irsche, Ersche, *Irish.* Iryschrie, *people of Ireland.*
Ischawin, *shown*; quasi *y-shown.*
Ische, *issue, passage outward.*
Isillis, Isels, Isles, *red hot embers, half consumed fire,* Isl. *eysa,* cinis ignitus scintillans.
Iskiebae, *usquebaugh,* corruptly *whisky*; an Irish word signifying *the water of life.*
Istabill, Istable, *to establish.* Istablyt, *fixed, calm, at rest.*
Ithand. See Eidant, *busy, unremitting.*
Ithandlie, *busily, vigorously*; from Ithand.
Jundie, Junnie, *to jog* or *shake* (a vessel containing liquid.)
Jupee, Jeup, *wide* or *great coat.* Teut. *juype.*
Jupert, Juperty, *jeopardy.*
Jury, Jewry, *Jewish people.*
Justyre, Justrie, *justice ayre, court of justice.*

Juxters,

Juxters, Jokesters, *jokers.*
Jute, *sour or dead liquor.*
Iwis, I wis, *truly, surely.* Teut.
Jymp. See Gimp, *slender, tight.* Teut. *jent,* bellus, concinnus.
Jympis, *quirks.*
Izle. See Isillis, *hot cinders.*

K.

Ka, Kae. Teut. *ka, kae,* graculus.
Kaber, *rafter.* Celt. *ceibr, ceber, cabar,* tignum.
Kaif. See Cafe, *tame.*
Kail. See Cail, *colewort.* Kail-runt, *the stem of the colewort.*
Kain. See Kean, *rent.*
Kair, *care.* Ulph. Joh. 10. 13. *ni kar ist,* non est cura.
Kame, Kemb, *comb, to comb.* Teut. *kemmen,* pectere. Kames, *combs, honey-combs.*
Kappercailzie, *cock of the wood;* a species of grous as large as a turkey, now extinct in Scotland.
Karle. See Carle, *rustic.*
Karris, *small carts with tumbrel wheels.* Teut. *karre,* curriculum.
Katherines, Ketheryns, Catherins, Kettrin, explained by Skene *sornars,* (sojourners,) or *sturdy beggars; free-booters.* In the notes to Ware's Hibernia are found these words, "*Catherani,* Irish; *Keathern,* a company, vulgarly *kerns*; signified originally *a band of soldiers,* but is now taken in a contemptuous sense." Although the word seems thus to be of Irish extraction, something like a family resemblance may be traced between it and the Teut. *ketter,* sectator, consectator; *ketten, ketsen,* sectari, consectari, multum & continuo sequi, cursitare, discurrere; quasi, *hunting about for subsistence,* without following any regular profession; *vagabonds.* Some appearance of the word is to be found in most of the Teutonic

tonic dialects; in the Swedish particularly, with a very bad meaning. See Ketrail.

Kavel, Cavil, an opprobrious appellation of doubtful meaning, perhaps *noisy quarrelsome fellow*; from Teut. *kiiver*, rixator, altercator, litigator; or may have some allusion to *Capul*, equus, as a young woman is contemptuously called a filly or fillock.

Kavels, Keivels, Keulis. See Cavillis, *lots; shares.*

Kean, Kain, *rent*. Teut. *ken-penninck*, auctoramentum, tributum quod vasallus singulis annis beneficii agnoscendi causa pendit, an acknowledgment of dependence; from Teut. *kennen*, agnoscere. Kean or Kain hens, *hens paid as an additional rent.*

Kebbis or Kebbit ewes, *those which have brought forth immaturely*, or have been prevented accidentally from rearing a lamb. [Teut. *kippen*, parere.]

Kebbuck, *cheese, large cheese.*

Kedgie. See Caidgie, *frolicksome.*

Kekle, Gigle, *to laugh*. Teut. *kaeckelen*, garrire.

Keik, *to spy cunningly, to peep.* Belg. *kiicken.* Dan. *kiiger*, videre, spectare.

Keiking-glas, *looking glass, mirror.*

Keil, *red ochre, ruddle stone, a sort of red chalk.*

Kelchin, *the name given in the ancient laws of Scotland to a particular species of assythment;* from Theot. *kelten.* Teut. *gelden*, compensare, solvere.

Kele, Kelis, Kelit, *to kill, kills, killed.* Belg. *kelen*, jugulare, trucidare; *kele*, guttur.

Kell, *a caul, hood*, or *veil;* now commonly used for the top or crown of a woman's cap. Teut. *kouel*, cucullus, capitium. Ruddiman makes *reticulum* the primary signification of "kell," the old translators of the Bible having used "kal" in that sense.

Kelpys, Kelpies, expl. *a sort of mischievous spirits*, said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in storms.

Kelt, expl. *cloth with a freeze*, commonly made of native black wool.

Kelty, Keltie, *a large bumper.* Teut. *ghelte*, poculum majus. Vide Stat. Hist. Vol. XVIII. p. 473.

Kemp, *to strive, contend, fight.* Sax. *kempen.* Teut. *kampen*, dimicare. The word is still used to denote the contending of reapers in harvest.

Kemper,

Kemper, *contender, fighter.* Teut. *kempe.* Belg. & Isl. *kaemper,* bellator; whence probably, says Ruddiman, the ancient Cimbri took their name.

Kemple, *a load or about forty bottles of straw.*

Ken, *to know.* Swed. *kaenna.* Dan. *kiende,* cognoscere.

Kennetis, *hounds;* perhaps a diminutive from Lat. *canis.*

Kensie, Kensour, expl. *alert young man.* Sax. *cene,* acer.

Kenspeckle, *of an uncommon or singular appearance.*

Kent, *a long staff,* such as shepherds use for leaping over ditches.

Kepp, *to catch, intercept.* Teut. *keppen,* captare.

Ker-caik, *a small cake made of flour with eggs,* &c.

Ker-handit, *left handed.* Gael. *cearr,* awkward.

Kerf, *to carve.* Kersyt, *carved.* Teut. *kerfen.*

Kers, Carse, *a tract of low fertile ground.* Isl. *kior, ker,* lacus, palus; *kiorr,* lacunæ, paludes, loca depressa & palustria. In a tract of this kind, a piece of rising ground is called *an inch* or *island.*

Ketch-pillaris, *sharpers;* probably, says Lord Hailes, a corruption of Fr. *gaspilleurs,* spendthrifts.

Kethat, expl. *cassock, robe.*

Ketrail, *heretick.* Teut. *ketter, ketser.* Swed. *kættare,* hæreticus, schismaticus, sectator, consectator. The Swed. word is also defined *qui contra naturam peccat;* uti apud Gallos *bougres;* i. e. "Bulgari appellabantur olim communi nomine omnes hæretici, atque etiam qui infami libidine se polluebant."

Kett, *carrion, carcases of sheep that have died from disease or accident.* Also expl. *a matted hairy fleece of wool.*

Kevie, *hen-coop.* Teut. *kevie,* aviarium.

Kewis, expl. *fit season of address.*

Keuls. See Cavillis, *lots.*

Keyser, *Emperor.* Belg. *keyser.* Goth. *kaisar.* Lat. *Cæsar.*

Kilt, *filibeg, a short pettycoat, part of the Highland dress;* sometimes the plaid is worn tucked round the body like a petticoat; this is called *breacan an felimh,* or a belted plaid.

Kilt, *to tuck up.* Dan. *op-kilter,* succingere; *kilter,* cingere. [Goth. *sai ganimis in kilthein,* L. 1. 31. concipies in utero.]

Kimmer,

Kimmer. See Cummer, *comrade, gossip.* Fr.
Kin, *kindred, of the same nature.*
Kink, *immoderate fit of laughter; to laugh immoderately.* Sax. *cinean,* hiare. Goth. *kinnus,* maxilla.
Kinning, *coney, rabbit.* Teut. *konijn,* cuniculus; *kibnen,* gignere. Goth. *keinan,* germinare.
Kinrent, Kinret, *kindred.* Teut. *kinderen,* proles. Isl. *kiinst.* Goth. *kun,* generatio.
Kinryk, Kynrike, *kingdom.* Teut. *koning-riick,* regnum; *koningh,* rex, a *konnen,* scire; quod rex vera magica scientia imbutus esse debeat.
Kip *top, sharp top of a hill.* Sax. *cuep.*
Kipper, *dried salmon, particularly those which have been killed late in the season.* The word may possibly have some connection with Teut. *kippen,* ova excludere.
Kirk, *church.* Sax. *cyrc,* templum; from being shut up as in a prison. Goth. *karkar.* Lat. *carcer.*
Kirn, *churn, to churn.* Sax. *cernan,* agitare butyrum. Kirnstaff, *churnstaff.* Kirnen, *familiarity.*
Kirnell, *battlement.* Fr. *creneaux,* muri pinnæ.
Kirtil, Kirtyl, Kirtle, originally *a girdle* or *short petticoat*; but more commonly *a jacket, short gown,* or *waist-coat.* Fr. *courtibaut,* curtum tibiale, a sort of short petticoat, reaching only a few inches below the knees, still known in some parts of France. Sax. *cyrtel,* tunica. Goth. *gaird,* zona.
Kist, *chest.* Teut. *kiste,* cista. Isl. *kista.*
Kitchyn, *somewhat to eat with bread, as butter or cheese.*
Kith, *acquaintance, circle of acquaintance.* Teut. *kit,* (*kond*) notus.
Kitrale. See Ketrail, *heretic.* Teut. *ketter.*
Kittie, Kitty, *loose wench, frolicksome girl.* Swed. *katig,* sly, cunning. Goth. *kalkie,* meretrices.
Kittil, Kittle, *to tickle; ticklish, difficult.* Teut. *kittelen,* titillare.
Kleck. See Clekk, *to breed or hatch.*
Klippert, *a shorn* or *clipped sheep.*
Knaggim, *offensive taste.* Mod. vulg.
Knakkie, *faceticus, ready in thought and expression.*
Knap, Knaip, Knaif, *servant.* Belg. *knape.* Sax. *cnapa,* puer, servus.

Knappare,

Knappare, *boor, country fellow.* See Knap.
Knap-ſekk, *bag for holding victuals.* Teut. *knap-ſack,* viatoria pera; from *knappen,* edere.
Knap-ſcha, Knap-ſcull, expl. *ſteel bonnet, head piece.*
Knarry-bald, Cary-bauld, *niggardly bald-pate*; from Swed. *knarrog,* peeviſh, ſurly. Teut. *knarren,* ſtridere. See alſo Knarry.
Kneef, *keen.* Kneefeſt, *keeneſt.* Iſl.
Knitch, *bundle, truſs, nitch.*
Knitchell, dimin of Knitch, *a ſmall bundle.*
Knoit, Noyt, *ſlight ſharp ſtroke*; *to ſtrike ſharply, but ſlightly, to ſmite.*
Knooſd, Nooſyt, *bruiſed with the knees,* or perhaps *nieves.*
Knorry, Knarry, *knotty, full of knobs,* or *gnarres.*
Know, Knolle, Now, *little hill.*
Knycht, Knecht, *commander, captain*; originally *boy, ſervant.* Teut. *knecht,* ſervus, famulus, miniſter, puer, cliens, miles.
Kow, expl. *goblin.* See Cow, *to intimidate.*
Kryle, Croyl. See Cryle, *dwarf.*
Kryne. See Cryne, *to ſhrink.*
Ky, *cows.* Belg. *koe, koeye,* vacca.
Kyldès, Culdeis, *a kind of clergy*; ſo called probably from Teut. *gilde, gulde,* collegium, contubernium; quaſi *guldighs, gyld-brothers,* or *a fraternity of religious men.* Theot. *kelten, gelten,* dare, ſolvere; & colere, ſacrificare, q. d. in pretio habere; *gulden,* or *(kulden) gildonia,* conventus, collegia in quibus arca communis, in quam ſymbola ſeu collectæ, *(gelda)* colliguntur.
Kyle, expl. *a chance.* See Cavils, *lots.*
Kyle, *ſmall rick of hay*; to put up hay in ſmall ricks.
Kyſle-ſtane, Keiſyl-ſtane, *a flint-ſtone.* Teut. *keſel ſteen,* ſilex.
Kyſtleſs, *taſteleſs.* Teut. *koſt,* cibus. Goth. *kauſeith,* guſtabit.
Kyn-bote, *compenſation for the ſlaughter of a kinſman.*
Kyte, *the belly.*
Kythe, Kyith, *to appear.*

L

Lach. See Lag and Laych, *to delay.*

Lachter, Latchter, *letcher, libidinous fellow.*

Lachter, Lawchter, *brood, the eggs laid at one breeding; bairn-teem.* [Teut. *legh-tiid,* the time of laying.]

Ladesterne. See Leid-sterne, *leading-star.*

Ladroun, Lathroun, *lazy knave;* probably a variation of Lurdane, if not from Teut. *ledig,* otiosus, deses, supinus; and the common termination *roun.* See Ladry. [Fr. *ladre,* literally *elephantiacus,* but a common term of reproach.]

Ladry, *mob, idle multitude.* See Ladroun. Or perhaps from Sax. *leod,* populus.

Lag, *to delay, to stay* or *linger behind.* Sax. *slawian,* piger esse.

Lagger, Laigger. See Dragle, from which it seems to be corrupted, *to be-spatter* or *be-mire.* Ruddiman has various conjectures about this word; from Sax. *lago,* aqua; or from *lam,* lutum, and *gara,* gurges; or from Ir. *lathach, kladach,* cænum, limus.

Laggert, *encumbered, retarded;* from Lag.

Laich, Laigh, Leuch, *low.*

Laif, Lave, *the remainder, the remaining people or things,* Sax. *laf, lafe,* reliquum, reliquiæ.

Laif, *loaf.* Teut. *leaf.* Sax. *hlæf.* Goth. *hlaifs,* panis.

Laig, *to wade;* qu. *to leg;* or may have perhaps some connection with Sax. *lago, lagu,* aqua.

Laigynes, *the projecting part of the staves at the end of a cask;* elsewhere expl. *the angle between the side and bottom of a wooden vessel.* Swed.

Laiglin, *milking pail.* [Lat. *lagena.*]

Laik, Lake, Lak, *want.* Teut. *laeke,* defectus.

Lain, *alone.* Nane but hir lain, *none but herself.*

Lair, Lare, *bog, mire.* To lair, *to stick in the mire.* Lairie, *a little mire.* [Sax. *leger,* locus decubitus, locus sepulturæ.]

Lair,

Lair, Lare, Lere, *learning, education.* Teut. *leer.*

Lairbar, expl. *dirty fellow.*

Laird, Lard, anciently *Lord, feudal Superior, Prince;* now *landed gentleman* under the degree of knight; *proprietor* of land, or of a houſe, as ſuch. The Scottiſh word, as in moſt caſes, is nearer than the Engliſh to the original Sax. *blaford,* or Iſl. *lavardur,* dominus; which Jhre derives from Iſl. *lad,* terra, ſolum, & *warda,* cuſtodire; Stiernhielm from *blaf,* panis & *waerd,* hoſpes, tutor, patronus; Junius from *blaf,* & Sax. *ord,* initium, origo.

Laith, *loth, reluctant;* alſo, *to loath or abhor.* Laithful, *baſhful, ſheepiſh.* Sax. *laethe,* tardus.

Laithlie, Laithful, *loathſome, ſqualid.* Sax. *lathlice.* Teut. *leedelick,* fædus, turpis, deformis.

Laithles, Laitleſs, *unmannerly, unpoliſhed, rude.* See Laits.

Laits, *manners, geſtures, behaviour.* Teut. *laet,* geſtus, habitus, vultus, oſtenſio, ſtatus; *laeten,* apparere. Iſl. *lat.* Swed. *later,* mores, geſtus.

Laittandlie, *latently, in ſecret.*

Lak, Lack, *to depretiate, to viliſy, to traduce.* Teut. *laecken,* vituperare, detrahere alicui; *lack,* vituperium, detractio. Hence it is alſo uſed to ſignify *reproach, diſgrace;* and by Gaw. Douglas as an adjective for *bad, baſe.* Lakker, *worſe.* Lakkeſt, *worſt.* This, however, may be a corruption of *law,* low.

Lak, expl. *lamentation.*

Lake-wake, *the watching of a dead body,* a ſort of convivial entertainment which commonly was given to the friends of the deceaſed a night or two before the burial; from Teut. *liick,* funus, cadaver hominis. Sax. *lic,* corpus; and Teut. *waecken,* vigilare.

Lallandis, Lawlandis, *low-lands, the ſouth and eaſt parts of Scotland,* where a dialect of the Gothic or Teutonic language has prevailed probably for theſe two thouſand years, in contra-diſtinction to the

Hèlands or Highlands; that is, the weſtern parts of the country, inhabited by the deſcendants of the ancient Gael.

Lampit, *a kind of ſhell fiſh.*

Lance, *to dart, to ſpring, to move with agility.* Fr. *lancer,* ſe immittere.

Land, expl. *a clear level place in a wood*; perhaps the ſame with Lownd or Lownd place, *a ſheltered place.* [Fr. *lande.* Wel. *lawnt,* planities inter arbores.]

Landbirſt, (Gaw. Douglas,) explained *the noiſe and roaring of the ſea towards the ſhore, as the billows break or burſt on the ground.* Ruddiman thinks he has heard *Land-birth* uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

Land-lowper, *a ſtranger, a perſon who cannot ſettle in any one country or ſituation.* Teut. *land-looper,* multivagus, vagabundus, circuitor.

Lands of leal, expl. *death.*

Landwart, *the country; of or belonging to the inland part of a country.* To landwart, ſynonimous with *Up-a-land.*

Lang, *long, to long or deſire earneſtly.* Teut. *langhen,* deſiderare.

Langel, *to entangle.* See Lingel, *ſhoemaker's twine.*

Lang-ere, Lang-gere, Langyre, *long ere now, long ago*; from Teut. *eer,* prius; being a compleat inverſion of the Engl. erelong.

Langorious, *affected with langour.*

Langſum, *tedious.* Teut. *lang-ſaem,* lentus, tardus.

Lang-ſyne, *long ſince, long ago.*

Lang-kail, *winter cole-worts.* Lang-kail broth, *colewort ſoup.*

Lankie, *tall, ſlender perſon.* [Teut. *langh-lenter,* longurio.]

Lap, *did lowp* or *leaped.* See Lowp.

Lape, Laip, *to lap as a dog.* Teut. *lappen,* lingere.

Lappert-milk, *milk become clotted by long keeping or other cauſes*; ſlightly corrupted from Teut. *klotter-melck,* or *klobber-ſaen,* lac coagulatum.

Lapron, *a young rabbit.* Fr. *lapreau.*

Lapwing, *the green plover* or *tè-whit.*

Lardun, Lardner, *larder.* Fland. *lardiere.*

Lare,

Lare, Lair, *place of reſt.* Sax. *leger*, decubitus.

Lareit, Lawryt, *Loretto*, the name of a manſion-houſe at the eaſt end of Muſſelburgh, where there was formerly a chapel belonging to the abbey of Dunfermline. See Vol. III. p. 74.

Large, (Gaw. Douglas,) *free.* Go large, *go at large*, or *with a free courſe*; alſo, *liberal in giving.*

Larges, Lerges, *liberality, generoſity.* Fr.

Laſche, (Gaw. Douglas,) *weary, lazy, ſlack, lingering.* Fr. *laſche*, languidus, enervatus.

Lat, *to permit*; alſo, *to hinder, to retard.*

Latch, *dub, mire.* Teut. *lache*, collectio aquarum.

Late, (ſpoken of iron,) *to deprive it of elaſticity and temper*, ſo that it may eaſily be bent, like *lead.*

Lattoun, Latten, *a mixt kind of metal*, Mr Tyrrwhit ſays, of the colour of braſs. Iſl. *laatun*, braſs. Gaw. Douglas uſes the word *lattoun* for *electrum*, a metal compoſed of ſilver and gold. Fr. *laiton.*

Lauch, *law, privilege.* Sax. *lah*, lex. To lauch, *to poſſeſs in a legal manner.*

Lauchful, *lawful.* See Lauch.

Laucht for Claucht, *ſeized, caught hold of, took* or *taken.*

Lauchtane, *pale*; perhaps from Sax. *læden*, plumbeus.

Laud, Lawit, Laid, *lay-men*, in contra-diſtinction to the clergy; *unlearned* or *common people.* Sax. *leod*, populus, vulgus.

Lave, *remainder.* Sax. *lafe.* Goth. *laiba*, reſiduum, reliquiæ.

Laverock, now contracted to *lark*; as *lafard* or *laford*, dominus, to *lord* or *larde.* Sax.

Lavyrd. See Laird, *lord.*

Law, *to low* or *bellow.*

Law, *humble, low*; *to humble* or *abaſe.*

Law, *a hill with rather an eaſy aſcent.* Sax. *lawe*, colliculus.

Lawing, *tavern bill, the reckoning.* Lawing free, *ſcot-free.* Goth. *laun*, remuneratio.

Lawté, Lawtie, Lawtith, Laughtie, *loyalty, fidelity, lawfulneſs, juſtice, honour.* O. Fr. *leauté.*

Laurere, *the laurel or bay-tree.* Fr. *laurier.*

Lay, *to allay* or *alleviate.*

Lay,

Lay, (Gaw. Douglas,) *law*. But lay, *without law*. Chaucer has the word in the ſame ſenſe.

Laych, *to delay*; of which it may be an abbreviated corruption, if not from Teut. *liggben*, manere; or Fr. *lacher*, laxare.

Layke, Laik, *lake, a paint of a deep red colour*; expl. alſo *paint* or *colour of any kind*.

Layke, *to ſport* or *make game*. Goth. *laikan*, exultare.

Laynder, expl. *laundreſs*. Fr. *lavandiere*.

Layne, Leyne, *to recline*; by conſequence *to tarry* or *remain*. Swed. *læna*, reclinare.

Layne, (Stat. 113. A. D. 1581,) probably *linen*.

Laynere, *ſtrap, thong*. Fr. *laniere*. Swed. *lengior*, ſlings.

Layr. See Lare, *place of reſt*.

Laytis. See Laits, *behaviour, carriage*.

Lé, *law*. O. Fr. *ley*, lex. Leful, *lawful*.

Lé, *ſhelter, tranquillity*. Swed. *lae, ly*. Iſl. *hle, hlie*, locus tempeſtati ſubductus.

Leche, Leich, *ſurgeon, phyſician*. Sax. *læc, læce*. Goth. *lek*, medicus.

Leche, Leich, *to cure*. Sax. *lænian*, ſanare, mederi.

Lede. See Leid, *man, perſon*. Ledis, *folk, people*. Sax. *leod*, populus, vulgus; popularis, civis.

Lede-ſtern, *the north pole*. Teut. *leyd-ſterre*, cynoſura, urſa minor, ſtella polaris.

Ledeſman, Ladiſman, Leidſman, *pilot*. Teut. *lootſman*; quaſi, *the heaver of the lead*. Teut. *loot*, plumbum.

Leepit, expl. *meagre, thin*.

Lees me on, Luse me on, *pleaſed am I with*. See Leif, *gratus*. In Kilianus we find *lieuer*, amabo, ſodes, obſecro, *blandientis particula*; and in the old play of Damon and Pithias, "Aloyſe, aloyſe! expl. *how pretty it is!*"

Leet, *liſt, a choſen number from which an election of one or more is to be made*. Fr.

Leet, expl. *enrol, fix, faſten*; alſo, *to give ones ſuffrage or vote*.

Lege, Liege, Liege-man, *ſubject bound in allegiance*; alſo, *liege lord, ſuperior*; quaſi, *lord of the liege-men*, or *leod-men*, from Sax. *leod*, gens, civis, popularis.

Leid,

Leid, *man, person.* Sax. *leode,* popularis, civis; apparently the same with Liegeman.

Leid, *lauguage;* more generally *the latin language.* Sax. *læden,* Latinus.

Leif, *leave, permission; to leave, to live, to believe.*

Leif, Lief, *dear, willing, pleased, agreeable.* Liefer, Lever, Leuer, *more willingly, with greater pleasure, rather, in preference.* Teut. *lief,* carus, gratus, pretiosus.

Leiful, Leveful, Leful, *lawful;* also *friendly.*

Leil, Lele, *loyal, true, faithful, just, right.* Unlele lawis, *unjust laws;* contr. from Fr. *loyal,* fidus.

Leim. See Leme, *to gleam, to shine.*

Leind, Leynd, Lane, *to stop, stay, dwell,* or *remain.* Swed. *linna, linda,* cessare. Goth. *aslinna,* discedere.

Leipit, expl. *meagre, thin, loving the fire.* See Lepe.

Leis, *to arrange, to lay in order.* Goth. *lisan,* congregare.

Leische, *to lash, to scourge.*

Leist, expl. *appeased;* q. d. *leased;* from Teut. *lesschen,* extinguere; (sitim) levare.

Leister, *a kind of harpoon or three pronged dart for striking fish.* Teut. *el-scheere,* eel-spear.

Leisyng, *lie, lying, malicious falshood.* Sax. *leasung.*

Leit, expl. *to suppose, to think.* Sax. *lætan,* arbitrari, existimare.

Leit, *did let, permitted;* also *hindered.* Teut. Scand. &c.

Leit. See Leet, *list.*

Leithry, Leothrie. See Ladry, *mob, crowd.*

Lekk, Leik, *to leak, to spring a leak.* Teut. *lecken,* perfluere.

Lemane, Lemman, *sweetheart, mistress, darling,* male or female. Gael. *leannan.* [Teut. *lief,* dilectus, carus; & *man,* pro *homine,* fæminam æque notante ac virum.] According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *l'aimant,* & *l'aimante,* amasius, amasia.

Lemanry, Lemmanrie, Lamenrie, *illicit love.* See Lemane, *sweet-heart.*

Leme, *to gleam* or *shine.* Sax. *leoman,* lucere; *leoma,* lux.

Lend, *loin.* Swed. *laend,* lumbus.

Lene.

Lene. See Leind, *to ſtop, to reſt*, or *tarry*.
Lenno, *child*. Gael. *leanabh*, infans.
Lenth, *to lengthen, to protract*.
Lentroun, Lentyre, Lenten, *time of Lent, the ſpring*. Sax. *lengten*.
Lenyé, (Gaw. Douglas) expl. *fine, thin, ſlender*. Sax. *lænig*, tenuis; or *blaene*, macer.
Leomen, expl. *leg*; rather perhaps *ſhaft*.
Lepe, Leip, *to warm, to parboil*.
Lepyr, *leproſy; perſon afflicted with leproſy*.
Lere, *to learn, to teach*. Lerand, *learning*. Teut. *leeren*.
Lergnes. See Larges, *bounty*.
Les, Les than, *unleſs, leſt*.
Leſt, *laſting, duration, delay*.
Leſouris, Leſuris (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *paſtures*; from Sax. *læſwe*, paſcuum; or *the empty ſpaces between rows of trees*, from Fr. *lais* or *layes*, of nearly the ſame ſignification.
Leſum, *lawful*. See Lè, *law*.
Leſum, Leiſome, *agreeable, acceptable, pleaſing*; q. d. *leifsome*, or *loveſome*.
Leſyng. See Leiſyng, *lying*.
Leth, *hatred, diſgust*. Sax. *lætthe*.
Let les, *without hindrance*.
Letteis, (Stat. 71. A. D. 1457.) ſeemingly *ſcarlet cloth*.
Letteron, Letryne, Latron, *writing deſk, writing table*. Fr. *lutrin*
Leuch, Leugh, *laughed*.
Leuer, Lever, *rather*. See Leif, *willing*.
Leveful. See Leſum, *lawful*, &c.
Leveré, *delivery, diſtribution*; probably alſo *donation, bounty*. [Fr. *livrer*, to confer on, to yield over.]
Leveraire, probably *donation, or privilege granted in reward for ſervices performed*. Leveraires, alſo expl. *armorial bearings, colours in heraldry*.
Levin, *lightning, flaſh of fire*. Teut. *lacye*, flamma, flammæ, lumen, whence alſo Lowe, *flame*. Ruddiman hesitates between Sax *leoma*, lux; *glowan*, candere; and *bliſian, bliſigan*, rutilare.

Levingis,

Levingis, expl. *loins;* alſo *lungs.*
Lew, Lewe-warm, *luke-warm.* Teut. *lawe.* Theot. *læwe,* tepidus.
Lewar. See Leuer, *rather;* from Leif, *willing.*
Lewdring, expl. *moving heavily.* See Lidder.
Lewit, *unlearned, ignorant, rude.* Sax. *læwede,* laicus; *leode,* popularis, civis, vulgus. Chaucer frequently uſes the word in the ſenſe of *lay-man.*
Ley, *lea, untilled arable ground.* Sax. *ley.*
Leynde, Leind, Lende, *to lean, reſt, tarry, lodge;* alſo, *to ceaſe.* Swed. *læna,* reclinare; *linda, linna,* ceſſare, morari.
Lib, *to caſtrate.* Libbyt, *caſtrated.* Teut. *lubben,* virilia execare; *lubber,* caſtrator.
Libbert, *leopard;* in heraldry, *a lion,* the original ſignification of the word (*leo-pard.*)
Libel, Lybel, *ſmall book, tract, eſſay, poem, indictment,* Lat. *libellus.*
Liberos, *children.* Lat.
Licam. See Lycame, *human body while in life.*
Licent, *a licentiate.*
Licht, *chearful, merry.* Lychtnis, *chearfulneſs.*
Lichtar, Lychter, *lighter, delivered of a child.*
Lichtis, Lychtnis, *the lungs.* Teut. *lichte.*
Lichtly, Lychtlie, *to undervalue, to ſlight,* or *deſpiſe.*
Lick, *to laſh, whip,* or *beat, to overcome.*
Lidder, Lythir, *ſluggiſh, liſtleſs.* Sax. *lythre, lither,* ſordidus, ignavus, malus; alſo *loathſome,* from O. Fr. *ladres,* lepers.
Lift, Lyft, *the firmament.* Sax. *lyfta.* Teut. *locht,* cælum.
Ligg, *to lye, to linger.* Iſl. *ligg.* Sax. *liggan.* Teut. *liggben.* Goth. *ligan,* jacere, recumbere, manere.
Likand, *grateful, acceptable, pleaſing.*
Lills, *the holes of a wind inſtrument.*
Lilt, *a chearful tune* or *melody.*
Lilt, *to ſing chearfully.*
Lime, *glue.* Teut. *liim,* gluten.
Limitouris, *a kind of begging friars,* whoſe licence or commiſſion confined them to ſell indulgencies, beg, &c.

&c. within certain prescribed *limits*, called their limitation.

Limmer, Lymmer, *a strumpet, a worthless person*, male or female. [Teut. *lymen*, limis tueri, transversis oculis tueri. Swed. *lymmel*, bardus.]

Lin, *to stop, to cease*. Swed. *linna*, cessare. See Leynde.

Lin. See Lyn, *a cleugh*.

Ling, *a kind of coarse grass*, or rather *a species of rush* which grows on heaths and mountains. In Iceland, and in various parts of Britain, it signifies *heath* or *heather*.

Ling, *line, strait forwards*.

Lingel, *twine, shoemakers thread*. Fr. *ligneul*.

Linget, Linged, *lint-seed*.

Link, *to do a thing quickly*; most commonly spoke of spinning. See Linkome.

Linkie, *a clever girl, one who trips lightly along*.

Linkome, Lynkum, Lincum, *linen*. Linkome twyne, *linen yarn*. Isl. *linkynnur*, lenis, mitis, mollis, flexibilis, "forte a *linea* vel *lineo filo*, quod illo nihil sit sequacius aut tractabilius." Dan. *linklæde*. Swed. *linnetyg*, linen or linen-cloth; *likwara*, vestis interior. Teut. *lintken*, vitta, tænia, a fillet or ribband for binding up the hair; commonly, we may suppose *of linen*. The primary or more common signification also of the Teut. *laecken* seems to be linteum, pannus linteus, rather than pannus laneus; as Kilianus makes it synonimous with *doeck*; and *this* again with *liinwaet*, linteum; i. e. *cloth made from flax*. Various annotators, however, contend that *linkome* signifies *cloth (or linen yarn)* manufactured at *Lincoln*. See Vol. II. p. 368.

Lintwhite, corr. of *linnet*. Sax.

Lipperis, Lopperis, (Dougl. Virgil) expl. *the white water of broken waves*, or *on the tops of waves*. Lippering, *floating upon and discolouring the waves*; probably from *Lopper*, as if the sea were curdled.

Lipper fish, (spoken of salmon,) perhaps *leper* or *leprous, unhealthy*.

Lippin, *to trust, to lean to, depend*. Lyppinyt to, *depended upon*.

Lire,

Lire, Lyre, *the fleshy* or *muscular parts of the body.* Sax. *lira*, lacerti, sura, pulpa, viscum; also expl. *complexion, colour.* Fr.

Lirk, *a wrinkle*; also *to wrinkle* or *be contracted.* Isl. *lerka*, contrahere, adstringere.

Lisk, *the flank, the groin*, or *inner part of the thigh.*

Lifs, *remission* or *abatement, especially of any acute disease.* Fr. & Sax. *lisse*, remissio, cessatio.

Listly, Lystlie, *willingly.* Sax. *listlice*, sat, satis.

Lite, Lyte, *little, small, few.* Sax. *lyt, lyte*, parum, pauci.

Lith, *joint.* Sax. *lith*, artus, articulus.

Lithe, Lyth, *have patience!* Teut. *liiden*, sufferre.

Lithe, *to thicken* (pulse or gruel.) Sax. *lithian*, mitigare.

Lithernes, Lythernes, *sloth.* Sax. *lythre.* Isl. *latur, sluggish, good for nothing.*

Litt, *to dye* or *tinge.* Littyt, *dyed, coloured.* Swed. *letta.*

Littster, *dyer*; from Litt. Isl. *litunar-madur*, tinctor.

Live, *life.* Eterne on live, *eternally in life, immortal.*

Liveray-meal, *a certain quantity of oat-meal allowed for subsistence to servants who are not maintained in their master's house.* See Lyfferoch.

Loan, Loaning, *a wide vacant piece of ground close by or leading to a farm house*, where the cows are commonly milked.

Loaue, *to praise.* See Louis, *praiseth.*

Loch, Lough, *lake.* Celt. *loch.* Sax. *lub*, lacus.

Lock, *a small quantity*, as of meal.

Lodisman. See Ledisman, *pilot.*

Loft, On loft, *aloft, on high.* Dan. *loffter*, attollere.

Loif, Lofe, *to praise.* Teut. & Isl. *lof, praise, honour.* See Louis.

Lokkerand, *curling.* Lokkerit, *curled.* "When your hair is white, you would have it lockering." Prov. spoken of *one who is immoderate in his desires.*

Lokkeris, *curled locks of hair.* See Louk.

Lokker gowan, *globe flower*, trollius. Teut. *loken*, claudere.

Loll, *to howl in the manner of a cat.* Scand.

Lollerdy, Lorrardry, Lowlardy, *heresy*, the doctrine of the Lollers or Lollards. Teut. *lollaerd*, mussitator, mussitabundus; *lollen*, mussitare, numeros non verba canere. [Teut. *loreriie*, impostura, fraus; *lorer*, impostor, fraudator; *loren*, fraudare aliquem.] An old explanation of Lollard is a *breaker of fasting days*, *a runnagate*.

Lome, Loom, properly *vessel*, as *a tub* or *dish*; but signifies also *implement*, *utensil*, or *instrument* in general. Sax. *loma*, utensilia, supellex.

Lompnit, Lonit, *hedge-rowed*.

Lonjeoure, *a lazy or loitering fellow*. Fr. *longard*.

Lopperit, Lopperand. See Lappert, *coagulate*.

Loppin, *did leap*. See Lowp, *to leap*; also *burst*.

Lorel, *cunning deceiver*, *cheating fellow*. Teut. *lorer*, impostor, fraudator. See Lowrie.

Lorimer, formerly *saddler*; now *a maker of bits*, *spurs*, &c. Fr. *lormier*.

Lorne, *ruined*, *destroyed*, *undone*. Teut. *loren*. Sax. *leoran*, perditus.

Los, Lous, *praise*. See Louis, *praiseth*.

Losin. Teut. *luysen*, pediculos capere, venari.

Losingere, *a flatterer*. Fr. *lozenger*, adulator; also used by Bishop Douglas for *a loiterer*.

Loveit, Lovyte, *loving subject*. Isl. *lofdar*, viri, milites.

Loue, *to praise* or *commend*. Louit, *praised*. Louingis, *praises*. Louabill, *laudable*, *commendable*, *praise-worthy*. Fr. *louer*; from Teut. *louen*, i. e. *lof geven*, laudare, collaudare, commendare, laudibus tollere; *lof*, laus.

Louk, Lukk, *to shut up*, *to inclose*. Teut. *loken*, *luycken*, claudere, obserare.

Loun, *clown*, *fellow*, *rogue*, or *cunning rascal*; also *loose woman*. Teut. *loen*, homo stupidus, bardus, insulsus. Sax. *lun*, egenus.

Loune, Lown, Lownd, *well sheltered*, *calm*, *without wind or wave*. Isl. *lundr*, sylva. Swed. *lugn*, calm; *stilla lugn*, stark calm. Goth. *analaughn*, occultum.

Loundir, *a severe blow*; *to beat with severe blows*.

Loundrer, *lazy fellow*; q. *lourdaner*. See Lourdane.

Loupe,

Loupe, *to wreath* or *wind about*, as with a cord.

Loupe, Lowp, *to leap* or *jump*. Teut. *loopen*, ſalire.

Loupe, Lowp, *to burſt open*. Luppin, Loppin, *burſt open*.

Lourdane. See Lurdane, *indolent ſluggiſh fellow*.

Lourdnes, *ſurly temper*. Fr. *lourdiſe*.

Loure, *to lurk, to bow down*; q. *to lower*.

Lowrie, a nickname which has been commonly given to *the fox*, at leaſt as anciently as the time of James the Third. See the poems of Robert Henryſoun, Vol. I. p. 100; probably from Teut. *lorer*, fraudator; *loreriie*, fraus; *lore*, illecebra.

Lowryd, Louryth, expl. *ſurly, ungracious*. Teut. *leure*, vinum acinaceum. Fr. *lourd*, prægravis.

Lout, *to bow* or *bend the body forwards, to cringe*; by conſequence *to ſalute* or *do honour to*; perhaps, ſays Ruddiman, from *low*; q. d. *lowed*.

Low, *a flame, a blaze*; alſo *to flame*. Swed. & Iſl. *loga, laugr*. Fris. *lochene*, flamma. Goth. *liugjan*, lucere.

Lown. See Loune, *calm*.

Lucken, *joined cloſely to one another*. See Louk, *to ſhut up*.

Luf, Lufe, *love, to love*. Luffaris, *lovers*.

Lufe, Loof, *the palm* or *hollow of the hand*. Swed. *lofwe*, vola manus. Ulph. *lofam ſlohun ina*, volis percutiebant eum. Mar. 14. 65.

Lufray, (Leveré,) *bounty*; perhaps from Teut. *liefern*, dare, prebere, offerre. See Lyfferoch.

Lug, *ear, handle*; perhaps from Sax. *locca*, cæſaries, the hair which grows on the cheek.

Luggie, *a veſſel with a handle*.

Lukkie, *grandmother, old woman*.

Lum, *chimney vent*. Sax. *leom*, lux; ſcarcely any other light being admitted, excepting through this hole in the roof. Or, the word may be only a variation of Teut. *leem*, kleye, terra argillacea, a principal material in the formation of a cottage chimney vent.

Lumitors, Lymitors. See Limitouris, *begging friars*.

Lunkyt (water), *hot, but not boiling, lew-warm*. Dan. *lunken*.

Lunt,

Lunt, *flame, blaze;* also *match-rope.* Swed. *lunta,* funis igniarius; *luntor,* old books, as if they were good for nothing but lighting the fire.

Lunyie, *loin.*

Lurdane, Lourdane, Lourdant, *idle, indolent, good-for-nothing fellow.* Fr. *lourdin,* from Teut. *luyaerd,* piger, desidiosus, vappa, murcidus, ignavus homo, male feriatus; *ley,* fugitans laborem.

Lurdanry, *laxiness, idleness, sloth.* Teut. *luyerdiie,* pigritia, ignavia, segnities, desidia. Fr. *lourderie.*

Lusking, Leusking, *absconding.* Teut. *luyschen,* latitare.

Lustie, *delightful, genial.* Teut. *lustigh,* delectabilis, luculentus, vegetus.

Lustheid, *amiableness, loveliness.* Teut. *lustigheyd,* amœnitas.

Lute, Leut, *sluggard;* probably from *Lurdane.*

Lute, Leut, *permitted;* from Let.

Lut-cock, *the name of a dance.*

Luthe, *remained.* See Lythe, *shelter.*

Lutherie, Luferie, *lust.* See Luf.

Lyame, *a string, cord,* or *thong.* Fr. *lien,* vinculum.

Lyart, *grey haired, hoary,* or *having a mixture of grey hairs.* Fr.

Lycame, Lykkam, Licum, Licham, *body.* Teut. *lichaem.* Sax. *lichama, lichoma,* corpus animatum, vivum; à Goth. *leik,* corpus; & *ahma,* spiritus. This word is also found in the Swed. Dan. and Isl. dialects.

Lyfferoch, Vol. III. p. 232. or according to the MS. Laverock, *victuals, dinner, mess;* probably adopted from Teut. *lifwara,* vel *liifwara,* cibaria; *liifvoeren,* cibus, alimentum; if it does not rather signify *liverings,* (O. Eng.) *skin-puddings, sausages.* Teut. *leverlincks,* tomacula. The term *Livery-meal,* i. e. oat-meal allowed for subsistence, is probably from the same Teut. *liifwara* or *liifvoeren,* rather than from the Fr. *livrer,* to deliver.

Lykand, *grateful, acceptable; if it pleases.* To your lykand, *at your pleasure.*

Lyk-waik, Lich-wayk. See Lake-wake.

Lymouris,

Lymouris, Lymmouris, *limmers or shafts of a cart or carriage.* Fr. *limon.*

Lymmar. See Limmer, *strumpet*, &c.

Lymmit, expl. *hired*; perhaps from Sax. *lean*, stipendium, merces. [Fr. *lien*, vinculum.]

Lyn, Lynd, explained by Ruddiman *a precipice, den*, or *cataract, into which water falls with a great noise*: ab Sax. *hlynn*, sonus, torrens; *hlynnan*, sonare: or from the Ir. *lin*, a pool or pond. It also signifies (I think more commonly) *two opposite contiguous cliffs or heughs covered with brushwood.* Teut. *lincke*, fissura. See Linn.

Lynd, expl. a *teille* or *lime tree.* Teut. *linde*, tilia, philyra. Under the lind, *under the lime-tree*, i. e. *in the woods.* See Teille.

Lynzellis. See Lingels, *shoemakers thread.* Fr. *ligneul*,

Lyre. See Lire, *flesh.*

Lyst, *the hem* or *selvedge of garments.* Teut. *liist*, limbus.

Lyte, Elyte, *to elect.*

Lythe, *to thicken* or *render gelatinous.* Sax. *lithe.*

Lythe, *shelter, shade, situation protected from the sun.* Sax. *liths*, quies.

Lythar. See Lidder, *sluggish, nasty.*

M.

Ma, Mae, *moe, more.*

Mace (Gaw. Douglas), *rod, club, baton.* Fr. *maſſue.*

Mack, q. *make, ſort, kind.*

Macrell, *bawd, pimp.* Teut. *maeckelaer,* proxeneta; *maeckelereſſe,* conciliatrix; from *maecken,* conciliare. With ſlight variations, the word is found in Fr. Daniſh, &c.

Mad, Maud, *plaid, blanket*; perhaps originally the ſame with Teut. *tte,* ſtorea.

Magil *to mangle.* Teut. *maecken,* caſtrare.

Mags, *a ſmall perquiſite paid to carters by their maſters cuſtomers.* O. Fr. *magaut,* a pocket or wallet; quaſi, *pocket-money*

Mahoun, *Mahomet;* alſo uſed for *the Devil.*

Maigh, Mach, *ſon in law.* Teut. *maeghe,* cognatus, agnatus. Angl. Bor. My meaugh, *my wife's brother,* or *ſiſter's haſband* in the ſame manner as various other names of conſanguinity and affinity are frequently confounded. [Sax. *mæg.* Goth. *magus.* Celt. *mac,* filius.]

Maik, *match, conſort, mate, equal.* Maikles, *matchleſs, that hath not an equal.* Swed. *make.* Teut. *maet, maetken,* collega, æqualis compar.

Maik, Makk, *to compoſe verſes.* Teut. *maecken,* facere, condere; or perhaps from *maeten,* modulare; *maete van den ſanck,* modi, moduli, menſura cantus; quaſi, *to match* or *meaſure verſes.*

Maikar, Makkar. *a poet, compoſer of verſes.*

Mail, Male, *a diſcoloured ſpot;* alſo, *to diſcolour or ſtain.* Teut. *mael,* macula; *maelen,* pingere.

Mail, Male, *tribute, rent.* Sax. *mal.* vectigal, ſtipendium (fragmentum.) Fr. *maille,* obolus.

Mailing, *a farm;* from Mail, *rent.*

Mail-men, Mailleries, *farmers,* perſons who pay rent.

Mailzies,

Mailzies, Mailyies, *the plates* or *links of which a coat of mail is composed.* Teut. *maelie*, orbiculus, hamus, fibula, annulus; also expl. *eylet holes.*

Main, Maining, *moan, lamentation.* Sax.

Mains, *the farm house and offices upon that part of the Barony contiguous to the mansion-house.*

Mair, Mare, *mayor, chief magistrate of a city.*

Mairattour. See Mare-attour, *moreover.*

Mais, *makes,* as *tais* for *takes.*

Maischlech. See Maffal, *mixed corn.*

Maisoun, *house.* Fr. *maison,* domus.

Maist, *most, greatest.* Goth. *maists,* major, magis, plus. Also for *almost;* maista, *almost had.*

Maister, *chief, principal.* Maister-street, *chief* or *principal street.* Maister-key, *key that will open all the locks of a chest of drawers or such like.*

Maister, *to overcome, to execute some difficult task.*

Maisterfull, *proud, tyrannical, incontrollable.*

Maistery, Maistry, *power, victory, pre-eminence, superiority;* from Teut. *meester,* magister.

Mait, Mate, *confounded, overcome, defeat, wearied.* Teut. & Fr. *mat,* defessus, devictus.

Mak, Makdome, *shape, manner, fashion.*

Mak, *to make.* See Mack, *to compose verses.*

Makly, Maikly, *evenly, equally.* See Maik.

Makdome, same as Mak, *shape.*

Mal-eis, *trouble, uneasiness, disorder.* Fr. *mal-aise,* q. d. *malum otium.*

Maling, *malignant.*

Mallhure, Mallewre, *trouble, misery, misfortune.* Fr. *malheur.*

Mallewrus, *unhappy, miserable.* Fr. *malheureux.*

Maltalent, *ill will.*

Malysoun, Malesone, Malison, *malediction, curse.* O. Fr. *malediffon,* maledictio.

Malvasie, Mavesie, (Malmasie,) *some kind of small sweet wine, in imitation of true Malmsey.* Teut. *malavasege,* vinum arvisium, Creticum, Chium, Monembasites. Fr. *malvesie;* from Malvasia, a city of Candia.

Malveté,

Malvetè, *malice*. O. Fr. *malvetie*.

Mammonrie, expl. *idolatry, worship of false gods*; rather perhaps *riches* or *avarice*; from Mammon.

Man, *male-servant*. Isl. *man*, servus; & serva, puella, amica, concubina.

Mandmentis, *commandments, orders*. Fr. *mandement*.

Mandrit, expl. *tamed*. [Theot. *raden*, suadere.]

Mane, *main, might* or *force*. Isl. *magn*, vis, potentia; *magan*, posse.

Mane. See Main, *moan, lamentation*.

Mane-breid, Breid of mane, probably *almond biscuit, cakes mixed with bruised almonds or other sweet kernels*; according to Cotgrave, *pain d'amande*, or as Chaucer writes it, *pain de maine*. Promptuarium Parvulorum explains Payne mayne, panis vigoris; that is, according to Mr Pinkerton, bread made of the finest flour, with milk and eggs; *mayne* from Isl. *magn*, vis, potentia.

Maneir, *manner*; also expl. *manour-house*.

Mang, Mank, Mangzie, *defect, hurt, mark left by a hurt or sore*. Teut. *mencke*, mutilatio, læsio.

Mangerie, Manjory, *a feast or banquet*. Fr. *mangerie*.

Mangit, Menyeit, *maimed, marred, confounded, weakened by extreme care, sorrow, stripes or toil*. Teut. *mancken*, mutilare, deficere, deesse; also expl. *become frantic*.

Mangle, *to smooth linen cloathes by passing through a rolling press*. Teut. *manghelen*, levigare, complanare, polire (lintea.)

Manjory. See Mangerie, *a feast*.

Mannace, Maneiss, *to treat, to handle, to use in any manner, good or bad*. Fr. *menager*; also expl. *to menace* or *threaten*. Fr. *menacer*.

Mannred, expl. *followers*; probably connected with Man-rent.

Man-rent, *obligation to support by force of arms, homage*; equivalent to Teut. *man-schap*, fides clientelaris.

Mansweir, *to perjure*. Manswering, *perjury*. Manesworn,

ſworn, *perjured*. Sax. *man*, ſcelus, probrum, & *ſwerian*, jurare.

Manſwete, *calm, meek, polite, well-bred*. Lat. *manſuetus*.

Manſwetude, *mildneſs, politeneſs*. Lat.

Manſys, *manſion houſes, habitations*. Lat. *manere*.

Mant, *to ſtammer in ſpeech*. [Teut. *mancken*, membro aliquo neceſſario diminuere.]

Manteil, Mantyle, *mantle, a mantelet* or *covering*. Teut.

Manys, *a manſe* or *manſion-houſe*; or perhaps the ſame with Mains, *a ſmall arable farm*.

Mapamond, *a map of the world*. Fr.

Marbre, Marbyr, Marvyl, *marble*. Fr. *marbre*.

Marche, *a land mark*. Marchis, *boundaries*; ſometimes, taken for *the lands or territories*, correſponding with Teut. *marſſe*. Fr. *marche*, regio, ora, terra; whence the name of a diſtrict in Scotland called *The Mers*.

Marchett, (Reg. Maj.) *a compoſition or acknowledgment paid by a ſokeman or villain to his feudal ſuperior for permiſſion to give away his daughter in marriage*; originally perhaps in caſes only where the bride was given away to a ſtranger, becauſe a transfer of this kind deprived the Lord of a certain quantity of live ſtock. Marchett alſo ſignified *a fine paid to the Lord by a ſokeman or villain when his unmarried daughter happened to be debauched*. Skene, following an ancient tradition, defines Marchett *a right of the Lord of the ground to have the firſt night of ilk married woman within his barony*; and Van Loon, an antiquary of Holland, upon the ſame kind of authority, mentions "the redemption paid for the *recht des* "*eerſtan nachts*, called by the French *le droit de cul*-"*lage*, jus primæ noctis; a cuſtom which was "known among the Friſons, as alſo in many places "of Germany, England, and Scotland." Van Loon, however, ſuppoſes this fine to have been a redemption of an inconvenient eccleſiaſtical canon, which ordained that all new married perſons, out of reſpect for the ſacerdotal benediction, eadem noctè in virginitate permaneant; that the bride-groom might employ that interval in prayer. The origin of the

 word

word *Marcheit*, *mercheta*, is probably to be found in the Teut. *margh* or *mergh*, medulla, q. d. *mergh-hood*; or *mære*, *merch*, puella, virgo, which amounts to nearly the ſame.

Mare-attour, Mai-attour, *moreover*.

Mareſs, Merres, *a moraſs*. Fr. *marais*.

Margareit, *a pearl*. Fr. *margariton*. The ſame word in O. Engl. ſignifies *a daiſy*. Fr. *marguerite*, bellis.

Mark, Merk, *image*, *picture*; *impreſſion*, as of a ſeal.

Marrow, *match*, *fellow*, *equal*; alſo *conſort*, *aſſociate*, *accomplice*; often uſed for things of the ſame kind, and of which there are two, as of ſhoes, gloves, hands, feet, &c. Hence the verb Marrow, *to pair*; perhaps from Fr. *mariee*, a ſpouſe.

Marrowleſs, *without a fellow*; *that cannot be equalled*, *incomparable*.

Marſchal, *upper ſervant*. Sax. *mære*, ſummus & *ſchalk*, miniſter. See Mor.

Mart, *Mars*, *the god of war*.

Martlet, more commonly Mertrick, *a kind of large weeſel*, *which bears a rich fur*. See Mertrick.

Martynmes, *St. Martin's maſs-day*, 11th Nov. O. S.

Marynal, Marynail, *mariner*.

Maſe, Mais, expl. *to doubt*, *to be confounded* or *bewildered*.

Maſk, *to maſh*. Maſkin-fat, *maſhing vat*.

Maſſal, Maſhlum, Meſſil, Meſlin, *mixed corn*, ſuch as barley and peaſe, wheat and rye. Fr. *meſlange*, *meſlèe*, a mixture. Teut. *maeſe*, macula.

Maſſalie, *maſſy*, *bulky*; alſo *maſſily*, *bugely*. Teut.

Maſtis, *maſtiff*. Fr. *maſtin*, moloſſus canis.

Mat, Met, Mot, Myt, *may*, *might*.

Matalent, Maltalent, *malice*, *rage*, *fury*. Fr.

Mate, Mait, *overcome*, *diſcomfited*. Teut. *mat*, defeſſus.

Materis, *matrons*. Lat. *matres*, mothers.

Mattis, Meatis, *mates*. Teut. *maet*, ſocius.

Maught, Macht, *might*, *power*. Teut. *maght*, *macht*, poteſtas, potentia, vis; whence, ſays Kilianus, *maeghd*, virgo, puella; ſicut *virgo* latiné a *viridiore* ſive *validiore ætate* dicitur.

Maughtleſs,

Maughtlefs, Machtles, *void of ftrength or energy.*
Maugre, *in fpite of.* Maw-grè, Maugrof, *ill-will, defpite*; alfo expl. *difcountenance.*
Mauk, *maggot.* Swed. *mark*, vermis.
Maukin, Malkin, *a hare, a cat*; or *whatever bears a refemblance to the fur of fuch animals.* Gael. *maigheach*, lepus. O. Eng. *merkin*, pubes mulieris.
Maun, Maund, *bafket, bread bafket.* Teut. *mande*, corbis.
Maun, Mon, *muft.* Maunna, *muft not.*
Maut, Mawt, *malt.* Theot. *malz*, hordeum madefactum.
Mauvitey, *malice.* O. Fr. *malvetie.*
Mavys, *mavis, thrufh.* Fr. *mauvis*, or *mavaux.*
Maw, *to mow* or *cut with a fcythe.*
Mawmentis, Mawmettis, *idols, falfe gods*; according to Ruddiman, from *Mahomet*, the Turkifh prophet, quafi Mahomets.
Mawmetrie, Mawmentry, *the worfhip of falfe gods.*
May, *a maid, a young woman.* Ifl. & Dan. *mei.* Swed. *moe, moi.* Teut. *maeghd.* Goth. *magath, mawi*, virgo.
May, *moe, more in number.* Mayr, *greater.* Mayft, *moft, greateft part.*
Mayn, *main, might, power, ftrength.* Ifl. *magn*, vis, potentia.
Mays, Mais, *makes*; as Tays, Tais, *takes.*
Maytynes, *matines* or *morning prayers.*
Mazer-difh, Ezar-difh, expl *a drinking cup of mapple.* Teut. *mafer*, tuberculum aceris arboris.
Meafe, *mefs*, "i. e. *to make up the number four.*"
Medwarts, *meadow-fweets*, or *queen of the meadows.*
Megir, *niggardly.* Megarnes, *parcimony.* Fr. *maigre.*
Meid, Mede, *reward, meed*; alfo *meritorious fervice.* Teut. *miede*, merces, præmium.
Meidful, Medful, *laudable, worthy of reward.*
Meis. See Mefe, *to mitigate, reduce*, or *foften.*
Meifit, (rather perhaps Meited or Meithed), *meafured*; from Meith.
Meith, *limit, mark, fign.* Fr. *metes.*
Meithnefs, expl. *extreme heat*; alfo *foft weather.*
Meit-ryfe, *where there is plenty of meat.* See Ryfe.

Mekill,

Mekill, Mykle, Mukle, *great, much;* appears with slight variations in most of the Teut. dialects. Goth. & Isl. *mikil*, magnus, multum.

Mel, *to speak.* Swed. *maela.* Goth. *mathlian*, loqui.

Melder, *a parcel of corn grinded at one time*; in Doug. Virgil, *flour sprinkled with salt on the sacrifice*, mola salsa; from Lat. *molo*, to grind, q. d. *molitura.*

Mell, *a mallet or beetle.*

Mellé, *contest, battle.* Mell, *to contend* or *fight.* Fr. *melée*, certamen, prælium. Hence the law term *chaudmellé*, Lat. barb. *melletum.*

Melle, *to meddle, to interfere.* Fr. *meler.*

Melt, *the milt* or *spleen.* Teut.

Meltith, *a meal, a refreshment.* Teut. *mael-tiid*, convivium.

Membronis, *wings;* from Lat. *membrana.*

Memmit, supposed to mean *matched.*

Memorie, *memorandum, memorial.*

Mends, Amends, *revenge, satisfaction.* Fr. *amende*, emandatio.

Mene, Mane, *moan, lamentation.*

Mene, Meyne, *to shew, to make known, to treat of.*

Mene, Mean, *to indicate pain* or *lameness, to walk* or *move as if lame;* also *to moan.* Teut. *mincken, to go lame*, or *to limp.*

Mene, Meyne, *mediate, intermediate:* also *common.* Swed. *men*, publicus.

Mene-bread. See Mane-bread, expl. *almond cakes.*

Meng, Menge, *to mix, to mingle.* Teut. *mengben*, miscere, diluere, variare.

Menivere, *a sort of white fur.* Fr. *menu ver*, ou *verk*, "the fur called *minever;* also the animal which bears it," said to be a native of Russia.

Mens, Mends, *satisfaction.* One to the *mends, one more than was bargained for.* See Mends.

Mense, Mensk, *urbanity, decency, discretion, modesty, moderation;* nearly of the same signification with, if not a contraction from, Teut. *menschelickheyd*, humanitas; from *mensch*, homo. Sax. *mennisc*, humanus.

Mense, Mensk, *to grace, to decorate.*

Mensfull,

Mensfull, Menskful, *modest, moderate, discreet, delicate;* from Mense.

Menless, *indiscreet, immoderate, greedy*; from Mense.

Menstral, Minstrel, *musician, harper, piper, fiddler*. Fr. *menestrier*. [Teut. *minne*, amatio, amor venerius; & *stieren*, agere, instigare, ducere.]

Menstralsie, *music, instrumental music*.

Ment, Meint, *mixed, mingled;* from Meng, *to mix*.

Menyé, *force* or *forces, men, a body of men, retinue, adherents, domestics*. Teut. *menighte*, multitudo, agmen, caterva, vis; *menigh*, multus. Fr. *mesnie*, family.

Menyé, Menzé, *to maim, to hurt, to render unable to fight*. Teut. *mencken*, mutilare, mancum reddere. See Mank.

Merch, Mergh, *marrow*. Teut. *mergh*, medulla.

Mere, *march, limit, border*. Swed. *maere*, limes.

Mere, Meyre, *the sea*. Fr. *mer*. Celt. *mor, muir*. Lat. *mare*; whence, says Ruddiman, the *Morini* or *Aremorici* have their name, q. d. maris accolæ.

Mere-mayd, *mermaid, a kind of Syren*, or *fabulous sea monster*, half woman, half fish.

Mere-swine, expl. *sea swine*, porcus marinus. Fr. *marsouin*. Swed. *mar-swin*, phocæna.

Merk, *mark*, at present a nominal coin, value 1s. 1¼d. English.

Merk-schot, supposed *the distance between the bow marks*.

Merle, *black-bird*. Fr. *merle*, merula.

Mertrik, Martlet, *martin, a kind of large weesel, which bears a rich fur, a sable*. Teut. *marder*, martes.

Merwys, Myris, Merris, *marrs, confounds*.

Mery, expl. *faithful, effectual*. See Mor, *great*.

Mes, mass, *the Roman Catholic liturgy* or *common prayer;* more particularly, *the communion service*, or *office of the eucharist*. The word appears, nearly in the same form, in all the languages of western Europe, and probably has been adopted from one of the sentences or phrases by which the mass-service is usually concluded, viz. "Ite, missa est," i. e. I presume,

presume, missa est *hostiola*, (vel oblatio), corrupted by the Anglo-Saxons into *housel*. This valediction is translated by Becon, in his Reliques of Rome, "You may now go home; for the wholesome sacrifice for mankind is sent up or offered unto God." Vossius and others have laboured to make this word *missa* equivalent to *missio*, or *dimissio*, the sending away the catechumens before the communion of the Lord's supper; but this explication is liable to various objections; and particularly does not seem to accord with the response of the people "Deo gratias." A better way of compleating the valediction would be thus—*missa est concio*, which might answer either for the prayers or the congregation. The same word is also very commonly explained *festum*, which has suggested another meaning of *missa*, viz. immissio ciborum.

Mes John, *the parson of the parish*.

Mese, Meis, *to mitigate, appease*, or *soften*. Mesyt, *softened*; probably from Fr. *amuser*

Mesel, *leprous person*. Fr. *mesel* & *meseau*; from Teut.

Meslin, Maslin. See Massal, *mixed corn*.

Messin, *a small dog a lady's dog*; from Teut. *meyssen*, puella.

Mesurabill, *moderate, within measure*.

Methis, Meythis, *marks, land-marks, boundaries, limits*. Lat. *meta*.

Metis (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *meet*, animis observantur; or rather *dream, represent, fancy*, in which sense Chaucer uses the word; from Sax. *metan*, pingere.

Mett, *a measure*, either of length or capacity; also to *measure*. Teut. *meten*, metiri.

Mey. See May, *a maid* or *young woman*.

Mid-eard, *the earth*. Sax. *middan-eard*. Goth. *midjungard*, mundus, orbis terrarum.

Midding, *dung-hill*; Dan. Sax. *midding*, sterquilinium; perhaps from Sax. *mucg*, acervus; & *dincg*, stercus, quasi, *a mow of dung*.

Midges, *gnats, small flies*. Theot. *mucca*, culex.

Midle, Medle, *to mix*. Fr. *mesler*, miscere.

Midwart,

Midwart, Amidwart, *towards the middle.*
Migarnes, *meagerneſs*, or *niggardlyneſs*. See Megir.
Mikle. See Mekill, *great*, *bulky*.
Milſie, Milk-ſyth, *a milk-ſtrainer*, q. *a milk-ſieve*.
Mill, Mull, *a ſnuff-box*, or *ſnuff-horn*.
Mim, *prim*, *affectedly coy*.
Minny, *mother*, *mammy*. Teut. *minne*, nutrix.
Minnyng daies, *minding* or *commemoration days*. Swed. *minnas*. Sax. *gemynan*, meminiſſe.
Minſing mate, perhaps *meſs-mate*; from *menſa*.
Mint, *attempt*; *to attempt*, *to try*, *to aim at*. Sax. *gemynted*, ſtatutus, depoſitus, præmeditatus.
Mirk, Merk, Mark, *dark*. Iſl. *myrkr*. Scand. *moerk*, *morck*, obſcurus. Sax. *mirce*, tenebræ, carcer. [Lat. *murcus*.]
Mirkneſs, *darkneſs*.
Mirky, *ſmirking*, *ſmiling*, *merry*. See Smirky.
Mis, Miſs, Mys, *failure in duty*, *faults*, *what is amiſs*, *offences*. Teut. *mis*, *miſſe*, erratum, malum; deliquium, defectus.
Mis-aventure, *misfortune*, *mis-adventure*. See Miſhanter
Mis-doubt, *to doubt*, *ſuſpect*, or *diſbelieve*.
Mis-farne, Misfairn, expl. *miſmanaged*; may alſo mean *behaved improperly*, or *unlawfully*, *offended*. Sax. *mis-faran*, offendere, errare. To which may perhaps be added *mis-carried*. Teut. *mis-vaeren*, male evenire, perire. See Mis-fur.
Mis-fur, Mys-fure, *miſcarried*; from Teut. *mis-vaeren*, male evenire, deviare, q. d. *mis-fared*; alſo *un ſound*, *un healthy*, *infirm*, q. *un-fure*; from Swed. *fure*, ſanus, firmus; *wan-fure*, infirmus.
Mis-grugled, expl. *rumpled*, *roughly handled*.
Miſhanter, Miſchanter, *diſaſter*, *miſchance*. Fr. *miſaventure*; quaſi, *mis-aunter*, infortunium.
Miſharrit, perhaps Mis-ſcheirit, *hollow and ſhattered*, like the trunk of a large old tree. See Schere.
Mis-ken, *to let alone*, *to paſs without obſerving*, *to neglect*; alſo *to mis-know*, or *be ignorant of*.
Mis-leirit, *miſchievous*, *unmannerly*. Sax. *mis-lar*.

Mis-maight,

Mis-maight, *put out of ſorts, mis-marrowed, mis-matched;* from Scand. *make*, ſocius.

Mis-ſetting, *unbecoming*. Teut. *mis-ſetten*, male diſponere.

Miſſive, *a letter* or *epiſtle*. Fr. from Lat.

Miſslie, *ſolitary*, from ſome perſon or thing being amiſſing or abſent.

Miſter, *need, ſtrait, neceſſity, occaſion;* alſo *to need, to require*. O. Fr. *meſtier*.

Mis-trow, Mis-tryſt, *to miſtruſt, to ſuſpect, to diſbelieve*. Teut. *mis-trouwen*. Iſl. *miſtrua*, diffidere, malé fidere.

Miſtryſt, *to break an engagement with*. See Tryſt.

Mittans, Myttens, *woollen* or *worſted gloves*. Fr.

Moblys, Meubles, *moveable* or *houſhold goods*. Fr. *meubles*.

Moch, Mowe, *a heap*. Sax. *mucg*, acervus.

Mochre, *to heap up*; from the ſubſtantive Moch.

Mochrand, *avaricious;* from Moch, *a heap*.

Mochrer, Mukerar, *a covetous perſon*, or *one who carefully hoards up money*. See Okyr & Okyrer.

Mocht. See Macht *might*.

Modyr, *mother*. Teut. *moeder, mutter* & *modder*. Dan. & Swed. *moder*. Ital. & Span. *madre*. Sax. *mothor*. Goth *mader*. Lat. *mater*.

Modywart, Mowdywart, *a mole*. Dan. *muld-warp*. Teut. *maulwerf*, talpa.

Mold, *the ground* or *earth*. Sax. *molde*, pulvis, humus, ſabulum. See Mule.

Mollettis, *the boſſes* or *ornaments of bridles*. Fr. *molette*, the rowel of a ſpur; *mullet*, a term in heraldry for *a ſtar of five points*.

Mon, Mun. See Maun, *muſt*. Goth. *muna*.

Mone, *the moon*. Sax. *mona, mena*. Swed. *moane*. Goth. *mana*, luna.

Mone's or Monys cruke, uſed by Bp. Douglas for *full moon; cruke* for *circle*.

Moneth, *month*. Sax. & Goth. *monath*, menſis.

Monteil, *mount*. Ital. *monticello*, parvus mons.

Montur, *a ſaddle horſe*. Fr. *monture*, jumentum.

Mony,

Mony, *mány ;* as ony for *any*. Goth. *moneg*.
Monyplies, *a part of the inteſtines of cattle*.
Monyſs, *to admoniſh*. Monyſſingis, *admonitions*.
Mools, Meuls, *the earth of the grave*. Teut. *mul*. Goth. *mulda*, pulvis.
Mools, Meuls. See Mules, *ſlippers*.
Mooter. See Multure, *griſt, mill-toll*.
Mor, *great*. Gael. *mor*. O. Engl. *more*, magnus. Swed. *moor*, celebris, famoſus. Sax. *mære*, magnus, excelſus, ſummus, illuſtris, clarus, inſignis.
Moreis, Morys, Moris, *Mooriſh dance*. Span. *moriſco*, chironomia.
Moriane, expl. *dingy*. Scand. *morck*, obſcurus, q. *morchian*.
Morn, *the next day, to-morrow*. Teut. *morghen*. Goth. *maurgin*, cras, craſtino.
Mort-fundyit, *extremely cold, as cold as death*. See Fundyt, *benumbed* ; from Fr. *fondre*, q. d. ſays Ruddiman, *ready to fall* or *ſink down for cold*.
Mort-mumblingis, *prayers muttered for the dead*.
Moſe, Moſs, *a marſh* or *boggy place ;* alſo *a heath where peats can be digged*. Teut. *moſe, muſſa*, palus.
Moſs-troopers, *banditti who inhabited the marſhy country of Liddiſdale, and ſubſiſted chiefly by rapine*. People of this deſcription in Ireland were called *Bogtrotters*, apparently for a ſimilar reaſon.
Mot, Myt, Mat, *may, might, muſt*.
Mot, Mote, Moat, *a little hill with a flat top* ; for the moſt part artificial ; ſo called from Swed. & Sax. *mot*, conventus, concilium, *an aſſembly* or *meeting, a court of judicature ;* or *a place convenient for ſuch purpoſes*.
Mote. See Mute, *to ſpeak, to harangue, to argue*.
Mottie, *full of motes* or *atoms*. Sax. *mot*.
Mou-band, *to articulate* (cramp or difficult words.)
Mouir, (Mure), ſuppoſed to mean *gentle, mild, gracious*. Swed. *moer*, mollis.
Moule, *to become mouldy*. Moulyt, Mouldit, *mouldy*.
Mounth, *hill, mountain*. Lat. *mons*.
Moup, *to nibble*, or *eat with a quick motion of the jaws*.

Moutit, *scanty, bare*, like a bird in *mouting time*.

Mow, *a heap, a pile* or *bing*, as of unthreshed corn. Sax. *mowe*, acervus.

Mowdiwart. See Moldiart, *mole*. Dan.

Mowence, expl. *motion, progress*; q. *movence*.

Mowis, *mouths, mocks, sport, jest*. Mowar, *mocker*.

Moy, Moye, *gentle, mild, soft, easy*. Teut. *moy*, comptus, ornatus, elegans. Fr. *mol* or *mou*. Swed. *moer*, mollis.

Moyen, Mowen, *means, contrivances, influence, interest, power*. Fr. *moyen*, ratio, facultas.

Moyle, Muill, *mule*. Teut. *muyl, muyl-esel, muyl-dier*, mulus.

Moyne. See Mone, *moon*.

Muck, Mullock, *dung*. Sax. *meox*, stercus. Teut. *moock-sack*, venter animalium; also *to dung*; and *to remove dung, to clean*. Swed. *mocka*, stabula, purgare.

Muck-midding, *dung-hill*. See Midding.

Muckle. See Mekill, *great*.

Muddle, *to drive, beat*, or *throw*. Teut. *mutsen*, mutilare.

Mudy, expl. *pensive, sad, melancholy*. Teut. *moeds, muede*, lassus, defessus; *moedigh*, lenis, lentus, mitis. It may also signify *courageous, bold, hardy*; from Teut. *moedigh*, animosus, acer, alacer.

Muis, *heaps, parcels*. See Moch & Mow.

Mukerar. See Mochrer, *miser, usurer*.

Mulde-mete, *the last meat that a person eats before death*. To give one his *mulde meat*, i. e. *to kill him*; Swed. *multen*, putridus; *multna*, to moulder.

Mules, Moolie (heels,) *chilblains*. Fr. *mules*.

Mulettis, expl. *ornaments on bridles*.

Mull, *a promontory*. Isl. *muli*, a steep bold cape.

Mullis, Mulis, Muilis, *chamber* or *night slippers*; commonly made of fine cloth or velvet, and ornamented according to the rank or quality of the person who wore them. Teut. *muyl*. Fr. *mule*; from Lat. *mulleus*, sandalium, calceamenti genus alta solo.

Multiplication, *alchemy, transmutation of base metal into gold*.

Multure, *the grist* or *millers fee for grinding corn*. Fr. *mouture*, q. d. *molitura*.

Mumping,

Mumping, *using significant gestures, mumming.* Teut. *mummen*, mommium sive larvam agere; to frolic in disguise; *momme*, larva, persona.

Mundie, expl. *pitiful son of the earth;* dimin. of *man.*

Munyeon, *minion.* Fr. *mignon.*

Muralyeis, *walls, fortifications.* Fr. *muraille.*

Murdresar, *murderer;* also *a large cannon.*

Mure, Muir, *a heath*, or *flat piece of ground covered with heather.* Sax. *mor.* ericetum, mons.

Murgeon, *to mock by making mouths.* Teut. *morkelen*, grunnire; *morre*, os cum promentibus labris.

Murle, Muller, *to moulder, to crumble.* Dan. *smuller.*

Murling, Morthling, Murt, *the skin of a young lamb*, or *of a sheep soon after it has been shorn.* See Murth.

Murmour, *to regret, to mourn.*

Murth, Morth, *murder.* Teut. *moord.* Longobard. *morth.* Scand. *mord*, mors violenta, cædes homicidium.

Musardry, *musing, dreaming.* Fr. *musardie*; from *muser*, or Teut. *muysen*, abdita magno silentio inquirere, (mures tacité quærere.)

Muse-web, Mous-wob, *cobweb;* from Fr. *mousche*, q. *fly-net.*

Muskane, *mossy, covered with moss.* Teut. *mosachtigh*, muscosus; *mos*, muscus.

Muslin kail, expl. *broth made of barley and greens.*

Mussaling, Mussal, Myssal, *a veil or kerchief covering part of the face, and tied under the chin;* from Fr. *emmuseler, to muffle up; emmuselé*, a term in Heraldry, *frenatus; mousseline*, muslin.

Must, *mouldiness;* q. *mossed*; from Teut. *mos*, muscus.

Mutch, *a coif* or *cap, female head-dress.* Teut. *mutse*, pileus, pileum, mitra, vitta.

Mutckin, *a measure equal to an English pint;* quasi, *mett-kan;* from Teut. *meten, meten, metiri,* & *cann*, vas; or perhaps corrupted from Teut. *kommeken*, (*chumkin*) vasculum.

Mute, Mote, *to plead, to argue.* Sax. *motian*, disputare, rem agere. See Mot, the primary meaning of which was probably *a place for holding any kind of popular assembly.* [Teut. *muyten*, to mutter.]

Muthe,

Muthe, *exhausted with fatigue*. Swed. *mod*. Teut. *moede, mude, mat*, defessus.
Myddil. See Midle, *to mix*. Fr.
Myddil or Middil-eard. See Mid-eard, *the earth*; perhaps so called, says Ruddiman, because this world has been considered as *a middle-state* betwixt nonentity and a future life.
Myddis, *midst*. Mydlast, *middlemost*.
Myis, *mice*; and so Myir for *mire*, Myil for *mile*, &c.
Myith, expl. *to mix*; perhaps also *to mett*. See Meith.
Mykil, Muckle. See Mekill, *great*.
Mylnare, *miller*. Swed. *mælnare*, molitor.
Myn, *smaller, less*. Isl. *minne*. Lat. *minus*.
Mynde, Myne, *to undermine, to overturn*.
Mynge, Menge. See Meng, *to mingle*.
Mynour, *miner*. Fr. *mineur*.
Mynt. See Mint, *attempt*.
Myrit, Merrit, *confounded, stupified*; perhaps from Teut. *smooren*, submergere, suffocare: or, according to Ruddiman, from Sax. *myrran*, (probably the same word,) profundere, perdere.
Myrk, *dark*. Myrkness, *darkness*. See Mirk.
Mys. See Mis, *faults, defects*.
Mys-deming, *false judgment, calumny*. See Deme.
Mysel, *lipper* or *leprous (salmon.)* See Massal.
Mystar, Mystir. See Mister, *want, need*.
Mythe. See Meith, *mark, limit*.
Mythe, *to mett* or *measure*. Fr.

N.

Na, Nor, *than.*

Nackettis, Nicketts, *small notches;* alſo *markers* at tennis or other games. Fr. *naquet.*

Nackie, *acute or clever in the minutiæ of buſineſs,* or *in ſmall affairs.*

Naf, *pud. mulieb.* expl. Angl. *a ſort of tufted ſea-bud.*

Naig, *nag, gelding.* Fris. *negghe,* equus pumilus.

Nakynge, *naked.* Iſl. *nakenn,* nudus.

Namekouth, *famous, well known.* Sax. *namkuthe,* q. nomine ſeu fama notiſſimus. See Couth.

Nanys, Nanes, *nonce, purpoſe, occaſion*; probably of eccleſiaſtical origin; with ſome reference to the time of eating the chief meal, and to the prayers which were then recited, viz. the Nonnes, or Miſſa, in the ſenſe of immiſſio ciborum. "Something for the *nones,*" *ſome article of proviſion for the entertainment,* "quod olim celebrari ſoleat ex donis a populo miſſis." *Voſſius.*

Nar, *nigher, nearer.*

Narr, Nearr, Nurr, *to ſnarle as dogs.* Teut. *knarren,* grunnire.

Nas, *na was, was not.*

Nate, Note, *uſe, buſineſs.* Teut. *nutten,* uti, frui. He would note it, i. e. *he would need* or *uſe it.*

Nately, Naithly, *neatly.*

Nathles, *not the leſs, nevertheleſs.*

Naven, Navyne, *navy, ſhipping.*

Ne, *to neigh as a horſe.* See Nikker.

Neaty, expl. *very identical.*

Neb, *ſharp point, beak.* Teut. *nebbe,* roſtrum.

Nece, *niece, grand-daughter, a lineal female deſcendant,* though after many generations.

Nechyr. See Nikker, *to neigh.*

Nedd, *to knedd.* Teut. *kneden.*

Nefful, Neffu' *neive-full, handfull;* from *neif* or *neive,* the fiſt. Iſl. *nefe, knefe.* Dan. *naeve, neſve.*

Neiddan,

Neidder, Neddyr, *adder*. Sax. *nedder*, ſerpens. Goth. *nadr*, vipera, hydrus.
Neid-force, *neceſſity*, *compulſion*.
Neid-fyre, *fire produced by friction*.
Neidlingis, Nedelingis, *neceſſarily*, *of neceſſity*.
Neif, Neef, expl. *difficulty*, *doubt*. Teut. *noye*, difficilis, invitus.
Neir, Nere, *to approach*; alſo *to preſs hard upon*. Iſl. *ny*, urgeo.
Neirs, Neres, corruptly Eres, *kidneys*, *reins*. Teut. *niere*, ren; *nieren*, renes.
Neis, Neez, Nes, *noſe*, *promontory*. Scand & Sax. *neſe*, naſus, promontorium. Ir. *neas*, a hill; alſo, *to ſneeze*. Teut. *nieſen*, ſternuere.
Neis-thyrle, Neſthrylle, *noſtril*. Sax. *thyrel*, foramen.
Neiſt, Neyſt, Neſt, *nigheſt*, *next*.
Nether, *lower*. Nethermoſt, *loweſt*. Teut. *neder*, infra; *nederſte*, infimus.
Nethermare, *farther down* or *below*. See Nether.
Nethring, *oppreſſion*, *injury*. See Nidder.
Neuk, *nook*, *corner*. [Teut. *nocke*, crena, a notch.]
Neuo, Nevo, *grandſon*, *nephew*. Fr. *neveu*, nepos; now commonly uſed for the *brother* or *ſiſter's ſon*.
Nevell, *a blow with the nieve* or *fiſt*.
Nevin, Neuin, corr. *of name*.
New'd, Newit, expl. *oppreſſed*, *kept at under*. See Nidderit.
Newfangil, *fond of novelties*; from Fang, *to catch*.
Newit, expl. *in-wrought*.
Newis, Newys, Newous, *parſimonious*. Sax. *hneaw*, tenax; *hneawneſſe*, tenacitas. Swed. *noga*, parcus; *nyſs*, avarus.
Newlingis, *very lately*; alſo expl. *at firſt*.
Newmoſt, *nethermoſt*, *loweſt*.
Newth, (New), *beneath*.
Neych, Nygh, Nyh, *to approach*. Nyht, Niht, *approached*. Teut. *naecken*, attingere. Goth. *nequba*.
Nick, *to cheat*, *to circumvent*. See Nackettis.
Nick, Auld Nick, *the devil*. Swed. *necken*, dæmon aquaticus.

Nickett.

Nickett. See Nackettis, *small notches.*

Nidderit, Nitheryt, *injured, marred* or *stunted in growth*; also expl. *kept in, plagued, straitened, starved.* Sax. *nidan,* urgere; *nyded,* coactus. Teut. *vernederen,* humiliare, deprimere; *ver-nedert,* abjectus. Swed. *nida,* damno afficere. Goth. *neith,* invidia, rancor.

Nidge, Knidge, *to press hard, to squeeze.* Sax. *nidan.*

Niffer, Neiffer, *to exchange* or *barter, to offer* or *to take one of two concealed in the "nieves."*

Nif-naffing, *trifling.*

Nig-naes, expl. *trifles, trinkets.*

Nikker, Nichar, *to neigh like a horse, to laugh immoderately.* Fris. *negghe,* equus pumilus. Sax. *hnægan,* hinnire.

Nild, expl. *out-witted.*

Nip, *small piece, a bit, that which is nipped off;* from Teut. *niipen,* interprimere, constringere.

Nirles, *a morbid eruption similar to the measles.*

Noblay, *nobility.* Fr. *noblesse.*

Nocht, *not.*

Nok. See Neuk, *angle, corner.* Teut. *nocke,* crena.

Nokket, *a refreshment between breakfast and dinner;* perhaps *noon-cate,* or *cake.*

Nokkys, *the nocks, notches* or *nicks of bows or arrows.* Teut. *nocke,* incisura sagittæ quæ nervum admittit.

Nokkit, *notched, having notches;* also *knocked.*

Noll, *head, crown of the head.* Sax. *knol.*

Nold, *would not,* q. *no-would.*

Nonne, *nun, religious woman.* The words *nonnus* for *a monk,* and *nonna,* a nun, are as old as the days of St. Jerome and Arnobius, but the derivation uncertain.

Nonne, *noon, mid-day.* This word, at different periods, seems to have been applied to different hours of the day. By the Italian, French, and Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastics, who followed the Jewish manner of computation, Nona, or Non, was used to denote *the ninth hour* both of day and night, corresponding with our three o'clock. At this hour of the day they eat their

their principal meal, and offered up certain prayers called *the Nonnes*, at other times *Missa*, or *the Mass*. Tyrrwhit, however, explains None, (as used by Chaucer,) *the ninth hour of the natural day, nine o'clock in the morning; the hour of dinner*. Perhaps the prayers called *the nones* were, in Chaucer's time, recited three hours before instead of three hours after mid-day. Be this how it may, the Sax. word *Non* appears no where to signify any other hour than three o'clock; and therefore, in its present acceptation, must be comparatively modern. *None*, says Cotgrave, is in summer about four o'clock in the afternoon, in winter about two. See Pryme.

Nor, *than*.

Norlich, Knurlich, *a lump* or *hard swelling occasioned by a blow, a knurl* or *klour*. Teut. *knôr*, nodus.

Normans, Norwayis, *Norwegians* or *Swedes, Scandinavians*, q. *north men*; from whom Normandy in France took its name.

Norse, *belonging to the Normans* or *Scandinavians*. Norse tung, *Scandinavian language*.

Not, *know not*; contr. from *no wot*.

Not, sometimes used for *nought* or *nothing*.

Note, Nate, *to use, to have occasion for*. Sax. *notian*. Scand. *nyta*, uti, frui.

Notis, *uses, purposes*. See Note, *to use*.

Notour, *notorious*.

Now, Know, *knoll, little hill*. Theot. *nollo*, collis, *nollen*, collibus.

Nowellis, Novellis, *news, fresh intelligence*.

Nowt, Nolt, *neat-cattle*. Scand. & Fenn. *naut*, boves. Sax. *neat, nyten, niten*, pecus, jumentum; nearly related to Scand. *nyta* vel *nyttia*, uti, frui.

Nowthird, Nolt-heard, *a keeper of neat cattle*.

Nowthyr, Nothir, *neither, nor*. Sax. *nowther*.

Noy, *to annoy, vex*, or *trouble*. Swed. *noga*, lædere.

Noyis, Noys, *annoyances, injuries*.

Noyt, *to strike as with a small stick*.

Nuckle, expl. *new-calved cows*.

Numest, *neathmost, nethermost*; in contra-distinction to Umest, *uppermost*,

Nummyn,

Nummyn, *to take, to carry away*. Teut. Sax. & Goth. *nemen, niman*, capere. Engl. *to nimm*.

Nuryce, *nurse*. Fr. *nourrisse*, nutrix. Swed. *nära*, alere: & servare, salvare; *Nerigend*, salvatoris nomen; corresponding with the Sax. *Hælend*, from *hælan*, sanare, salvare; scil. quoniam, "he sothlice hys folc hal gedeth fram hyra synnum."

Nycht. See Neyht, *approached, came nigh*.

Nychted, *drew towards night*. "It is not lesum, (say the antient Laws of Scotland), to travel in time of nicht, except for thir causes, viz. to bring ane preist to ane sick man, or to carry corns to the myln, or to return therefra; or for gudes laitly stoln or tint."

Nygar, *negro*. Fr. *negre*.

Nymphis rage, *furor lymphaticus*, vel *uterinus*.

Nynd, *ninth*. Goth. *niunda*.

Nyte, *to deny*. Nyt. *denied*. Isl. *neita*, negare.

Nyte, *to noyt* or *smite, to strike smartly*. Swed. *nudda*, leviter attingere. Isl. *hnudla*, digitis prensare.

O.

O, *of, in.*

Obedyentiarie, *suffragan under canonical obedience*; also expl. *a church officer.* Fr.

Obeyse, Obese, *to obey.* Fr. *obeis.*

Obeysand, *obedient.* Fr. *obeissant.*

Obfusque, *to darken.* Fr. *offusquer.*

Oblist, *stipulated, promised, obliged, subjected.* Oblysyng, *obligation.* Fr.

Oblive, *oblivion, forgetfulness.* Fr. *oubli.*

Observaunce, *respect, duty.* Fr.

Obtemper, *to yield to.* Fr. *obtempere,* obeis.

Ochiern, defined by Skene, "ane name of dignity and of ane freeholder; who appeiris to be of equal honour and preheminence with the son or daughter of an Thane, quha baith hes the like *marcheta,* viz. twà kids, or twelve pennies. And the *un-lawe* quhilk the king may take fra ane Thane is sex kye, and fra ane Ochiern fiftene scheip or sex schillings." The title originally might signify *lord of an island,* from Sax. *aege.* Hib. *oghe,* insula; & Scand. & Teut. *herre,* vel Sax. *hearra,* dominus.

Ochre, Occour. See Okyr, *usury.*

Ocht, *ought, any thing.*

Octiane, *the ocean, the sea.*

Odibill, Odible. *odious, hateful.* Lat.

Odour, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *nastiness, filth.*

Odyr, Udyr, *other, second*; also expl. *each other.* Goth. *anthar,* alter, alius.

Oe, Oy, *grand-child, grand-daughter*; seems to have some affinity with Teut. *moeme,* neptis; *moeye,* matertera, matris soror; & amita, patris soror; *moyen dochter,* consobrina, materteræ filia; *moyen kinderen,* sobrini; the same want of precision prevailing here as in other appellations of consanguinity.

Oethes. See Aithis, *oaths.*

Of,

Of, *through*, *from*, *by*. Teut. *of*, ab, de.
Of before, *formerly*, *in times paſt*.
Offerandis, *oblations*. Fr. *offrande*.
Off-ſtraik, *did ſtrike* or *ſmite off*.
Oft-ſyis, Oft-ſythes, *oft-times*, *often*. See Syis.
Ogertful, expl. *nice*, *ſqueamiſh*; perhaps from Okyr uſed for *wealth*, quaſi, *purſe proud*. [Sax. *og*, horror, timor.] See Ugſum.
Oiſillis, *blackbirds*. Sax. *oſte*, merula.
Oiſt, Oſt, *hoſt*, *army*. Fr. *oſt*, exercitus.
Okyr, Ochre, Occour, *uſury*. Teut. *oecker*, uſura, fænus; *woeckeren*, uſuram exercere; *oecken*. Goth. *aukan*, augere, *to eke* or *add*.
Okyrer, Ochrer, *uſurer*, *miſer*. Teut. *woeckerer*, uſurarius.
Olye. See Oyhlé, *oil*. Ole-doly, ſaid to be the ſame with Ayl-dolly, and to ſignify ſimply *ſweet oil*, in contra-diſtinction to *whale oil*. Fr. *huile douce*.
Olyphant, *elephant*. Teut. *olefant*. Sax. *olfand*.
Omnigatherene, *univerſal collection*.
On, *one*, *an*.
On, Wone, expl. *wane*, *car* or *carriage*. Teut. *wagen*.
On-ane, Onone, *anon*, *quickly*.
On bread, *abroad*, *wide open*, *largely*. On cais, *by chance*. On dreich, *at a diſtance*. On flocht, *in ſuſpence*, q. *fluttering*; and ſo in various other inſtances.
On-dantyt, *wild*, *untamed*, *not trained*. Fr. *indomtè*.
On-eith. See Uneith, *ſcarcely*, *not eaſily*.
On hie, *ſpeedily*, *apace*. See Hie.
On loft, *aloft*, *above*, *on high*, *loud*.
On-tray, *to betray*.
On-walowyd, Un-wallowit, *unfaded*. See Walow, *to fade*. In the Scottiſh dialect, the particle *on* correſponds univerſally with the Engl. negative particle *un*.
Ony, *any*. Onykin, *any kind of*.
Onys, *once*.
Optene, *to obtain*; in old charters *optineo*.
Or, *ere*, *elſe*, *before*, *before that*, *rather than*.
Oratoir, Oratoure, Oratory, *a place of worſhip*, whether public or private; *a cloſet*. Fr. *oratoire*, facellum;

lum; alſo, according to Bp. Douglas, *the place from whence oracles or reſponſes were given.*

Ordal, Ordele, *judicial trial by fire, water or combat;* according to Kilianus and others, *final judgment*; from Teut. *oor*, vel *over*, ſupra, ſuperior, omnino; & *deel*, judicium. Theot. *ordelen, urdela*, diſcernere & dijudicare rem quamvis, etiam extra judicium. According to *Regiam Majeſtatem*, in a caſe of treaſon, "where batell is lawfullie declined, on account of age or infirmity, by him quha is accuſed, he is obliſſed to acquite and clenge himſelf be *the judgment of God*, that is, be hote iron, gif he be ane frie man; or, be water, gif he be ane huſbandman." Jhré defines *ordela*, liti finem imponere; *ur* finem rei impoſitum notat; & *dela*, litigare.

Ordinance, *array*. Fr.

Orere, Ourere, expl. *arrear, fall back*. Fr.

Orfeverie, Orphray, Orphany, *gold work, gold embroidery*. Fr. *orfevrerie*; from Lat. *auri faber*.

Orlege, Orlagere, Orliger, *a clock, dial*, or *any machine that ſhews the hours*. Fr. *horloge*, from Lat.

Orpit, expl. *proud, haughty*; alſo *humourſome* (capricious) and *pettiſh*. Sax. *or-mod*, ſine mente, amens.

Orrow, Orra, (*a perſon or thing*), *not in immediate employment*. Orrow man, *a day labourer*; probably a corr. of Swed. *udda*, impar, q. *an odd man* or *thing*; if not from Scand. *oere*, nummi minuti ſpecies, a metallo *æreo*, quo conſtabat, ita dicti; quaſi, *one who accepted of a little money for his work*, inſtead of being fed and cloathed by his maſter. The ſame Scand. word ſignifies alſo, according to Jhré, any kind of moveables, particularly houſhold furniture or utenſils; which agrees with the application of the Scottiſh word *to things* in its ſecondary ſenſe. Orra has an appearance of affinity with *Forra* or *Forrow* (cow,) quaſi *fallow*.

Oſan, *hoſanna*.

Oſzil, *the thruſh* or *black-bird*. Oſillis, *ouſels*. Sax. *oſle*, merula.

Othir, Owthir, *either*; *ſecond*.

Over-by,

Over-by, expl. *to purchase pardon.*
Overling, *superior, paramount;* oppos. to *underling.*
Ouereſt, Overeſt, *firſt, greateſt,* q. *overmoſt.*
Oughtlins, Ochtlins, *in the leaſt;* from Ought.
Ouk, Owke, Oulke, *week.* Sax. *uca,* hebdomas.
Ouklie, Owkly, *weekly.*
Oup, Oop, *to join by hooping.* See Loup.
Our, Owr, Oure, Ouer, *over, oppoſite, beyond, after.*
Our-come, *ſurplus.* Ouercummyne, *overcome.*
Our-fett, perhaps the ſame with Our-fret, expl. *over-ſpread, deck'd over, embelliſhed.* Sax. *fraetwan,* ornare. [Swed. *fittia,* colligare.]
Our-fleit, *to overflow, to over-run.* See Fleit.
Our-gang, *to over-run.* Our-gane, *over-run, paſt;* alſo expl. *kept under.* See Gang.
Our-hall, *to over-haul, to enquire into,* or *treat of.*
Our-harle, expl. *overcame;* rather *to overcome.* See Harle.
Our-heild, Ouerhede, *to cover over.* See Heild.
Our-hie, *to overtake.* Our-hude, expl. *over-run, went over.*
Our-hippit, *paſſed* or *leaped over;* q. d. *over-hopped.*
Our-lard, *over-lord, ſuperior.* See Laird.
Our-lay, *cravat.*
Our-layit, *ſmothered, oppreſſed.*
Our-loftis, *the decks* or *orlops of ſhips;* q. d. ſuprema navis contabulatio.
Our-lowp, Owr-lop, *an occaſional treſpaſs of cattle on a neighbouring paſture.* Sax. *ofer-leopan,* tranſire.
Our-man, Overs-man, *third arbiter, ſuperior.*
Ourn, *to adorn.* Fr. *orner.* Lat.
Our-raucht, *over-reached, over-took.* See Raucht.
Our-reik, *to reach* or *ſtretch over.* See Reik.
Our-ſet, *tired out, overcome;* alſo *to hinder* or *re-ſtrain.*
Our-ſkaile, *to diffuſe* or *over-ſpread.* See Skaile.
Our-ſyle, Our-ſylde, *covered over, to conceal,* or *cover; to beguile,* or *circumvent; to ſurround.* See Syle.
Our-thort, Ouerthortore, *athwart, acroſs.*
Our-tyrve, *to turn upſide down.* Iſl. *tyrva.*
Our-volvit, *turned over, revolved.* Lat.
Our-welterand, *overthrowing, weltering over.*

Our-word,

Our-word, *burthen*, (of a ſong,) *words* or *phraſe often repeated.*

Oury, Ourie, Urie, *having the hair on end*, like a horſe overcome with cold. [Fr. *heriſſé.*] By conſequence *ſhivering, drooping.*

Owſſen, *oxen.* Owſſen-bow, *a yoke.*

Out, Outly, *fully, compleatly, altogether.*

Out-ane, *except*; q. d. *out taken.*

Out-brade, *to ſtart out, to burſt out*; alſo *drew out, unſheathed.* See Brade.

Out-bullerand, *guſhing out, bubling forth.* See Buller.

Out-fang theif. See Infang theif.

Out-gatis, *ways to get out.*

Outh, *out, above, over.* Outhmaſt. See Ummeſt, *uppermoſt.*

Out-horne, *horn of a ſentinel or watchman to ſound a larm*; *the ſummoning to arms by the ſound of a horn.*

Out-laik, Out-lack, *the ſuperabundant quantity in weight or meaſure.*

Out-lair, Outler, *out-lyer, a horſe, ox, or cow not houſed in winter.*

Out-owre, *over, beyond.*

Out-quent, *ſpent, extinguiſhed.* See Queinth.

Out-rake, *an expedition, an out-ride.* See Raik. Alſo *an extenſive open paſture for ſheep or cattle.*

Out-redd, *to diſentangle, to extricate*; alſo explained *finiſhed.*

Out-ſhinn'd, *deformed in the leg-bones.*

Out-ſight, *out-door furniture* or *utenſils.* Out-ſight and In-ſight plenniſhing, *goods within and without doors.*

Out-ſtriking, *cutaneous eruption.*

Out-wayl, *outcast, refuſe.* See Wale, *to ſelect.*

Out-with, *without, out of*, (extra); ſo written to diſtinguiſh it from *without, fine.*

Ox-ee, *the Tom-tit*, a bird.

Oxtar, *arm-pit.* Sax. *oxtan.* Teut. *oxel*, axilla.

Oye. See Oe, *grand-child, grand-daughter.*

Oyhlé, Olie, Ulie, *oil.* Teut. *olie.* Goth. *alewe*, olium. See Olie.

Oyhnt, *anoint.* Fr. *oindre*, ungere.

Oyne, Une. *oven.* Swed.

Oys, Ois, *uſe, cuſtom, to uſe.*

P.

Pa, *pay*.
Pa, Paw; perhaps contr. from Pavene, *a Spanish dance*.
Pace, Pas, *Easter*, or *Pasch*.
Pack, Pact, *stock*, *fortune*, *capital*. Teut. *pack*.
Pack, *gang*, *parcel of people*; nearly the same with Batch.
Paddé, Paddow, Paddoick, *frog*. Dan. *padde*, rana.
Paddow-hair, *the first down upon nestlings*. Teut. *padde-hayr*.
Paddow-redd, *frog-spawn*. Teut. *padde-reck*.
Paddow-stool, *mushroom*. Teut. *padde-stoel*, boletus.
Padell, Puddil, *a small leathern bag or wallet for containing a pedlra's wares*. Teut. *buydel*, bulga, crumena, sacculus, marsupium; hence probably Pedlar. See Pedder.
Padyane, expl. *pageant*.
Page, *a boy*. Fr. *page*, petit garcon.
Paiks, *chastisement*, *a drubbing*. Isl. *piacka*. Swed. *picka*, minutis ictibus tundere.
Pairles, Perles, *paralytic affection*, *palsy*. Gael. *pairlis*. Fr. *paralysie*, paralysis.
Paist, Past, *repast*. O. Fr. *paistre*.
Paitlait, Patelet, Partlait, *a kind of ruff for wearing about the necks either of men or women*; quasi *paitralette*; from Fr. *poitral*, (pectorale,) antilena, a cover for the neck and breast.
Palice, *a palace*; sometimes used for *a city* or *town*, as the Lat. *arx*, by the poets.
Pall, used by Bp. Douglas for *any rich* or *fine cloth*, particularly purple. Scand. *pell*, panni serici genus. Theot *phelle*, pannus pretiosus; *pfeller*, purpura. Fr. *palle*, *poile*.
Pallach, expl. *fat and short*; round as a *ball*

Pallat,

Pallat, Pallet, *the head, the crown of the head or ſcull*; perhaps a dimunitive of *poll*, q. d. *pollet*. Whatever be the derivation, ſays Ruddiman, I much incline to think that the Engl. *pate* and Scot. *pallat* are originally the ſame.

Pallioun, Palione, Pailleoun, *a pavilion* or *tent*. Gael. & Ir. *pailliun*. Fr. *pavillon*. It ſeems alſo to ſignify ſome kind of *large mantle* or *ſheet*. Swed. *pell*, auleum umbraculum.

Pallyour, Pailleour, Pallart, *whoremonger, libidinous fellow*. Fr. *paillard*, ſcortator.

Pallyardry, *whoredom*. Fr. *paillardiſe*, impudicitia.

Palmer, *a devout pilgrim*. Iſl. *palmare*, from *palm*, contus, fuſtis, correſponding with *bourdon*, q. v.

Pamplette, Pamplerte, Pamphelet, (Vol. I. p. 324. mis-printed Pamprette) *a plump young woman*; a diminutive formed from Teut. *pampoelie*, mulier craſſa.

Pand, *pawn, pledge*; alſo *to pledge*.

Pane, Payne, *to take pains, to exert* (himſelf.) Alſo *endeavour, labour*. Fr.

Pang, *to cram*. Swed. *pung*. Goth. *pugg*, crumena.

Pannel, *culprit* or *malefactor at the bar*.

Panſe, *to think, to meditate*. O. Fr. *panſer*.

Pantand, *breathing, living*.

Pantouffels, *ſandals*. Teut. *pantoffel*, crepida, ſandalium; *pantoffel hout*, ſuber. Fr. & Ital. almoſt the ſame. Swed. *toffel*. Iſl *tapla*, " proprie notat *tabulam* (inquit Jhrè) pedibus ſuppoſitam, qualibus utebatur antiquitas. Exteri ſyllabam addunt."—*Pant* is probably Theot. *bant*, vincula; whence *binden*, ligare. Another derivation is from the ſame *bant* and Teut. *hoofen, hoefen, hufen*, ungulæ, q. *artificial hoofs faſtened to the feet*.

Pantounis, Pantons, *ſlippers*; probably contr. from Pantouffels.

Pape, Paip, *the Pope*. Fr. *pape*. Lat. *papa*.

Papelarde, *hypocrite*. Fr. *papelard*.

Papingay, Papingo, the bird called *a popinjay* or *parrot*. Teut. Fr. &c. *papegay*, pſittacus, q. *papagallus*.

Parage,

Parage, *parentage, kindred, quality.* Fr. *parage, paraige.* Of hie parage, *of great value, of high quality.*

Parald, Perald, *apparelled, dressed.*

Paramour, *a sweet-heart* or *lover* (of either sex.)

Pardonar, *a fellow who went about selling the Pope's pardons and indulgencies.*

Pare, *to empair, lessen,* or *diminish.*

Paregale, Perigal, Peregall, *equal.* Fr. from Lat. q. *peræqualis*; or from *pair,* par & *egal,* like the Lat. sacro-sanctus.

Parify, *to make equal, to compare;* also expl. *to protect.*

Park, *to perch, to sit down.* Fr. *percher,* s'asseoir.

Parlour, Parlure, *conversation, debate;* from Fr. *parler.*

Paroche, *parish.* Lat. *parochia.*

Parrok, *a very small inclosure.* Sax. *pearroc,* saltus, septum.

Parsellit, expl. *striped.*

Parsementis, Persementis, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *livery coats wrought with divers colours,* or *over-laid with galoons or laces;* from Fr. *passemens.* Or Parsementis may signify, says Ruddiman, *partitions* or *divisions;* from Fr. *partiment* or *partissement.*

Parsenere, Parcener, *partner, portioner, co-heir.*

Partan, the shell fish called *a crab.* Gael.

Particate, expl. by Skene *ane ruid of land.*

Partisman, *partaker, sharer;* q. *partsman.*

Partles, Pairtles, *impartial, taking no part or side, free.*

Parure, *trimming, ornament.* Fr.

Pas, Pasche, Pais, Pes, Pasq, Pask, *time of Easter.* Gr. *pascha.*

Pas, (Winton), expl. *division of a book.*

Pase, Pais, *to poise, to lift with difficulty.* Pasit, Paysit, *weighty, heavy, heaped.* Pasand, Paysand, *heavy, ponderous;* from Fr. *peser,* ponderosum esse.

Pasementis, *borders of lace.* Fr. *passement,* textilis limbus, vitta. See Parsementis.

Passingeoure, *passage-boat, ferry-boat.*

Paſtance, *paſtime, ſport, play.* Fr. *paſſetemps.*
Pat, the pret. of the verb. *to put.*
Patten, *the cover of the Chalice uſed in the Maſs.* Lat. *patina.*
Patrellis, (Paytrellis), pl. of *poitrell, petrell,* or *breaſt-leather of a draught horſe*; probably alſo ſome *defenſive covering for the neck of a war horſe.* Fr. *poitral;* q. d. Lat. *pectorale.* Hence by corruption Paitlet, *a ruff.*
Patteraris, *repeaters of pater-noſters; thoſe who are occupied in the offices of religion;* formed from the firſt word of the Lord's prayer in Latin. Chaucer uſes the verb *to patter* in the ſame ſenſe.
Pavene, Pavyne, Pavie, Pauvan, *a grave dance,* "wherein the women in turning round form their train into a wheel like the tail of *a peacock.*" Fr. *pavon.*
Pauis, Pais, expl. *weight;* from Fr. *peſer.* The former, however, according to Ruddiman, may ſignify *a paviſe* or *large ſhield.* Fr. *pavois.*
Pauchtie, expl. *proud, haughty;* alſo *naughty.*
Paukie, *ſly, cunning, artful*; but without any unfair intention. [Teut. *bats,* the ſame.]
Paukis, *tricks, wiles.* See Picht.
Pawne, Pavone, Pawine, *peacock.* Fr. *pavon.*
Pax, *a ſmall crucifix;* ordained by Pope Leo II. to be carried about in church and kiſſed by the people; in alluſion to the words, "My peace I give unto you."
Pay, *to hire.* Payit, *hired.* Teut. *payen.*
Pay, *to beat* or *chaſtiſe.* Payis, Paychis, Paiks, *chaſtiſement.* Wel. *pwyo,* to ſtrike. Swed. *pæk,* fuſtis.
Payne, Paynim, *pagan, heathen.* Fr. *payen,* peganus.
Payntit; printed erroneouſly for *paytent,* patent.
Pearlin, *edging* or *border of thread-lace.*
Peaſint, *worthleſs perſon.* See Beſyne, *whore, baud.* [Gael. *peaſan,* diminutive fellow.]
Peax, *peace; piece.*
Pech, Peygh, *to puff* or *breathe thick*; ex ſono.
Peddir, Pether, *a merchant, a pedlar,* "or cremar quha beirs ane pack or creame upon his bak; called *a beirar of the puddil* by the Scottiſmen in the realm of

of Polonia, quhairof I saw, says Skene, a greate multitude in the town of Cracowia, A. D. 1569."

Pee-wyt, *the green plover* or *lapwing*; so called from its note. Teut. *pie-wyt*, vanellus.

Peet-mow, *the dross* or *dust of broken peats*.

Peggral, Pygrall, (corrup. from *beggar*; q. Beggral,) *beggarly, pitiful, petty*.

Peil, Peir, *match, equal*; as in the phrase "shew me the *peil* of that." Fr. *pair*.

Peil, Pele, *pile, strong hold, fort*, originally, it would seem, of a conical form; from Teut. *piile*, sedes, meta, pyramis.

Peild, *bald*; q. *peeled*; from Peil, *to rob*. Fr. *piller*.

Peilour, Pellour, Pillour, *one who acquires by pilling* or *plunder*; from Fr. *piller*, diripire.

Peir, *quay, wharf*; corrup. of Peil, *fortification*.

Peirles, *peerless, not to be equalled, incomparable*. Fr.

Peirs, *a sky colour*; *or a colour between red and blue*. O. Fr. *pers, perse*, cæsius, glaucus.

Peiss, Pess, Peise, *to appease, calm*, or *asswage*. O. Fr. *paiser*; and that from Lat. *pacare*.

Pellet, Pellot, *a sheep skin*, particularly after the wool has been taken off. Fr. *pelletier* from Teut. *peltz*.

Pellet, Pellock, *a pellet, bullet*, or *ball*. Fr. *pelote*, pilula.

Pelth, *wealth, riches, goods*; perhaps from Fr. *piller*, to plunder; as *stealth* from steal, and *wealth* from weal or wail, eligere.

Peltrie, Pelthrie, *trash, goods of little value*; from Swed. *paltor*; or a diminutive formed from Pelf or Pelth.

Pelure, expl. *costly fur*. O. Fr. *peliv*, fine short wool, such as that of lambs.

Pen, *a high mountain*. Gael. *beann*; from Theot. & C. Brit. *pen, ben, ban, fan*, altus, excelsus, summitas, caput, dominus; whence perhaps *banner* & *pennon*; also Goth. Fan, *deus, dominus*.

Pend, *a dungeon*, or *apartment with a vaulted roof of stone*. Fr. *pente*. As the situation of a dungeon was originally *on the top* of a castle, the name of *Pend* is probably

probably of the ſame origin with Pen, *a high mountain.* [Lat. *pinna.*]

Pend, Pendle, *pendant*; from Lat. *pendere.*

Pendicles, *dependencies*; from Lat. *pendere.*

Penner, *pencaſe.* Fr.

Penny-mail, *a trifling acknowledgment paid annually to the Lord of the Manor.*

Penown, *pennant, a ſmall banner, diſtinguiſhed mark in a battle.* See Pen.

Pens, Pans, Pance, *to meditate, to heſitate.* Fr. *penſer.*

Penſeil, ſame with Penown, *penon,* ſmall ſtreamer.

Penſy, *conceited, affected*; alſo expl. *finical, ſoppiſh.*

Penurite, *penury, want.* Lat. *penuria*; q. d. *penuritas.*

Pepe, Peip, *a ſmall voice*; alſo uſed as a verb. Fr. *pepier,* pipire, pipilare, *to peip* or *cheipe.*

Perbreik, Perbraik, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *to break* or *ſhatter*; perhaps from Fr. *pour,* pro; q. d. *profractus,* i. e. quaſi fracta vel ſemifracta, as *par-boild* for half-boild, (or part-boild.)

Percais, Percace, On cace, *by chance.* Lat. *per caſum.*

Perconnon, Percunnance, expl. *condition.* If ſo, it may be connected with Park, *to perch.*

Perdé, *verily, truly, ſurely.* Fr. *pardieu,* per deum.

Pere, *peer, equal.* Hedy pere, *of equal ſtature.* Fr. *pair.*

Pere, *to pour in ſmall quantity,* as through a quill.

Peregal. See Paregale, *equal.* Fr.

Perfay, *verily, truly.* Fr. *par foy,* per fidem.

Perfurniſt, Perforneiſt, Perfurmiſt, *performed, accompliſhed, compleated.* Fr. *parfournir,* aliquid explere.

Perk, *park, incloſure.* Teut. *perck,* ſeptum, circus.

Perlis. See Pairles, *the palſy.* Theot. *perli.*

Peronal, (in a contemptuous manner,) *young girl.* O. Fr. *perronnelle.*

Perqueir, *accurately, perfectly, regularly*; q. *by heart.* Fr. *par cœur*; or perhaps *per quire,* by book.

Perre, *apparel*; by abbreviation. Lat.

Perſowne, Perſoune, *parſon.* Teut. *perſoon,* paſtor parochialis.

Pertelote,

Pertelote, Partelote, *proper name given to a hen.* See Paitlet, *a ruff.*

Pertrik, Paitryke, *partridge.* Fr. *perdrix.* Teut. *pertriis.* Lat. *perdix.*

Pertrublance, *extreme trouble, perturbation.* Fr. *partroubler.*

Pes, Pefe, *peace, homage, obedience;* alfo *piece.*

Pete, *peat;* q. *pit-fewel,* from Teut. *put,* lacuna, palus. Pete-pot, *hole out of which peats have been dug.*

Pettle, *to nourifh or cherifh* (fuch as a lamb or any other fondling,) from Pet.

Pettle, (in fome counties) *the plough ftaff.*

Pevage, Pevis, Pevich, Pevefs, *peevifh;* or rather *bafe, malicious, cowardly;* alfo *niggardly, covetous.* Pevagely, *carelefsly, flovenly.* The origin of the word feems uncertain.

Pewtane, Putane, *whore.* Fr. *putain.*

Philabeg, *the fhort petticoat worn by Highlanders inftead of breeches.* See Kilt & Filybeg; in addition to which may be offered, Ifl. *fela, fæla,* tegere.

Phioll, (Dougl. Virgil), expl. *a cupola* or *round vaulted tower;* according to Ruddiman, from Fr. *fiole,* a vial; as cupola is faid to come from Lat. *cupa* or *cuppa,* a large cup, which it refembles.

Pibrochs, *certain marches* or *martial tunes which are peculiar to the Highlanders, and performed on the bagpipes.* Gael. *piobaireachd,* literally *piping;* piob, *bagpipe.*

Pick, *pitch.* Picky, *pitchy, like pitch.* Teut. *peck.* Lat. *piceus.*

Pick-maw, a bird of the *gull* kind. (Larus *ridibundus,* Linn.)

Picht, Pycht, *attached, fixed, fettled;* [Teut. *pachten,* to take in leafe, to farm.] Alfo expl. *having gold, filver,* or *precious ftones fet into* (any thing), *ftudded.*

Pieté, *pity, compaffion, clemency;* from Fr. *pitié,* mifericordia. Lat. *pius,* which Bifhop Douglas commonly renders *pitiful,* i. e. full of pity, and *compacient,* compaffionate; from which it appears that the Englifh *pity* and *piety* were originally the fame.

Pietuous, Pictuus, Pituus, *piteous, lamentable.*

Pig,

ʒ, Pyg, *earthen pitcher;* has perhaps ſome affinity with Sax. *beag*, armilla, quaſi, *a broad hoop with a bottom.* Teut. *bauch*, venter; *bugen* vel *pogen*, flectere in concavum vel convexum: whence alſo Bowie.

Piggeis, (Dougl. Virgil), expl. *flags, ſtreamers;* or perhaps *ropes, cables;* from Fr. *poge*, or *pogge*, "the ſheat or cable that faſtens the main yard on the right hand of the ſhip."

Pike, *to pick out* or *chooſe;* alſo *to pick* or *peck.*

Pilchis, *gowns made of ſkins.* Sax. *pylche*, toga pellicea: "whence ſurplice, quaſi *fur-pilch.*"

Pilis, Pylis, *down*, or *ſoft and tender hairs which firſt appear on the faces of young men.* Gyrs pylis, *ſmall leaves or tops of graſs new ſprung.* Teut. *piil*, hair.

Pillowber, *the covering of a pillow.* See Wair.

Pin, *pinnacle, extreme point in height.* Teut. *pinne.* Lat. *pinna; item*, ſcopus.

Pine, Pyne, *pain, grief, puniſhment.* Teut. *piine*, crux, dolor, pena, labor, opera. Fr. *peine.*

Pine, Pyne, *to take pains.* He pyned himſelf, *he uſed his beſt endeavours.* Teut. *piinen*, operam dare, elaborare, adniti.

Pingil, *to ſtrive, contend, labour*, or *work hard;* apparently the ſame with Pine, *to take pains*, from Teut. *piinen.*

Pinners, *formerly a part of a woman's head-dreſs, a kind of lappets.*

Pinſell, Pynſell, *a flag* or *ſtreamer.* Fr. *penoncel, pennonceau*, from *pennon*, pinnatum ſcutum, vexillumque.

Pirn, Pyrn, *that part of a ſpinning wheel upon which the yarn is rolled up;* hence it alſo ſignifies *the yarn in that ſtate*; probably from its reſembling *a pear* in ſhape. Swed. *pæron.* Wel. *peren*, pyrum.

Pirnit, Pyrnit, Pyrnie, *ſtriped accidentally*, or *without intention*, from inequality of the yarn.

Piſſance, *power.* Piſſant, *powerful.* Fr. *puiſſance* & *puiſſant.*

Pitail, *rabble, dregs of the people.* [Fr. *putaile.*]

Pith,

Pith, *strength, might, force.* Sax. *pitha*, medulla.
Pithy, *strong, vigorous, energetic.*
Placads, Plakkarts, *advertisements, proclamations.* Teut. *plackaet*, decretum, inscriptio, proscriptio.
Plage, *region, quarter, point.* Lat. *plaga.*
Plaid, Plad, Pled, *a worsted blanket of tartan colour worn as a kind of mantle.* Gael. *plaid.* Swed. *plagg.*
Plaidin, *flannel, woollen blanket.*
Planet, Vol. II. p. 48. erroneously for Plat, *model.*
Plat, *flat, flatly, downright, close.* Fr. *plat.*
Plat, Hevynny's plat, expl. *the frame of the heavens;* ætherei orbes, (rather *the expanse.*)
Plat, *model, perfect model.* Teut. *plat*, exemplar. The word is now converted, with a slight variation in the sense, to *plan*, both in Fr. and English.
Playfere, (erroneously perhaps) Playstere, *playfellow, companion.* See Fere, *companion.*
Pled, Vol. I p. 324. perhaps *private corner.* Gael. *plaid* is expl. *ambush.* Swed. & Teut. *plagg*, stratum.
Plede, Pleid, *controversy, dispute;* q. *pleading.*
Plene, Plenyie, *to complain.* Plent, *complaint.* Fr.
Plennyss, *to furnish, to stock* (a farm), from Lat. *plenus*, q. d. *plenare.*
Plennyssing, *furniture.* Outsight and Insight plennyssing, *utensils* (as of husbandry) *and houshold furniture,*
Plesance, *pleasure, delight.* Fr. *plaisance.*
Plengh, Plew, *plough;* also the constellation called *ursa major.*
Plouk, *pimple;* corr. from Sax. *pocca.*
Plowster, *to toil in mud or filth;* q. *pool-stir.*
Ploy, *a jovial party.*
Pluck, *the lungs, liver, and heart of a sheep.* Teut. *plugge*, res vilis & nullius valoris.
Plunkit, Blunkit. See Lunkit, *in bad condition.*
Plycht, *evil condition, adversity, mischance.* Swed. *plickt*, pæna.
Podemakrell, Pode makrell, *filthy baud;* from Fr. *putte*, meretrix & *maquerelle*, lena.
Podley, *a small fish.* (Gadus *virens*, Linn.)
Poist, Puist, *to urge, to push.* Fr. *pousser.*
Pok, Poke, Polk, *a bag* or *sack.*

Pok-puds,

k-puds, *bag-puddings, dumplings; the lovers of such.*

Pol, Puyl, *to prune, to trim.* Polit, *dressed, handled.*

Policie, Politie, *the ornamented ground about a mansion-house;* from Fr. *polir*, excolere.

Pomells, *globes*, q. *apples;* from Fr. *pomeau.*

Ponyhé, Poyhné, *fight, skirmish.* O. Fr. *pongneor*, one who fights with a pike.

Ponnyis, *weight, influence.* Teut. *pondigh*, ponderosus; *pond-geld*, exactio in singulas libras.

Populand, Popling, *bubbling up with some degree of noise, like boiling water.*

Port, Payntit as a port; erroneously transcribed for *paytent*, i. e. *patent* as a gate-way.

Port, generic name for *a lively tune*, as the "horsemans port." Gael.

Portage, *baggage, cargo.* Fr. *portage.*

Porteous, Portus, Portuas, *roll of indictments for the Justice Ayre;* also *a breviary* or *prayer book; a portoun* or *manual.* Fr. *portées*; q. d. les listes porteés, les heures porteés.

Porturit, *pourtrayed, painted.* Fr. from Lat.

Pose, Pois, *money in store;* that which is laid up or *posed;* from Fr. *poser*, seponere.

Poss, Pouse, *to push;* also *to press suddenly.* Fr. *pousser*, from Lat. *pulsare.*

Postul, *to elect a person for bishop who is not in all points duly eligible.* Postulat, *one who has been so elected.*

Pot, Pott, *pit, dungeon;* also *a pond, a deep place in a river, a moss-hole from whence peats have been digged.* [Lat. *puteus.*]

Potent, *a large walking staff with a head in cross form.* Fr. *potence*, a crutch.

Potestatis, *higher powers, rulers, great men.*

Pottingair, *apothecary, one who deals in herbs*, called in Fr. *potagerie.* Or the word may be, not imbrobably, a corruption of *apothecary;* from Gr.

Pottyngrie, *the goods* or *craft of an apothecary; his stock* or *skill in potagerie.*

Poveral, expl. *wretched rabble;* q. *pauvraille.*

Pou, Pu, *to pull.* Pow, *poll, the head.*

Poulaile,

Poulaile, Pulail, expl. *poultry*. The same word, however, is also written *Fewal*. (*Barb. Bruce.*)

Pounse, Punse, Pulch, *to cut, carve*, or *engrave*. Fr. *poinsonner*, from *poinson*, pugiuneulus.

Pourit, *impoverished*. Pourtie, *poverty*. Fr.

Pousté, Pousture, *power, strength*; from O. Fr. *postè*, or the infinitive *posse* used for *potestas* or *potentia*. Hence the law term *liege pousté*, full strength.

Powne, Poune, Powin, *a peacock*. Fr. *paon*.

Pownie, *a little horse*. Fr. *poulain*, a colt; q. *poulnie*.

Pow-sowdie, *sheep-head broth*; q. *poll sodden*.

Powt, Polt, *a slight* or *feeble blow*.

Poynd, Pund, Pind, *to seize formally and detain cattle or goods till ransomed*. Sax. *pennan*, ovili includere.

Poyndar, Pundar, *one who is employed to seize cattle in trespass*; also *a forester*.

Poyntalis, *sticks with which musicians play upon such instruments as the dulcimer*; from Fr. *pointille*; unde et virili membro nomen est; q. d. *punctalus*. Chaucer uses the word for *a writing pin*, stylus; and Bishop Douglas for *a dagger*.

Prattik, Prattik, Prattique, *practice, execution, art*, (as of war.) Prattikes, by contraction Pretts, *tricks*, (of Law or Leger-de-main.) Fr. & Isl. from *prettvik*, fallax. Teut. *practiicke*, astrologie.

Prang. See Pang, *to cram*. Teut. *prangen*.

Prattis, Pretts, abbrev. of Prattikes, *tricks*. Or rather from Teut. *pratte*, fallacia, argutia. He play'd him a prett, *he served him a trick*. See Practik.

Pray, Spray, expl. *shrub*; also perhaps *branch*.

Precell, *to excell* or *surpass*. Lat.

Precince, *precincts* (of a prison.) Lat.

Preclair, *celebrated, excellent, illustrious*. Lat. *præclarus*.

Preif, Pree, *to taste, to examine by tasting, to try*; also *to prove*. Teut. *proeven*, labris primoribus attingere.

Preis, Pres, *to make a violent effort, to endeavour* or *essay, to press*.

Preis, Pres, *croud, army, battle, tumult*.

Prek, Prik, *to gallop, to ride at full speed*; from *prick*, to spur; causa pro effectu.

Prene, *pin*; used for a thing of no value.
Prete, Preſt, *ready*. Fr. from Lat. *præſto*.
Prettis, Pretts. See Pratts, *tricks*. Teut. *pratte*, *perte*.
Price, Preis, Pris, *prize*; being originally the ſame with *price*, from Fr. *prix*, pretium; alſo *high eſtimation*, *glory*, *praiſe*.
Prig, *to importune a lower rate or price from the dealer*; *to haggle for a penny*. Teut. *preken*, orationem habere; q. d. *to preach over the bargain*.
Prik, Perk, *perch*, *long pole*.
Princes, *princeſs*. Pryncehad, *princely quality*.
Priſar, Pryſer, *appriſer*, *valuer*. Fr. *priſeur*. Lat. barb. *pretiare*, *pretiator*.
Privatie, Privaté, *privacy*. Fr. *privauté*.
Proheme, *preface*, *prologue*. Gr.
Pro-nevew, expl. *great grandſon*.
Propine, *gift*, *preſent*. Fr. *propine*, drink-money, from Lat. *propino*.
Proporte, *to declare*, *ſignify*, *mean*. Lat. barb. *proportare*; whence the Engl. *purport*.
Proppis, (Doug. Virgil), expl. *wedges*.
Propyrtie, corr. of *propriety*.
Prow, *honour*, *reputation*, *profit*. Fr. *preux*, faithful, honourable, full of proweſs; *proueſſe*, fortitudo. Teut. *proue*, diarium, ſportula.
Prowit, Prowde, *powerful*. O. Fr. *prud*, equivalent to Lat. *probus*. O. Swed. *prud*, magnificent.
Prunyie, *to deck*, *trim*, or *adorn*; from Fr. *brunir*, polire.
Pryme, Hour of Pryme, *ſix o'clock in the morning*, *the firſt hour*, according to the antient mode of computation among eccleſiaſtics. Cotgrave explains Prime, *four o'clock in the morning in ſummer*, *and eight in winter*, nearly correſponding with *ſun-riſe*. The ſeven canonical hours or ſtated times for prayer, as appointed by the canons of Elfric were, I. *Uht-ſang*, antelucanus cantus, i. e. ad tertiam a media nocte horam. II. *Prim-ſang*, cantus matutinus, prima ſcil. hora diei (Judeorum.) III. *Undern-ſang*, cantus tertianus; *undern-tid*, tertia hora Judeorum;

undern

undern mete, matutina refectio, jentaculum. IV. *Mid-daeg-sang*, cantus meridianus, i. e. ad horam diei sextam Judeorum. V. *Non sang*, (sometimes called *Missa*,) cantus nonalis, ad horam diei nonam (Judeorum) i. e. the third hour after mid-day. VI. *Æfen-sang*, cantus vespertinus, or vespers, six o'-clock in the evening; called also the *Pryme* of night. VII. *Niht-sang*, cantus nocturnus, afterwards called *complene*; probably *nine o'clock*. Notwithstanding this explicit arrangement, Tyrrwhyt explains Prime, the first quarter of the artificial day, or from six to nine in the morning; and the editor of Hoccleve's poems, restricts the meaning to the last part of that period.

Pryme, (Dougl, Virg.) expl. *fills, stuffs full*; perhaps, says Ruddiman, from Lat. *premo*.

Puddie, Puddy, expl. *a kind of cloth*.

Puddil, according to Skene, seems to signify *a pedlar's pack*; or rather perhaps *a bag* or *wallet for containing his wares*. See Padell.

Pulder, *powder*. Fr. *pouldre*. Pulderyt, *sprinkled, mixed*; tanquam pulvere inspersus.

Pumice-fret, *polished with pomice stone*. Fr. *frotter*.

Pundelane, Podlayne; probably *carl, rustick*; q. *putail ane*; from Fr. *pitault*, of the same signification.

Puneissioun, *punishment*; from Puneiss, *to punish*.

Punyé, *small party*. Fr. *poignee* (de gens) handful.

Purches, *to procure, to acquire*. Fr. *pourchas*, emolumentum; also expl. *attempt*.

Pure, Peur, *poor*; *to impoverish*.

Purfillit, *embroidered, ornamented (about the edges.)* Fr. *pourfiler*, bombycinum auro intexere.

Purfillit, quasi Purfillit, *short-breathed and fat*; from Pursy. Fr. *poussif*, suspiriosus.

Purtith, Puretyth, *poverty*.

Purvay, *to provide, to prepare*. Fr. *pourvoir*, providere. The Engl. *purvey* is used in a more limited sense.

Purviance, *fore sight, fore cast, provision*.

Pusown, Pusoyne, *poison*.

Put, *to throw a heavy stone above-hand*; formerly a common

common amuſement among country people. Fr. *bouter*.

Putaill, Pitail, *rabble, idle followers of an army*. Fr.

Putain, Pewtane, *looſe woman*. Fr. *putain*, meretrix.

Puteour, Pewteor, *whoremonger* ; from Fr.

Pyat, *mag-pie*. Gael. *pighead*. O. Eng. *payannat*.

Pyfer, *to whine* or *complain without a cauſe*.

Pykit, *having ſharp iron points* or *pikes*.

Pyke-thank, Pick-thank, *a flatterer, one who curries favour with another by ſecret informations*.

Pyle-fat, erroneouſly for Gyle or Kele-fat, *a brewing vat*.

Pylgryne, *pilgrim*. Fr. *pelegrin*.

Pyllioun, *a pack-ſaddle*. Gael. *pillean*. [Lat. *pulvinus*.]

Pyne, *to vex, grieve*, or *torment*. Teut. *piinen*.

Pyſalit, Pyſal-bandyt, *ſecured againſt coition*.

Pyſent, Beſynt, Pyſent limmer, *light woman*. Theot. *piſontiu*, laſciviens.

Pyſtyl, Piſtill, *epiſtle, a ſhort leſſon*. Lat.

Q.

Quaif, *coif, head-dress, cover,* or *covering.* Teut. *koyffe,* capillare.

Quaikis, (Bishop Douglas), expl. *the inarticulate sound produced by the breathing of a person who is cleaving wood,* or employed in any such labour. [Lat. *quaxare;* vel ex sono.]

Quair, *quire, book.*

Qualim, *ruin, destruction.* Sax. *cwealm* mors. See Dualm.

Quandary, *brown study.*

Quat, Quyte, *to quit, rid, free, pay, discharge, absolve.*

Quavir, *quiver.* Quaverys, *quivers.*

Queets. See Kutes, *ankles.* Teut.

Queint, *curious, neat, artful;* also *strange, wonderful.* Fr. *coint,* elegans, "comptus."

Queints, *wiles, devices.* [O. Fr. *cointes.*] Queintisse in Chaucer is explained *excessive trimness, cunning.*

Queinth, *to quench,* in the sense of *to compose, settle,* or *calm.* Quenthing, Quenting, *composing, pacifying;* also *quenching, extinguishing.*

Queir, Quair, *choir.*

Quel, Quell, *to kill.* Sax. *cwellan.* Dan. *quaeller,* occidere, strangulare. [Teut. *quellen,* cruciare, exagitare.] Quell is also expl. *to yell.*

Queme, *exactly, fitly, closely.* Teut. *be-quæm,* aptus, commodus; *be-quæmlick,* commodè, aptè; whence *comely.*

Quent. See Queint, *curious.* Quentiss, *queintness.*

Quentacensours, *dabblers in Alchemy.*

Quere, *exactly, plainly;* contr. from Perqueir.

Querele, *complaint.* Lat. *querela.*

Quern, *hand-mill.* Teut. *querne.* Dan. *hand-quern.* Sax. *cweorn.* Isl. *kuern.* Goth. *quairn,* mola manualis.

Querrell,

Querrell, Quarel, *a quarry*. Fr. *quarriere*.

Querrell, Quarrel, *a dart, an arrow*. Fr. *quarreau*. Lat. barb. *quadrellum*, the bolt of a cross-bow; so called from the shape of its head.

Quert, (Vol. I. p. 181.) *prison, any place of confinement*; perhaps also *sanctuary*; abbrev. from Sax. *cwertar*, carcer.

Quest, (spoken of hounds), *to open* or *cry*. Fr. *quester*. [Teut. *quisten*, inutiliter effundere.]

Quey, Quy, Queock, *a young cow*. Swed. *quiga*, juvenca; dimin. of Teut. *koeye*, vacca.

Queych, *a wooden drinking-cup*. Ger. *kelch*. Dan. *kalk*. Theot. *kelih*, poculum. Teut. *ghelte*, poculum majus. Lat. *calix*.

Queyne, Quean, *young woman*; but not always, as Junius would have it, with an implication of vice. With slight variations, this word is found in all the northern languages; from Goth. *quein*, *quen*, *quino*, mulier, uxor.

Queynt, Quynth, *pud. mulieb.* Ch. *queint*. Swed. *quid*, *qued*. Isl. *quidur*. Sax. *cwid*; from Goth. *quith*, uterus, matrix. In a few instances, this form of the wrod has been adopted, after the example of Chaucer, instead of the vox nefanda in the modern form.

Quha, Quho, *who*. The use of *Qub* instead of *Wh*, or *Hw*, is a curious circumstance in Scottish orthography, and seems to be borrowed immediately, or at first hand, from the Gothic, as written by Ulphilas in the fourth century. In his Gothic Gospels, commonly called *The Silver Book*, we find about thirty words beginning with a character (O with a point in the center), the power of which has never been exactly ascertained. Junius, in his Glossary to these Gospels, assigned to it the power and place of *Qu*; Stiernhielm and others have considered it as equivalent to the German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon *Hw*; and lastly, the learned Jhré, in his Suio-Gothic Glossary, conjectures that this character did not agree in sound with either of these, but "sonum inter

hu,

hu, & *qu* medium habuiſſe videtur." Unluckily he purſues the ſubject no farther, otherwiſe he could ſcarcely have failed to ſuggeſt the Scottiſh *Quh*; particularly as a great proportion of theſe thirty Gothic words can be tranſlated into Scottiſh by no other words but ſuch as begin with theſe three letters; ex. gr. Goth. *qua* or *hwa*, Scot. *quha*. Goth. *quis* or *hwis*, Scot. *quhais*, (cujus.) Goth. *quazuh* or *hwazuh*, Scot. *quhaſo*, *quhaſoever*. Goth. *quathro* or *hwathro*, (unde), Scot. *quhar-frae* or *quhairthrae*. Goth. *quan* or *hwan*, Scot. *quhan*. Goth. *quar* or *hwar*, Scot. *quhar* or *quhair*. Goth. *quadre*, *quathar*, or *hwadre*, *hwathar*, Scot. *quhider*, *quhether*. Goth. *queila* or *hweila*, Scot. *quhil* or *quhyle*. Goth. *quileiks* or *hwileiks*, Scot. *quhilk*. Goth. *quhait* or *hwait*, Scot. *quheat*. Goth. *queit* or *hweit*, Scot. *quhite*. When theſe Gothic words, therefore, come to be again mentioned, it will be no great innovation, upon the authority of Jhré, to adopt ſome middle ſound between the *qu* and *hw*. But, notwithſtanding of its ſtriking co-incidence with the Scottiſh *quh*, to avoid any charge of hypothetical partiality, a different element or combination of letters ſhall here be aſſumed, viz. *Gw*, a ſound which appears to furniſh an apology for Ulphila's having coined a letter unknown in the Greek and Roman alphabets; a ſound too which occurs not unfrequently in the antient language of Germany; ex. gr. *gwaire*, verus; *gwallichi*, potentia, gloria, (this word ſerves in ſome degree to direct us to the ſound, it being alſo written *cuolichi*,) *gwallichon*, glorificare; *gwerf*, ſymbolum, conjectio; *gwiurtero*, ignitorum. When this harſh ſound gave way almoſt every where to the *hw*, (and at leaſt in one inſtance to *qu*,) the character which Ulphilas had invented to expreſs it, fell of courſe to be laid aſide. In Scotland alone the ſound was preſerved, and appears to this day under the form of *Quh*.

A learned friend obſerves, that this Gothic character "appears to be the antient Æolic *Digamma* aſpirated

pirated in pronunciation. The exact ſound of the digamma is not properly aſcertained, but, from the letters into which it would appear to have been afterwards reſolved in the progreſs of the language, it may be conjectured that the original ſound of it was a pretty ſtrong *W*; this, with an aſpirate, would be exactly the old Scotch *qub*, and the Gothic character of Ulphilas. If, as has been ſuppoſed with conſiderable probability, the Gothic tongue was from the ſame ſtem as the antient Pelaſgic, (the root of the Greek,) it is not to be wondered at, that the ſimple Gothic, which had undergone few changes by the progreſs of civiliſation, ſhould retain to a very late period this letter, though it was gradually ſuperſeded in ſome of the more refined dialects that ſprung from the ſame ſource."

"May it not be conjectured alſo, that this letter is derived from the Hebrew *Ain*? The old form of that letter is ſuppoſed to reſemble an eye or fountain, an object well denoted by the Gothic character of Ulphilas. The pronunciation of the Hebrew *Ain* is a matter of great diſpute; but, if we ſuppoſe it to be an aſpirated O, that before an *A* ſounds almoſt the ſame as our *W*, or the Scotch *Qub*."

Quhack, *a ſevere blow*; alſo *to hack* or *cut*.

Quhail, *whale*. Sax. & Scand. *hwale*.

Quhame, *whom*. Goth. Goſp. *du gwamma*, ad quem.

Quhan, *when*. Goth. *gwan*. Lat. *quando*.

Quhaing, Quhing, *thong*, *cord*. Sax. *thwang*, lorum.

Quhais, *whoſe*. [Goth. *gwais*, cujus.]

Quhang, *a large*, or rather *a long ſlice*. See Quhaing.

Quhaup, Quhaip, *a curlew*; ex ſono.

Quhare, Quhair, *where*, *whither*. Goth. *gwar*. Lat. *quo*. John II. 34. *gwar* laghidedun in? *quhare layed ye him?*

Quhaſo, *whoever*. Goth. *gwazuh*, *quiſque*. Mar. vi. 7. *tuans gwazuh*, duos quoſque.

Quhat, *what*. Goth. *gwa*, *gwathar*, quid.

Quhatkyn, Quhatten, *what kind of?* [Swed. *huadan*. Goth. *gwaihwa*, quomodo.]

Quhawe,

Quhawe, Gaw, *quagmire.*
Quheil, *wheel.* Sax. *hweol,* rota.
Quheiſe, Quheiſle, *to make a noiſe in breathing,* like an aſthmatic perſon. Sax. *hweoſan.*
Quheite, Quhete, *wheat.* Goth. *gwaitei,* triticum, frumenti granum. John x. 24.
Quhelm, *to overwhelm.* Iſl. *hilma,* obtegere.
Quhene, Quhune, Quhoyne, *a ſmall number, a few.* Teut. *weynigh,* pauci.
Quhew, *to whiſtle; the noiſe produced by ſomething paſſing through the air with velocity*; ex ſono.
Quhey, *whey* Sax. *hweg,* ſerum lactis.
Quhid, *to whiſk* or *ſkip about.*
Quhidder, *to move about quickly upon an axis, like the arms of a wind-mill.*
Quhig, *an inferior ſort of whey.* See Quhey.
Quhile, *while, until, a ſpace of time.* Goth. *gweila,* momentum, ſpatium temporis.
Quhilk, *which.* Goth. *gweleiks.* Lat. *qualis*; from *gue,* cui; & *leiks,* ſimilis; which has the appearance of being the origin alſo of the Latin term.
Quhilom, *ſome time ago, heretofore*; commonly alſo written *umquhile.* Sax. *hwilon,* quondam; quaſi, *while-yane or gane*; from Goth. *gweila,* tempus.
Quhine, Quhyne, *to whine, to lament.* Goth. *quainon,* dolere, lugere, plangere. Dan. *quiner,* to ſqueak. Swed. *quida,* ejulare. Iſl. *kuida,* malum metuere. Armor. *queini.* Ir. *cuinum,* nearly of the ſame ſignification.
Quhinge. See Quhine, *to whine* or *lament.*
Quhinger, Quinyear, *hanger, dagger.*
Quhins, *whins, furze.* [Wel. *chwyn,* noxia herba ſua ſponte ſuccreſcens. Gael. *guin,* ſharp pain; *guineach,* prickly ſores.]
Quhinnis, Quhynnis, *ſtones, teſticles.*
Quhip, *to whip, to ſtrike ſuddenly* or *quickly.* Sax. *hweopan,* flagellare.
Quhip, Wipp, Wipe, *to bind about.* Goth. *wippian,* coronare, prætexere.
Quhippis, *crowns, garlands.* Goth. *waipr,* coronæ.
Quhippel. See Fippel, *to whimper.* Dan.

Quhir. See Quhidder and Bir, of the ſame ſignification.

Quhow, Whow, *how!* as an interjection.

Quhoyne, Quhune. See Quhene, *a ſmall number.*

Quhraiken, Whirkened, *ſuffocated, querkened;* with ſome relation probably to Sax. *cwerten,* carcer; or Iſl. *kyrkia,* ſuffocare.

Quhryne, *to murmur, to whine.* See Quhine.

Quhyſſel, *to exchange,* as a guinea for its value in ſilver. Teut. *wiſſelen.* Fris. *wixelen.* Swed. *waxla,* permutare, nummo majores pretii accepto minutam pecuniam per partes reddere.

Quhyſſelar, *a changer of money;* alſo *a white bonnet,* i. e. a perſon employed privately to raiſe the price of goods ſold by auction. Teut. *wiſſeler,* qui quæſtum facit fænerandis permutandiſque pecuniis. Both the verb and noun occur in the Scottiſh Acts of Parliament.

Quhyte, *to cut* (wood) *with a knife or whittle.*

Quhyte, *hypocritical, diſſembling under the colour of candour;* as a man is ſaid to be *fair ſpoken;* literally *white,* from Goth. *gweit,* albus.

Quhyt-ſtainis, Quhit-ſtanys, *whetſtones.*

Quhyttrit, *a weaſel;* probably from Teut. *wittern,* odorare, odorari, oderem ſpargere.

Quytterand, Quhitterand, *warbling;* alſo *moving quickly,* as the wings of a bird, or the tongue of a ſerpent. [Teut. *quetteren,* to ſpeak with a glib tongue.]

Quinter, *a ewe in her third year;* quaſi, *twinter,* becauſe her ſecond year is compleated.

Quod, Quoth, *ſaid, ſays.* Theot. *quad,* ait, dicit, dixit. Goth. *quitan,* dicere.

Quok, *did quake, trembled.*

Quy. See Quey, *a young cow.*

Quyte, *to abſolve, to diſcharge,* or *pay.*

Quyte-claim, *to renounce* or *diſown.*

R.

Ra, Rae, *a roe.* Rais, Raes, *roes.* Swed. *rae*, cerva.

Ra, Rea, *the ſail yard.* Teut. *ree.* Iſl. *raa*, antenna.

Rabandis, Raibandis, *the ſmall lines which make the ſail faſt to the yards.* Angl. by corruption *robbins.*

Rabil, *a diſorderly* or *confuſed train.* Swed. *rabbus*, tumultus.

Rachis, Ratchis, *hounds.* Sax. *raecc.* Iſl. *rakke*, canis.

Rad, Radd, *afraid, terrified.* Dan. *raed*, timorous. Swed. *rædas*, timere; *rædda*, terrere, terrefacere.

Rad, Redd, *to adviſe;* alſo ſubſtantively for *advice.* Scand. *rada*, conſilium alicui dare. Goth. *raginan.* Scand. & Sax. *ræd*, conſilium.

Rad. *judged, condemned.* Sax. *aræddan*, decernere.

Rad, Rade, *rode, did ride.* Iſl. *reid.*

Rade, Raid, Rode, *expedition, invaſion*, or *inroad.* Sax. *rade*, invaſio, inſultus, irruptio.

Rade, Raid, *road for ſhips.* Teut. *reed*, ſtatio navium.

Rade. See Ray, *violent, harſh, wild.*

Raddour, *violence, wildneſs.* See Reddour.

Raddoure, Radneſs, *fear, timidity.* Dan. *raedhed.*

Raffal, Raffel, *doe* or *buck-ſkin;* q. *rae-fell.* See Fell, *ſkin.*

Raffan, *raving* or *roving, noiſy, jovial.*

Ragmen, Ragment, *a written account, diſcourſe* or *poem, a rhapſody*, a collection full of variety. Ragmans row, defined by Ruddiman, "a collection of all thoſe deeds in which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically conſtrained to ſubſcribe allegiance to Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296; and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, conſiſting of thirty-five pieces joined

joined together, kept in the tower of London; and, for the moſt part, extant in Prynne's third vol. of Collections. The word, as uſed by Biſhop Douglas and others, ſeems to correſpond with the Ital. *ragionamento*; a diſcourſe or argument." But, it may be aſked, (with Juſtice Barrington,) What hath a diſcourſe or argument to do with ſuch a liſt of names as the *Ragman's row?* This learned commentator explains the Engl. *ragman*, a blank recogniſance entered into by perſons who were threatened with proſecutions, and who being thus in the King's power, might be looked upon as utterly ruined, and *in rags*. He acknowledges this, however, to be rather a whimſical derivation. Mr. Macpherſon thinks it may be a corr. of Lat. *pergamenum*, parchment. Perhaps rather from Sax. *areccean*, enumerare, Teut. *reke*, collectio, reparatio, inſtructio, ordo, ſeries; & *man*, ſcelus.

Raid, (Raird), *adventure, atchievement, piece of buſineſs*, See Rade.

Raif, *to rave, to ſpeak incoherently*.

Raif. See Refe, *to rob* or *plunder*.

Raik, Rayk, *a walk, range*, or *courſe*. Sheep raik, *a ſheep paſture* or *walk*. A long raik, *a conſiderable length of way*. See next article.

Raik, Rake, Rayk, *to walk, to range*, or *rove about; to travel*. To raik on raw, *to go* or *proceed in order*. Rakand home, *going homeward with a long ſtep*. Swed. *reka*, vagari, expatiari; *racka*, curſitare.

Rail, *a woman's jacket*, or ſome ſuch part of a woman's dreſs; called alſo *a collar-body*.

Rainſe, Rynſe, *to rinſe* or *clean* (a veſſel or bottle.) Goth. *brainjan*, mundare.

Raip, *rope*. Goth. *raip*, corrigia, vinculum.

Raith, expl. *quarter of a year*; perhaps corr. of *feird* or *feirth*, fourth.

Raith, Raithlie, *quickly, haſtily*. Teut. *rade*, repentinus. Goth. *rather*, facilis. Thus the Engl. ſay "Rath fruit" for *early fruit*. "Rath wine," that which is made of grapes gathered before full maturity: hence *rather*, potius, i. e. citius.

Rak,

Rak, Rack, Rauk, Rawk, Roik, *a fog, thick mist*, or *drizzling rain*. Sax. *racu*. Dan. *raekia*, pluvia, unda, humor. Teut. *roock*, vapor. The word also signifies *the viscous humour in sore eyes*.

Rak, Reck, *care*; *to care for*. Sax. *rec*, cura; *reccan*. Swed. *reka*, & Isl. *rakia*, curare. Hence Rak is also used for *account*, *matter*, *reckoning*.

Rak, Rakket, *blow*, *box on the ear*. Isl. *rek*, pello.

Rakk, Wrack, *wreck*. Swed. *rak*, bona naufragorum in littus ejecta.

Rakket. See Rippet, *noise*, *tumult*; also expl. *blow*, *box on the ear*.

Raklefs, Recklefs, *carelefs*, *rash*. Sax. *recceleas*, negligens.

Rakle-handet, Hand-rakyl, same with Raklefs, *rash*.

Rakligence, Racklefsnefs, *carelessnefs*.

Ralis, Raylis, expl. *nets*; perhaps from Teut. *ravelen*, intricare.

Ralis, *springs*, *gushes forth*, or *runs*. [Fr. *rouler*, to roll.]

Rame, *to shout*, *cry aloud*, *roar*. Sax. *hreaman*, clamare; whence Engl. *rame* or *ream*, loud weeping. Probably this word may have some connexion with the recitation of antient metrical legends.

Rammel, *shrubs*, *small boughs* or *branches*. O. Fr. *ramilles*.

Rammasche, *collected*. Fr. *ramassé*, collectus.

Rammel, *a mixture of common bear and barley*.

Rammekins, *a dish made of eggs*, *cheese*, *and crums of bread*, mixed in the manner of a pudding.

Ramp, Stramp, *to trample*. Dan. *trampe*, calcare.

Rampage, *to prance about in a fury*; from Ramp.

Rander, *to render*. Fr. *rendre*, so pronounced.

Randoun, *the swift course*, *flight*, or *motion of any thing*. Fr. *randon*, profluvium; also *to gallop* or *run*, *to move swiftly*. O. Fr. *randoner*.

Rands, *streaks of different colours*. Randyt, *streaked* or *striped*. Swed. *rand*, linea; *randyt tyg*, pannus virgatus; whence perhaps *tartan*.

Randy, *low worthless noisy person*, *infamous scolder*, *impudent sturdy beggar*; in the plural number, commonly

commonly coupled with *tinkers*. [Teut. *randen*, to rave.]

Rane, Rayne, Rain, *to cry the same thing over and over*. Prov. "You're like the gowk, you have not a rane but one." Isl. *hryn*, exclamare. See Rame.

Rang, *reigned*; past t. of Ring, *to reign*.

Rangald, Ringald, Rangle, *rabble, mob, crowd, multitude*; q. *thrangle*; from Sax. *thrang*, turba; *thringan*, comprimere. According to Ruddiman, "from Engl. *ran* or *run*, and *gild*, sodalitium; q. d. *the running together*, or *concourse of people*: Or from *ring*, because such crowds commonly stand in a ring or circle. Teut. *ringelen*, gyrare." The word may have some affinity with Isl. *raun*, injuria; *rangur*, iniquus. In Barbour it sometimes also signifies *rank* or *condition*, as "of small rangale," *of low rank*.

Range, (Gaw. Douglas), *a company* (of hunters.)

Ranle-tree, Rantle-trie, Ran-tree, the name of *a particular beam in the roof of a cottage*; probably *the roof-tree*, from which the *cruik* or crook chain is suspended. See Rantrie.

Rantrie, Rown-tree, *the mountain ash*; esteemed a preservative against witch-craft; whence the name; Teut. *runc*, & Isl. *allruna*, magus, maga.

Ranungard, Ranygald, *clamorous quarrelsome person*; from Randy; also expl. *renegado*.

Ranys, *loud repetitions of the same thing*. See Rane.

Raplock, Raplock, Roploch, *coarse woollen cloth*; made from the worst kind of wool, home-spun, and not dyed. O. Engl. *ray* seems to have nearly the same signification. Swed. *rapp* indicat colorem qui inter flavum & cæsium medius est. Lat. *ravus*. Teut. *rouwe laken*, rough cloth.

Rare, Rair, *to roar*. Sax. *raran*, fremere, rugire.

Rasch, *to dash* or *clash*. Raschis, substantively *the clashing of arms*; ex sono.

Rasch, *rush*. Sax. *risc*, scirpus. Goth. *raus*, arundo.

Rase, Race, *to pull* or *pluck* (out.) Fr. *aracher*.

Rat, *a scratch, a furrow*; also *to make deep scratches, tracts*, or *impressions*, as by dragging some sharp point along the ground. Fr. *grater*. Teut. *kratzen*, scalpo, frico. Swed. *rad*, linea, ordo.

Ratt,

Ratt, Ratt ryme, *a poem*, or *verses repeated by rote*. Fr. *par routine*.
Rattouns, Rattons, *rats*. Teut. *ratons*.
Rauchtis, Rattis, *gallows*; the plural of Raucht, *raft*, or *frame of wood*. Teut. *racker*, lictor. Dan. *recke*, tendere.
Rauchtyr, *instrument of torture*. See Rauchtis.
Raucht, *reached*; as *taught* from *teach*.
Ravellyt, Reulit, *entangled*. Teut. *ravelen*, intricare.
Rauk, *hoarse*. Fr. *rauque*. Lat. *raucus*.
Rauk, Rax, *to stretch, to draw out in length or breadth*. Rauking, *easily stretched*. Teut. *recken*. Goth. *rakian*, tendere, extendere, expandere.
Raw, *a row* or *rank*. On raw, *in order*.
Raxes, *kitchen implements upon which the spit is supported; andirons, racks*.
Ray, *song, poem*; from *rhyme*, as Grew for *Greek*.
Ray, Ree, *rude, mad, wild*. To go ray, *to go mad*; from Sax. *reth*, ferox, sævus, infestus; whence *red-wode*, stark-mad.
Rayayt, expl. *terrified*; same with Rad. See Ray.
Rayne. See Rane, *to harp on the same string*.
Reak, Reik (out) *to rigg* or *equipp, to adorn*.
Real, *royal*. Sp. Realté, Reawte, Ryawte, *royalty*. Fr.
Ream, *cream*; *to skim off the cream*. Isl. *riome*, flos lactis.
Reawis, Royis, *kings, royal personages*. Fr. *roy*.
Rebald, Ribauld, *rascal, ruffian*. Fr. *ribauld*.
Rebaldale, Rybald dale, *rascally company*.
Rebaldie, Rybaldy, *vulgarity of conversation*.
Rebeck, *a musical instrument*. Fr.
Rebut, Rebute, *to repulse, refuse, discourage*. Fr. *rebuter*, repellere, rejicere.
Recerse, *to search carefully*. Fr. *re-chercher*.
Reck. See Rak, *care, to care*.
Recollis, *collections, records*. Fr. *recueil*. Lat. *recolligo*.
Recordar, *a small common flute*.
Recriant, *recreant, cowardly, crying out for mercy*; "a word

"word of ſuch infamy, that Glanville avoids the very naming of it." Fr.

Recule, *to recoyl* or *give away*. Fr. *reculer*.

Recure, *to recover*.

Recuverance, *recovery*; from Recure, *to recover*.

Red. See Rad, *advice*, *to adviſe*. Will of rede, conſilii expers.

Red, Redd, Rede, *to unravel*, *to ſeparate*, *to clear away*. Swed. *rædæa*, liberare; *rædia*, & Iſl. *rydia*, terram incultam excisis arboribus demtiſque ſaxis ad cultum redigere; figuratively, *to compoſe quarrels*. Hence Redding blow or Redders part, viz. *a blow* or *hatred from both parties*.

Reddour, Raddoure, *violence*, *vehemency*, *ſtubbornneſs*. Fr. *roideur*, impetus; which has probably ſome affinity with Sax. *rethneſſe*, ferocitas, ſævitia; *rethmod*, aſper animi.

Rede, *to dread*, *to entertain apprehenſions*. Fr. *redouter*. Dan.

Redomit; expl. *bound*, *encircled*; and hence *bedeckt*.

Redreſt, *redeemed*.

Red-wod, Reid-wude, *raging mad*. Sax. *reth*. Iſl. *reide*, ferox, aſper; & Sax. *wod*, inſanus.

Ree, *a ſmall riddle larger than the ſieve*; alſo uſed as a *verb*.

Ree, *light headed*, *crazy*; like a perſon not quite recovered from drunkenneſs; nearly the ſame with Ray. Sax. *hreoh*, ferus animo.

Refe, Reif, *the itch*, *ſcurvy*. Sax. *hreoſe*, ſcabies, ſcabioſus; whence Rough.

Refe, Reif, Reve, now Greve, or Grieve, *overſeer*, correſponding with Engl. *bailiff*; originally *a collector* or *ſuperintendant of the King's revenue within a particular diſtrict*; according to Spelman, from Sax. *reafian* or *ge-reafian*. rapere. See Greve. This word is alſo expl. by Lord Hailes, *robber*.

Refe, Reif, Reive, *to rob*, *to pillage*, *to force away*. Sax. *reafian*. Teut. *raffen*. Goth. *raubian*, rapere, ſpoliare. Swed. *raf*, vulpes. Reſt, *robbed* or *bereaſed of*.

Refe,

Refe, Reif, Reifery, *robbery, rapine, plunder, pillage.* Sax. *reaf,* ſpolia.

Refell, *to refute, to repell.*

Refer, Rever, Reiver, *robber, plunderer by ſea or land.* Sax. *reafere,* raptor.

Refer, *to relate, to rehearſe.* Lat. *refero.*

Refrane, Refranyhé, *to reſtrain.* O. Fr. *refraigner.*

Refute, *refuge.* Fr. *fuite,* flight.

Regale, the privilege now called a *regality.*

Regiment, *rule, ſyſtem of rules.* Lat.

Regrattour, *regrater, foreſtaller.* Fr. *re-grateur,* qui iterum ſcalpit.

Regulere, *rule, pattern, archetype.* Lat.

Rehatoure, (Gaw. Dougl.) ſeems to mean *mortal enemy;* from Fr. *rebair,* to deteſt.

Reik, Reke, Rek, *ſmoke.* Sax. *rec.* Iſl. *reikr,* fumus. Goth. *riquis,* tenebræ. Teut. *riecken,* halare, ſpirare; whence *Auld Reikie,* a nickname of Edinburgh. Alſo uſed as a verb.

Reik, *a blow;* variation of Rak; q. v. The ſame word is alſo uſed for *to reach.* Teut. *reiken,* exporrigere.

Reik, Rink, *race, courſe.* Race, *forte* (inquit Skinner) à Belg. *rennen,* q. d. *rence,* eliſo propter euphoniam *n.*

Reikleſs. See Racklefs, *careleſs, raſh.*

Reile, Rele, *to roll.* To gar one's ene reil, *to make his eyes roll* or *rowl.*

Reile, *a quick dance performed commonly by three or four perſons;* probably from Teut. *ravelen,* circumcurſare, concurſare, intricare.

Reime, expl. *to ſquall, to roar;* with an alluſion perhaps to the manner in which metrical legends were recited. See Rame.

Reird, *din;* alſo *to call out aloud, to ſpeak loudly.* Reirdit, *reſounded.* Sax. *reordian,* loqui, ſermocinari: ſubſtantively *noiſe, uproar, clamour.* Sax. *reord,* ſermo, loquela.

Reiſſel, *to act in a noiſy manner.* Teut. *ryſſelen,* ſtrepere,

pere, ſtrenitare; like a man hewing down *ryſs* or branches.

Reiſt, *to ſtand reſtive, to ſtop;* originally the ſame with Reſt.

Reiſt, *a prop* or *ſupporter.* Reiſtis, *door hinges.*

Reiſtyt. See Riſert, *dried by the heat of the fire, or of the ſun.*

Rek. See Reik, *ſmoke.* Sax. *rec.*

Rek. See Rak, *to care for,* or *regard;* alſo *to reach.*

Religioun, Religious, *religious orders, religious foundation.*

Releiſch, *to releaſe, to let go, or ſet at large.* Fr. *relacher.*

Releve, *to return with freſh vigour, to renew, to recover in ſtrength;* alſo *to raiſe, to promote.* Fr. *relever.*

Relyie, *to rally.* Relyit, *rallied.* Fr. *rallier.*

Remanand, *laſting, permanent.* Lat.

Reme, *to throw up a cream,* or *white froth, to foam.* Remand tais, (Gaw. Dougl.), *foaming bowl.* Sax. *ream,* cremor.

Remede, *remedy;* alſo *to heal* or *relieve.* Fr.

Remorde, *to recollect, to remember,* (commonly *with regret,*) *to cauſe remorſe.* Fr.

Remyllis, expl. *blows.*

Renegate, *renegado, apoſtate from Chriſtianity.*

Reng, Ring, *reign, to reign.* Lat. *regno.*

Renge, Reyng, *government, rule, reign.*

Rengye, Renye, *the rein of a bridle;* alſo *to bridle.*

Renk, Renc, *man, perſon.* Sax. *rink,* homo; from *recke,* athleta.

Renk, Rink, *a courſe* or *race.* To rink up and down, *to run about.* Swed. *renna,* currere; *renna till rings,* haſtiludium exercere; *reka,* vagari. According to Ruddiman, from Teut. *rencken,* flectere; "as the word properly ſignifies *a tour, a compaſs,* or *winding,* and not *going ſtraight on.*"

Renſe, *Rheniſh.*

Renyé; Apil-renyé, a common name for *ſouthern-wood* in ſeveral of the northern counties of Scotland; the origin

origin of the term unknown, if it be not a corruption of the Fr. name *abrotan*, Lat. *abrotanum*, q. *abro-tainyè*, *apel-trainye*, &c. This may perhaps be the meaning of Apill-renyeis, (Vol. I. p. 377.) where it is explained, as by Lord Hailes, *strings of amber-beads*.

Repair, *resort*, *company*; also *to return*. [O. Fr. *repairer*.]

Reparrell, *to repair* or *refit*. Fr. *repareiller*.

Repaterit, Repatirrit, *fed*, *took refreshment*. Fr. *repaitre*.

Re-plege, in the words of Skene, "quhen ony man, be vertue of his awin jurisdiction, reduces to his awin court, his awin man, fra ony uther mannis court, and leaves ane pledge or cautioner behind him for due administration of justice." See Culreach.

Repudy, quasi, *repudiative*, *for the purpose of divorcing*. Fr. *repudier*.

Resewyt, i. e. Resevyt, *reserved*; q. *resaved*.

Resp, Risp, *a kind of coarse grass*, or *rush*. Sax. *risc*, scirpus. Ruddiman mistakes the meaning entirely.

Respirature, Re-spiratour, *re-inspirer*. Fr. *respirateur*.

Resset, *a place of refuge*, *residence*, *abode*. To resett, *to receive*, *harbour*, or *entertain*; from Fr. *recepte*, *recette*.

Resurse, *to rise up*, *to spring up*. Lat. *resurgere*.

Rethor, *rhetorician*, *orator*. Rethorie, *eloquence*.

Rethnas, expl. *prey?* [Sax. *rethnesse*, ferocitas.]

Retour, Retowre, *to return*, *to make a return* (in writing.) Fr. *retour*.

Retreand, expl. *retreating*; by abbr. or corr.

Retreit, *to rescind*, *to reverse*. Fr. *retracter*; also *to resume the consideration of*.

Reuk, Rauk, *fog*, *mist*, *vapour*. See Rak and Reik. It may also signify *odour*, *flavour*, *smell*, good or bad; from Teut. *reuck*, *rauch*, evaporatio ex materia semiusta, sive odorifera sit, necne.

Reunde, Roond, *a shred of cloth*. Isl. & Teut. *rand*, margo, extremitas.

Reunde,

Reunde, Roond, *to grind, to produce a disagreeable noise, as by grinding.*

Rew, *to pity, to have compassion.* Sax. *hreowan,* misereri. The word signifies now *to repent.*

Rew, *street, a line, a row.* Fr. *rue,* via, platea. Teut. *reihe,* ordo; *row* or Scott. *raw.*

Rewaird, *portion, patrimony.* Reward, in Chaucer, signifies *regard,* as in the phrase, "in regard of."

Rewelynis, Rullions, Rillings, in the days of Bishop Douglas, signified *a kind of brogues* or *shoes made of undressed hides, with the hair on them.* Originally they might be only broad thongs or stripes of raw hide *rolled* about the feet, quasi, *rollings*; unless we were to suppose the term to be a corruption of Fr. *poulaines,* i. e. souliers a poulaine, a kind of rude sandals made of horse leather; from *poulain,* a colt, q. *prulains.* The brogues now commonly in use, otherwise called *single soled shoes,* are wholly of the same material, imperfectly tanned.

Rewme, *realm, kingdom.* O. Fr. *reaume.*

Rewth, Reuth, Ruth, *pity, compassion.* Sax. *hreowe,* pænitentia.

Rewthfull, Reuthfull, *compassionate, full of pity.*

Rewthless, Reuthles, *unmerciful, cruel, harsh.*

Rewscand, expl. *rouzing.*

Reve. See Refe, Reif, *steward, overseer.*

Revele, *revelling, merry making;* properly, *joining in intricate dances;* from Teut. *ravelen.* Skinner and Ruddiman derive it from Fr. *reveiller,* because revels are commonly performed in the night. See Reil.

Revengeans, *revenge, vengeance.*

Rever. See Refere, *robber, pirate.* Revery, *robbery.*

Revers, *rovers,* a term used in shooting with the bow and arrow.

Revery, *noise, din;* the crackling and roving motion of flames; with allusion perhaps to *Revelry;* according to Ruddiman, from Fr. *resverie,* raving.

Revestre, *a chapel* or *closet.* Fr. *revestier.* Engl. *vestry,* where

where the ſacred veſtments are kept. Reveſt, *to cloath*; perhaps with a change of dreſs. Fr. *revetir.*

Riach, expl. *dun, ill-coloured.* Swed. *rapp*, ravus.

Rial, Ryal, *royal.* Ryawté, *royalty.* Riolyſe, *princely perſons.*

Rib, *to turn the ſoil with the plough in an imperfect manner*; q. *to ripp.*

Ribbalddale, Rebald-dale, *worthleſs claſs of people, rabble.* Iſl. *ribbalder*, the ſame. See Rebald, *ruffian.*

Rice, Rys, Ryſs, *branches of hazel, or ſuch like*; *bramble buſhes, twigs of trees.* Teut. *rys*, virga, ſurculus; virgulta, ſarmenta, ramalia. This word is often confounded with *reſh* or *reſhes*, ruſhes, of quite a different origin.

Richtwis, now perverted to *righteour.* Sax. *riht-wis*, ſapiens, *right wiſe.*

Richt now, *juſt now.* Richt ſwa, *juſt ſo.*

Rickettis, (rectius Rickellis), *ſmall heaps*; dimin. of Rick or Ruck, cumulus.

Rife, *common, plentiful.* Teut. *riif.* Sax. *ryfe.* Swed. *rif*, frequens, largus, copioſus.

Rife, Ryffe, *to rive, tear, rend.* Ryffen, *riven, torn.*

Rift, *to belch.* Lat. *e-ructare.*

Rigging, *the top* or *upper part of the roof.* Sax. *hricg*, faſtigium, dorſum; whence it alſo ſignifies *back* or *back-bone.*

Rigg-widdy, *the rope* or *chain by which a cart is ſupported upon the horſes rigg or back*; originally *a withy.*

Riggling, the male (of any beaſt) that has but one teſticle. Engl. *ridgeling.*

Rike, Ryke, *potent, rich.* Sax. *ryc.* Swed. *rik.* Iſl. *rikur.* Goth. *reiks*, potens, validus, fortis; dives, opulentus. This ſeems to be the natural order of the ſignification, "comme ceux, qui avoient le plus de force, amaſſerent par leur brigandage le plus de richeſſes."

Rikkel, Rickle, Ruckle, *a ſmall heap.* Teut. *richel*, repagulum.

repagulum. Sax. *rica*, acervus; *hreac*, cumulus; alſo *to heap up*, or *gather into heaps*.

Ring. *reign*, *kingdom*, *region*; alſo *to reign*.

Ring-ſangis, probably *the tunes of the ring-dances*; or ſuch as were ſung by a number of people ſtanding in a ring.

Ringle-eyed, expl. *having weak blue eyes*; or rather ſuch as have a greater proportion of white than uſual.

Rink. See Renk, *race*; alſo a circle round the goal in the game of curling. Rink-roume, *place of tourney*.

Riot, *rout*, *feaſting*, *banqueting*, *innocent mirth*.

Rip, Reip, *a handful of unthreſhed corn*.

Ripe, *to ſtir*, *to ſearch*, *to probe*, *to examine*. Teut. *reppen*, movere, agitare.

Rippet, ſame with Rakket, *tumult*, *diſturbance*.

Ripples, *a weakneſs in the back and reins*.

Riſert, Rizer'd, *dried* or *parched in the heat of the ſun*. Fr. *reſſaré*, burnt up with drouth; *reſſorer*, to dry by the heat of the ſun.

Riſp. See Reſp, *a kind of coarſe graſs*.

Roche, *rock*. Fr. *rocher*.

Rockat, *a ſurplice* or *looſe upper garment*. Swed. *ræcklin*, veſtis linea ſacerdotum, quæ propriis ſuperinduitur. Fr. *rochet*. Teut. *rock*, veſtis exterior.

Rocklay, *a coarſe cloak* or *mantle*; q. d. *rough-cleid*. It may alſo ſignify *a mourning cloak* or *garment*. Teut. *rouw-kleed*, veſtimentum funebre, from *rouwe*, funus.

Rode, Rood, Rude, *the croſs*, or, according to Junius, *the image of Chriſt on the croſs*. Sax. *rode*, crux. The word *tree* is frequently added, as *rode-tree*. Rode or Rood-day, *holy-croſs day*; by ſome expl. *the beginning of the ſummer quarter*; but days which bear this name are to be found in different times of the year.

Roik. See Rauk, *a thick miſt* or *fog*.

Roiſe, expl. *ſtream*.

Rok,

Rok, *diſtaff*. Swed. *rok*, colus.

Rokk, *to move alternately from one ſide to the other*. Iſl. *brok*, cum impetu quodam movere. The Engl. *rock* is uſed in a reſtricted ſenſe.

Rolding, perhaps for *rolling*, or *rowting*.

Role, *to row* (a boat.) Rollaris, *rowers*, remiges.

Romanis, Romans, *hiſtory*, *relation of events*, real or imaginary; now reſtricted to works of invention. Fr. *roman*.

Rome-rakaris, *thoſe who raiked* or *trudged in pilgrimage to Rome, and brought home pretended relicks*.

Rone, *ſkin*; ſaid to mean *ſheep-ſkin dreſſed ſo as to appear like goat-ſkin*. [Gael. *ron*, ſeal, ſea-calf. Swed. *rone*, boar.] The ſame word is alſo expl. *path*.

Rondel, *a ſong* or *poem which ends as it begins*. Teut. *rondeel*, carmen rhythmicum orbiculatum.

Ronk, *rank*, *thick*, as a plentiful field of corn.

Ronnys, Ronys, *roſe-buſhes*, *brambles*, *briars*. Fr. *ronce*, rubus. The word alſo occurs in the ſing. numb. Ronne, *roſe-buſh*.

Roploch. See Raplock, *coarſe cloth*, or perhaps *wool*.

Roſeir, *roſe-buſh*, *arbour of roſes*. Fr. *roſier*.

Roſet, *roſin*. Fr. *reſine*, from Lat. *reſina*.

Rouk, *to lie cloſe*, *to crouch*.

Roule, *to roll*, (as balls upon a plain ſurface.) Fr. *rouler*.

Roume, Rowme, *a farm*. Goth. *roms*, ſpatioſus.

Roun, *a common termination in nicknames*, as in waldroun, cuſt-roun, &c.—perhaps from Teut. *rune*. Iſl. *alrune*, magician. Sax. *rune-cræftig*, myſteriorum callidus; from Goth. *runa*, myſterium; or Teut. *ruyn*, cantherius, ſpado; analogous to the manner in which are frequently uſed *colt*, *filly*, &c.

Roun, Round, *to whiſper*. Teut. *ruynen*. Sax. *runian*. Swed. *runa*, ſuſurrare, in aurem muſſitare. Hence it alſo ſignifies *to prepare*.

Round, Reund, *a ſhred* or *remnant*.

Roundal. See Rondel, *a ſong* or *poem* of a particular conſtruction.

Roundel,

Roundel, *a round table.* [Teut. *rondell*, ſcutum minus.]

Rouners, Rounders, *whiſpers.* See Roun.

Rounge, *to gnaw.* Fr. *ronger*, rodere.

Roungs, Rungs, *ſtout cudgels, rude pieces of wood.* Teut. *rancke*, ramus longe ſe extendens.

Roup, Rowp, Roop, *to ſhout, to cry aloud.* Teut. *roepen*, tollere vocem, clamitare.

Roup, Rowp, *auction*, a manner of ſale. Teut. *roep*, clamor.

Roup, Roop, *hoarſeneſs*, as if by clamouring.

Rouplock, *rough* or *coarſe cloth.* See Raplock, *the ſame.*

Rouſt, *ruſt.* Rouſty, *ruſty.* Teut. *roeſt* & *roeſtigh.*

Rouſt, much the ſame with Roup & Rout, *to cry with a rough voice.*

Rout, Rowk, Rouſt & Roup, all nearly the ſame. The Sax. *hrutan* ſignifies *to ſnort* or *ſnore in ſleeping.* The Scott. Rout, *to roar* or *bellow in the manner of cattle*; ex ſono.

Rout, Rowt, *crowd, multitude, army.* Teut. *rot*, turma.

Routh, *rowing* (a boat.) Routhis, *ſtrokes* or *pulls of the oar*; from *Row*, as growth from grow.

Row, *to roll, to wrap, to wind* (up.)

Rowan, Rowing, q. Rolling, *wool as it comes from the cards.* To caſt a rowan, *to bear an illegitimate child.*

Rowan, *a roan horſe*; alſo expl. *a jade.* Fr. *rouen.*

Rowklay. See Rocklay, *long coarſe cloak.*

Rowth, *rough, roughneſs, plenty.* [Teut. *ruyth*, hiſpidus herbis.] In the laſt ſenſe, it may be from Rife, *plentiful.*

Rowy, Rowie, Roy, *King.* Fr. *roy.* Gael. *ri.*

Royd, Roid, *rude, coarſe.* Lat.

Royet, *waggiſh, wild, extravagant*; q. *de-royed*, from Fr. *deſroyer*, or *des-arroyer*, perturbare. See Deray.

Rub, *to rob* or *plunder.* Rubbar, *robber.*

Rubeatour, Rubiature, *robber*; from which the word ſeems to be formed in macaroni ſtile. Ital. *rubatore.*

Ruck,

Ruck, *rick, ſtack*, (as of hay or corn.) Sax. *ricg*, acervus.

Rude. See Rode, *the holy croſs.*

Rude, *ſtrong, ſtout, fierce.*

Rude, Rode, *countenance; the bluſh of youth and modeſty, the glow of complexion.* Sax. *rudu*, vultus. Scand. *rode*. rubedo.

Rug, *to tear* or *pull with force, to plunder.* Teut. *rucken*, to ſnatch or pull away.

Ruiſs. See Ruſe, *to commend highly.*

Rullions. See Rewelynys, *thin ſhoes of untanned*, or *half-tanned leather.*

Rumbyl, Rummyl, *to make a roaring noiſe, to bellow furiouſly.*

Rummys, ſame with Rumbyl, *to bellow.*

Rummyſs, Rummage, *to ſearch by turning over*, or *toſſing things about.* [Teut. *ruyſmuyſen*, ſtrepere, perſtrepere.]

Rumpill, *the rump*, or *rump bone.*

Rumpillis, *diſorderly folds* (of a garment.) Teut. *gherimpel, grimple*, ſcruta, damaged cloathes.

Runches, *a common weed among corn*, raphanus raphaniſtrum. *Lin.*

Rung. See Roung, *rude ſtick* or *cudgel.*

Runkill, Runkillis, *wrinkles, to wrinkle, to damage by diſordering.* Teut. *fronckele*, ruga; *fronckelen*, rugare.

Run-rig, *burgh* or *farm lands*, where the property is held in alternate ridges; ſometimes called *Rig and rennet.*

Runt, *trunk of a tree, the ſtem of ſuch a plant as cabbage;* from Root.

Runt, *bullock, an aged draught ox*, of the largeſt Scottiſh or Welſh breed. Teut. *rund*, bos.

Ruſe, *to extoll, praiſe*, or *commend highly.* Iſl. *hrooſun*, commendatio. Dan. *roeſglede*, jactantia. Toom ruſe, *empty boaſt.*

Ruther, *noiſe, outcry;* from Roar.

Rutilland, *croaking in the manner of a raven.* Teut. *rotelen*, grunnire, murmurare; *rotel*, murmur raucum.

Ruttery, *lechery;* of the ſame origin with *Rut.*
Ruve, Roove, *to rivet*; from Engl. *groove.*
Ryal, Rial, *royal.* Ryalté, *royalty.*
Rybbaldy, *vulgarity.* See Rebaldy.
Rybie, *ruby, precious ſtone.*
Ryder, *a gold coin worth about fifteen ſhillings.*
Ryd-hand, Red-hand, (ſpoken of a robber or murderer), *taken in the fact;* q. *with bloody hand.*
Ryff. See Rife, *plentiful, abundant.* Other words that are ſometimes ſpelt with *Ry* are to be found under *Ri.*
Ryffart, Reiffart, *radiſh.* Fr. *raifart, rifart,* raphanus.

S.

Sa, *to show, expose, exhibit, to say.*
Sac, Sak, *one of a Baron's privileges.* See Sok.
Sacre, Saker, Sacrify, *to consecrate.* Fr. *sacrer.* Lat. *sacrare.*
Sad, *serious, grave, steady, just*; abbreviation of Teut. *satigh*, temperans, modestus, placidus.
Saft, *tranquil, quiet, at rest.* Teut. *saft*, suavis, mollis.
Saiklefs, Sakles, *guiltlefs, innocent, free.* Sax. *sacleas*, sine culpa; *sac*, & Teut. *saecke*, causa, lis, controversia. Isl. *saka*, lædere; from which it would appear that the original meaning of the word was *harmlefs.* Perhaps the latter part of the term Haimsuken may be connected with this Isl. word rather than with Teut. *soeken, to seek.*
Saikyrs (and Half-saikyrs) *a species of cannon;* perhaps figuratively from O. Fr. *sacre*, a species of hawk.
Sail, *to assail* or *assault.* Fr. *assailler.*
Saim, Same, *tallow, fat*, particularly that of a hog. Sax. *seime*, sebum. Teut. *seem*, mel.
Saip, *soap.* Sax. & Dan. *sæp.*
Sair, *very, much.* Teut. *seer*, valdé, multum.
Sair, *sore, sorely.* Sax. *sar.* Swed. *saer*, dolor.
Sait, *seat, bench.* Lords of the sait, *lords of the bench*, or as formerly written, *bink.*
Sakket, *satchel* or *little bag*; dimin. of Sack.
Saklefs. See Saiklefs, *innocent.*
Sale, Sail, *hall, chamber, parlour.* Teut. *sale*, aula.
Salt, *exorbitant, grievous, troublefome.* [Teut. *satan*, satiare.]
Salt, *assault, assailed.* Fr. *assailler.*
Saluft, *saluted, welcomed.* Lat. *salutare.*
Salut, *health, safety, prosperity.* Fr. *salut.* Lat. *salus.*
Sa-mekil, *so much.* See Mekill, *great.*

Samin,

Samin, Samyn, *the same, together.* Goth. *saman*, simul.

Sanct Johne to borowe, *may St. John be your protector.* Teut. *borghe*, fidejussor.

Sand blind, *pur-blind, short-sighted.*

Sane, *to say.* Teut. *segghen*, dicere, narrare.

Sane, Seyn, *to bless, to consecrate.* Teut. *seghenen*, benedicere. God sane you, *God segben*, Deus benedicat; also *to heal, to preserve.* Lat. *sanare.*

Sang, *song, did sing.* Teut. Sax. &c. *sang*, cantus.

Sanguane, Sanguyne, *red*, or *having the colour of blood.* Lat. *sanguis.*

Sanorous, expl. *savoury*; perhaps *savorous.*

Sapps, *sops, bread soaked in some nourishing liquid.*

Sare, Sar, *to soar, to mount*, or *advance upwards.* Sarys, *soars, mounts.* Sard, *soared.* Sariand, *mounting.* Sarraly, *loftily.*

Sark. See Serk, *shirt, shift.*

Sary, *sorry, sorrowful, sad.*

Safyne, Seisin, *investiture.* Fr. *saisir*, arripere.

Sate, *an omission, trespass, miscarriage, slip.* Fr. *saut*, a leap or jump.

Sauch, Saugh, *a willow* or *sallow tree.* O. Fr. *saulx*, & *sabuc.* Lat. *salix.*

Saucht, Saught, *peace, quiet.* Sax. *seht*, amicitia, pax, pactum, fædus. Teut. *saecht*, *zaht*, tranquillus, pacificus; *saechten*, mitigare, mollire. The Scottish word is also used as an adjective, and a verb; sometimes written Saghtil.

Sauchtning, Saughning, *agreement, pacification*; from Saucht.

Sauf, Saulf, Salf, *safe, to save*; *except.*

Saufe, *salve, ointment*; from Lat. *salvus.*

Saule-prow, *benefit of soul.* See Prow.

Saur, *savour, to savour badly.* Isl. *saur*, sordes, stercus.

Saut-fat, *salt cup*, or *salt-holder*; from Vat.

Saw, *a saying, proverb.* Teut. *saegbe.* Sax. & Swed. *saga*, narratio, dictio. Teut. *seghen*, dicere. Lat. *seco*,

ſeco, ſequo; unde reſequor, reſpondeo. Sayar, *ſpeaker, author.*

Saw, *to ſow.* Teut. *ſaeyen,* ſerere.

Saynd, Send, *meſſage.* Sayndis-man, *meſſenger.* See Send.

Scale. See Skail, *to ſcatter, to ſpill,* as by dropping without intention.

Scalkit, *chalked, whitened as with chalk.*

Scarpens, *thin ſoled ſhoes, pumps.* Fr. *eſcarpines.*

Scar, Skard, *that part of a ſteep hill from which the ſoil or ſurface has been waſhed away by torrents.*

Scart, Skarth, *hermophrodite*; according to Skinner, from the appearance of the female part, q. *ſcratch.*

Scarth, *a ſpecies of corvorant,* Pelecanus, *Carbo* Lin.

Scaup, *a ſmall bare knoll.*

Scaythe. See Skaith, *loſs, damage, injury.*

Scellerar, *keeper of the cellar.*

Schaif, *ſheaf, quiver* (of arrows.)

Schaikers, Schakeris, *thin leaves of gold or ſilver hanging looſe.*

Schairn, Scharne, *dung of cattle.* Sax. *ſcearn.* Dan. *ſkarn.* Fris. *ſchern,* ſtercus, fimetum.

Schald, *ſhallow.* Schaldis, *ſhallow parts.*

Schalk, *knight*; originally *ſervant.* Teut. *ſchalk,* ſervus a ſuprema ad infimam conditionem.

Schamon, (*Peblis at the play*), probably *ſhow man, ſhaw mon,* one who amuſed the country people with muſic and dancing, or ſuch like. Mr Pinkerton explains this word *ſalmon.*

Schangan, Shangie, *a cloven ſtick tied to the tail of a dog.*

Schanks, (in ſome parts of the country,) *ſtockings.* Schankers, *the women who knit them.*

Schape, Schap, *to promiſe,* or *have a promiſing appearance, to ſet about, to prepare, to form a plan.* Teut. *ſchaffen,* agere, negotiari.

Schare, *to cut* or *ſlice down,* as a loaf. See Scheir.

Schathmont, Schaftment, Shafmet, a meaſure of *ſix inches in length*; or, as commonly expreſſed, *the fiſt with*

with the thumb turned up. Sax. *ſcaeft-mund*, ſemipes; *ſcaeft*, cuſpis, & *mund*, extremitas palmæ.

Schaups, Swaups, expl. *empty huſks*; rather *young pods*, as of peaſe.

Schaw, *a thick wood* or *grove*, (upon a declivity.) Swed. *ſkog*. Hib. *ſheaghas*, ſilva.

Schawaldowris, (according to the editor of Winton's Chron.) "*wanderers in the woods*, ſubſiſting by hunting;" from *ſchaw*, ſilva; & Sax. *healdan*, tenere; q. *people who held* or *kept by the woods*. Teut. *ſchavuyt*, nebulo, furcifer. Mod. Scot. *ſhavyter*. The primary ſenſe of the Teut. word is *an owl*. Knyghton has *ſhavaldres*, which ſeems the ſame word. Schawald, *to wander about idly*.

Schawmes, Schawms, *muſical horns*, *crooked trumpets*, (lituí.) Teut. *ſchalmey*, tibia gingrina. Fr. *chalumea*, from Lat. *calamus*.

Schavelingis, expl. *vagabonds*. See Shawaldouris.

Schavy, Skavie, *wode*, i. e. *mad*; from the ſame ſource.

Shed, *to divide* or *ſeparate*; alſo *divided* or *ſeparated*. Schede of the croun, *diviſion of the hair on the crown of the head*. Teut. *ſchieden*, ſeparare, diſtinguere.

Scheir, Schere, *to cut*, *to ſlice into two or more parts*. Teut. *ſchieren*, dividere, partiri; whence Shears, *ſciſſars*.

Scheir, Schere, *to cut* or *pierce*. Teut. *ſcheuren*, diſrumpere, lacerare; *ſcheure*, ruptura, hiatus.

Scheld, Scheild, *ſhield*. Teut. *ſchild*, clypeus; *ſchilderen*, depingere.

Scheltrum, Scheltron, Schelteroun, *a ſquadron*, *column*, or *part of an army*; *a compact body of ſoldiers*; from Fr. *echelle*, turma; quaſi, *echelltrone*; as from Lat. Barb. *ſquadro*, *ſquadrone*. The origin of the Fr. *echelle* is the Lat. Barb. *ſcala*, or (as it is ſometimes written) *ſcara*; from the Teut. *ſchaar*, *ſcheel*, or *ſcheydel*, a diviſion. Mr Ritſon explains Scheltron "a body of foot in a compact *circle*; ſo called, it "would ſeem, from the appearance of their "ſhields."

Schelty,

Schelty, *a ſmall horſe* or *mare.*

Schene, *luſtre, brightneſs.* Teut. *ſchiin,* ſplendor, nitor, candor, jubar.

Schene, *bright, ſhining, clear, beautiful.* Teut. *ſchiinigh,* ſplendens, nitens.

Schene, *to ſhine.* Teut. *ſchiinen,* ſplendere, fulgere, dilucere, rutilare, coruſcare.

Schent, Schendit, Schenkit, *confounded.* Teut. *ſchenden,* vitiare, polluere, violare.

Scherald, expl. *a green turf*; q. *new ſhorn,* or *cut out.* See Scheir, *to ſlice.*

Schere, Sere, (Sare,) *very, great, very many.* Teut. *ſeer,* valde, maxime.

Schere, Scherand, *the cleaving, loin,* or *groin.* Schere bone, *os pubis.*

Scherene, expl. *Syren, mermaid.*

Schewe, (Scheve), *ſhoved, thruſt forward.* "Belg. *ſciiven,* protrudere, propellere."

Schewre, expl. *to diveſt, to ſhuffle off.* See Schire.

Schidis, Schydis, *chips, ſplinters of wood, fire-brands.* Teut. *ſcheyden,* ſeparare, disjungere, derimere. [Lat. *ſcidium.*]

Schidit, *cloven, cut in pieces.* See Schidis.

Schilderne, *a bird* (fit for the table); ſpecies unknown.

Schill, *ſhrill.* Teut. *ſchrey,* clamor; alſo chill.

Schir, Schyr, Schyir, *ſir, lord.* Sax. *ſcir,* clarus, illuſtris: Or, as others will have it, from *ſigora,* victor, triumphans; compounded, according to Verſtegan, of *ſige,* victoria; & *heorra,* dominus. Auguſtine informs us, that in his time the Gothic beggars in Rome uſed the words "armai, Sihor," which he explains *miſerere, domine;* and in Olaus Wormius we find Iſl. *Siar* in the ſame ſenſe. Whatever may be the origin of the Fr. *ſieur,* we can ſcarcely ſuppoſe that theſe Teutonic words have any relation to the Lat. *ſenior.* If none of theſe ſhould prove ſatisfactory, the term may ſtill be accounted for, by the Sax. *ſe,* articulus præpoſitivus, q. *ſe heorra,* dominus;

dominus; as in *se hælend*, ſalvator; *se fæder*, pater; *se brydguma*, ſponſus. The title of *Schir*, as particularly mentioned by Sir David Lindſay, was frequently given to churchmen, even of inferior rank. It is not improbable that the Fr. *ſieur* may be from the ſame origin with the Sax. *ſigora*.

Schire, *to pour off the thinner or lighter part of any liquid mixture*; alſo expl. *clean, thin*, ſpoken of the part which has been poured off. Gaw. Douglas has Birnand ſchire for *burning brightly*. Sax. *ſcir, ſcyr*, purus, limpidus, lucidus. Swed. *ſkæra*, purgare.

Scho, Sche, *ſhe*. Sax. *ſeo*. heo. Swed. *ſu*. Goth. *ſo*, hæc, illa.

Schog, *to ſhake* (a heavy body.)

Schoir, *to threaten, to make a threatening noiſe, to uſe threatening geſtures, to command ſilence*. Swed. *ſkorra*, reprehendere. Germ. *ſchnarren*, ſonum ſtridulum edere; *ſchnarchen*, minas ſpirare. [Ital. *ſcorare*, conſternare.]

Schone, *ſhoes*. Teut. *ſchoen*; *hand-schoen*, gloves.

Schort, *to recreate* or *amuſe, to ſhorten*, or *make time appear ſhort*.

Schott, Schote, *the ſhutter of a window*.

Schottle, *ſmall drawer, bolt of a door*.

Schought; expl. *ſunk, covered up*. See Seu.

Schouris, *ſorrows, afflictions, terrors*. Swed. *ſorg*. Goth. *ſaurg*, ærumna, dolor. Teut. *ſorghe*, cura, ſolicitudo; *ſchouw*, terriculum, terriculamentum; & pavidus, conſternatus.

Schouting, Crying, *in-lying, child bearing*.

Schow, *to drive forward*, or *to drive away by frightening*. Teut. *ſchuwen*, defugere, fugitare.

Schowd; expl. *to waddle in going*.

Schowing; expl. *ſhoving, thruſting up*, or *forward*.

Schrew, *to curſe*. Schrew me, *may evil befall me*. Teut. *be-ſchreyen*, faſcinare, to be-witch.

Schrewis, *villains*.

Schriff, Schryve, *to make confeſſion*. Sax. *ſcrifan*, delictorum confeſſiones exigere.

Schryft,

Schryft, *auricular confession*. Sax. *scrift*; from Lat. *scribere*; q. d. pæna præscripta; vel quoniam sc. eorum qui confessi sunt nomina olim in catalogo scribebantur seu adnotabantur.

Schudder, Schouder, (Gaw. Douglas), *to resist, to oppose* or *withstand*; q. d. *to set one's shoulder against*.

Schule, Shuffel, *shovel*. Teut. *scheuffel*.

Schune, Schwne, Soyne, (supposed, by Mr Macpherson, to mean,) *be oppressed with care or grief*; from Fr. *soin*.

Schup, *shaped, formed, fashioned*. See Schape, *to form a plan*. In this manner the pret. tense is frequently formed; as Schuke, *did shake*; Schure, *sheared*.

Schurling, Shorling, *the skin of a sheep that has been lately shorn* or *clipped*.

Schute, *to push*. Teut. *schutten*, propellere.

Sclandyr, *slander*. O. Fr. *esclandir*.

Sclave, Sklave, *slave*. Fr. *esclave*.

Sclent, Sklent, *to slant* or *turn to a side*.

Scoggy, Scokky, *shady, full of shades*. See Skug, *shadow*.

Scoll, *health, prosperity, success, protection*; literally *shield*. Swed. *skold, skiol*, clypeus, scutum, tegmen; *skyla*, tegere. Dan. *skiold*, defence, protection; designs, intentions. On the memorable day of Gowrie's Conspiracy, the King, when he was leaving the company to go up stairs, desired them "to drink his *scoll*" in his absence.

Scone, Skone, *a thin bannock of wheat flour*. Swed. *skona*, parcere.

Score, *a line made by scratching or engraving*. Scorit, *marked by a line*.

Scorp, Skarp, Skropp, Skripp, Skrypp, *to deride, jibe*, or *sneer*. Scorppit, Skroppit, Skrippit, *derided, sneered, used contemptuous gestures*. Dan. *skrabe, a reproof* or *rebuke*. Swed. *skraeppa*, jactare se, gloriari; *skraepp*, jactatio, ostentatio; *skrafa*, nugari, sermocinari. Lat. *crepare*, gloriari. See Schoir, *to use threatening gestures*; from Swed. *skorra*, sonum stridulum

dulum edere; nearly correſponding with the Scott. verb *to boiſt.*

Scot, Skott, *a certain county or burgh aſſeſſment or tax.* Sax. *ſcot.* Swed. *ſkatt*, tributum. Goth. *ſkattans*, pecuniam; whence Shott, *ſhare.*

Scoutard, expl. *ſculker.* Swed. *skutta*, curſitare. Iſl. *skiotr*, celer, feſtinus.

Scowp, Scowth, Scouff, *great room* or *ſpace*, "*ſcope.*"

Scowder, *to dry* or *parch by placing in a vehement heat.* Teut. *schoude*, caminus, fumarium; *schouden*, calefacere.

Scowrie, *having an appearance as if dried* or *parched*; alſo *waſted*; from Scowder.

Scrab, *crab apple.*

Scrimp, Skrimp, *to deal sparingly with.* To ſkrimp one in his meat, *to hunger him*; alſo adjectively for *narrow, sparing, contracted, ſhort.* Teut. *krimpen*, diminuere, contrahere, decreſcere.

Scripture, Skrewtoir, *escritoir.* Fr. *escriptoire.*

Scrogg, *old ſtunted buſh*, as of thorn. Scroggy, *full of old ſtunted trees* or *buſhes.* Sax. *scrobb*, frutex; whence *ſhrub.*

Scrufe, Skrufe, *scurf.* Sax. *scurf*, ſcabies.

Skryke, Skrygh, *shriek, to shriek.* Dan. *skriige.* Swed. *skrika*, frequentative of *skria*, to cry.

Scrynoch, Scroinoch, *noiſe, tumult.* Swed. *ſkræn*, clamor ſtridulus.

Scrymyn, *ſkirmiſh, ſkirmiſhing.* Teut. *ſchirmen*, pugilare.

Scuds, *briſk beer, a cup of foaming ale.*

Scuff, *to touch ſlightly by a quick motion*; nearly the ſame with *scudd, to move ſwiftly.*

Scug, Skug, *shelter, to shelter either from sun or wind*; literally *shadow*, and *to shade.* Swed. *ſkugga.* Dan. *ſkygge*, umbra. Iſl. *ſkygga*, obumbrare; *skyggd*, tegmen, defenſio.

Scull, *ſhallow baſket, cradle*; from Swed. *skaol*, lanx, patera.

Scull-duddry, *fornication.* [Swed. *skoraktighet.*]

Scumm,

Scumm, Skumm, *to skim* or *glide along the surface of the water*, or *through the air*. Fr. *escumer*.

Scunner, Skunner, Sconner, *to shudder from disgust, to loath on account of some filthy appearance*; merely a variety of *shudder*.

Scurl, Skurle, *scab, scale*; dim. of Skurf, q. *scurfel*.

Sè, *seat, place of residence*; from Lat. *sedes*.

Seculair, *temporal, of the laity*. Fr. & Lat.

Sege, *a man*. Segeis, *men*. Sax. *secg*, miles, vir strenuus, illustris; "by a poetical synecdoche used simply for *man*," in which sense it occurs repeatedly in Dougl. Virgil, and in Pierce Ploughman's Visions, contemptuously. See Segg.

Sege, *a seat, a throne*. Segeis, *seats*. Fr. *siege*; also *to set* or *place*; *to besiege*.

Sege, *to say, speak, recite*. Dan. *sige*, dicere.

Segg, Bull segg, *a bull that has been gelt at full age, a foul thick-necked ox*, having the appearance of a bull.

Seggis, *sedges*. Sax. *secg*, carex, gladiolus.

Seile, Sele, *happiness, prosperity*. Sax. *sael*, & *selth*, bonum, felicitas. Sele and wele, *health and happiness*.

Seily, Sely, *happy, harmless, simple, innocent, poor* (in spirit.) Teut. *saligh*, beatus, felix, pauper; quod beati sint pauperes spiritu, scripturæ testimonio. Sax. & Goth. *sel*, bonus. See Unsel, *unhappy*.

Seim, *resemblance, likeness, appearance*.

Seindel, Sendil, Sendle, *seldom*; perversion of Teut. & Sax. *selden*, raro, rarenter.

Seir, Sere, *very*. Teut. *seer*, valde; also expl. *sure*.

Seirse, Seister, *to search*. Fr. *chercher*, quærere.

Seis, *to settle, fix, give full possession*.

Seistar, *the sistrum*, a musical instrument.

Seitis, (Dougl. Virgil), seems to signify *plants, herbs*, or *flower-plots*. Sax. *setene*, planta; *setine*, propagines.

Selabill, q. Seilful, *happy*. See Seil.

Selch, Selcht, *a seal*, or *sea calf*. Sax. *sele*, phoca, vitulus marinus.

Selcouth,

Selcouth, Selkouth, *strange, uncommon, unusual.* Sax. *selcuth,* rarus, insolitus; q. d. *seld* (or *seldom*) *cuth,* raro notus.

Seldyn, Selwyn, Seilan, Seyndel, *seldom.* Sax. *seldon,* raro. See Seindel.

Self, sometimes used for *the same.* The self, or The selvin, for *it-self.* Goth. *silbin,* ipsum; *silba,* ipse.

Sell, *see! behold!* [Gael. *seal,* videre.]

Selwyn, Seluyn, Selfin, *self, the same.*

Sellat, *a soldier's helmet* or *head-piece.* Fr. *salade.*

Selyness, *simplicity, happiness.* See Seily.

Semblant, *semblance, appearance.* Fr. *semblant.* Semble, *hosts engaged.*

Sembyl, Shambel, *to distort, to make a wry mouth.* Fr. *sembler.* Lat. *simulo.*

Sempyl, *ignoble, belonging to the vulgar;* in contradistinction to Gentle, *honourable.*

Sen, *since, seeing.* Sen syne, *since that time.*

Sen, Senyè, *filth, nastiness.* Lat. *sanies.*

Sence, Sense, Cence, contr. from *incence.*

Send, *message.* Isl. *sende,* nuncius, mandatum.

Sene, *sight;* also *to see* or *be seen.*

Sennoun, Sennint, corr. of *sinew.* Senninty, *full of sinews.*

Senthis, *hence;* literally perhaps *always after that;* from Sax. *sin,* semper, perpetuo; & *this,* hoc, hanc.

Senye, Senyhe, Seingny, *synod;* and sometimes, it would seem, *senate.* Teut. *seyne,* an assembly of clergymen.

Senye, Senyhe, *sign, ensign, standard, distinguishing mark in war, pass-word.* Fr. *enseigne.*

Senye, Senyhe, *seed, progeny.* Lat. *semen.*

Senye, Senyhe. See Sen, *corrupted matter.*

Senyeory, Senyhowry, *dominion, lordship, power, seigniory.* Fr. *seigneurie,* dominium, ditio, mancipium.

Sepplynis, Syplynis, Suplynis, *twigs, branches;* q. *saplings;* or perhaps from *souple,* pliant. See Souple.

Sere, Sare, *a sore;* also adjectively *sore, painful.*

Sere. See Seir, *very, excessive, greatly.* Gaw. Douglas seems to use it for *several* or *many.*

Seremons, Serimouns, *ceremonies,* by corruption.

Serf, *to serve*; also for Diserf, *to deserve.*

Sergeant, Serjant, *inferior officer in a court of justice,* Fr. *sergent,* apparitor, viator.

Serge, *a lamp, torch, taper, wax candle.* Fr. *cierge,* cereus or cerea.

Sermond, *conversation, talk.* Lat. *sermo.*

Serpliath, Serplath (of wool,) *eighty stones*; literally *what is contained in a pack*; from Fr. *sarpilliere*; q. d. *sartæ pelles.*

Serviottis, Servytes, Serviters, *towels, table napkins,* Fr. *serviette,* mantilia, mantile.

Servitour, Servitor, *servant.* Fr. *serviteur,* servus.

Sess, *tax*; abbrev. of *assessment.*

Set, *to be-set, to way-lay.* Swed. & Isl. *satta,* insidias struere, insidere.

Set, Sit, *to become, to suit.* Swed. *sæta,* prodesse, juvare; q. d. *to assist the appearance,* or *increase the utility.* Sætelig, *conveniens.*

Set, Sett, *constitution, form of government.* Swed. *sætt,* modus, ratio; *sætta,* convenire. This word is commonly derived from Teut. *sacht,* mollis, mitis, i. e. *soft*; corresponding nearly with Swed. *sackta,* tranquillus, pacificus, which seems to be quite a different race of words.

Set, *snare for catching animals.* Swed. *sata.*

Setterel, expl. *thick made, dwarfish.*

Seuch, *furrow, gulph, ditch.* Lat. *sulcus*; q. *sulch.* To seuch the sé, *to plough the main.*

Sevyn sternes, *the constellation called the Pleiades.*

Sewane, (Bishop Douglas), *some kind of confection* or *sweet-meat*; perhaps from Fr. *echaudè,* crustulum triquetrum.

Sewar, *one who places the dishes upon a great man's table*; from Fr. *asseour,* or *asseoir,* to set or place; *escuyers trenchants,* as the French call them.

Sey, Say, *assay, examination.* Fr. *essay*; also *to assay, attempt,* or *try.*

Seyle.

Seyle. See Seil, *happineſs.*

Seyne. *to ſee*; as Sayne for *ſay*, Fleyne for *flee*, Bene for *be.*

Seyne, Sayne, *to bliſs* or *conſecrate*; *to make the ſign of the croſs.* Teut. *ſeynen, ſegbenen*, bene precari, benedicere.

Seynity ſone, *ſignal blaſt* or *ſound.* See Senyé.

Sh; various words beginning with theſe letters are to be found under Sch.

Shan, expl. *poor, ſilly, pitiful.*

Shargar, expl. *a weakly child.*

Shaws, *the foliage of turnips*, or ſuch like.

Sheimach, *a kind of pack ſaddle*; ſame with Sunks.

Shel, Schel, Vol. II. p. 163, *ſtrumpet.* Teut. *ſcheel*, ſtraba; *ſchcucke*, meretrix.

Shiel, Shieling, *a hut* or *hovel*; from Sax. *ſcildan*, tegere, protegere. Swed. *ſkiul*, tegmen; *skoga-skiul*, latibulum in ſilva.

Shilpit, *of a ſickly white colour, pale, bleached by ſickneſs.* [Swed. *skaell*, inſipidus, aquoſus.]

Shirt, *wild muſtard.* Braſſica napus.

Shot-about, *ſtriped of various colours.*

Shught, Schught, expl. *covered, ſunk*; q. *ſeuched.*

Sib, Sibb, *nearly related in conſanguinity, a-kin.* Sax. *ſib, ſybb*, pax, adoptio, conſanguineus; *ſibbo*, cognati; *ſibbe-mæthe*, cognationis ſtatus. To this family belongs, perhaps, a remarkable word, viz. the Gothic *ſiponeis*, which Ulphilas uſes conſtantly for *diſcipulus*; moſt of the diſciples of Jeſus Chriſt being his near relations. From the ſame root may ſpring the Engl. *god-ſib*, goſſip, compater, commater. The Anglo-Saxons, however, did not adopt this idea in their tranſlation of the Goſpels, but uſed the term *learning cnihtt.* Junius refers the Goth. *ſiponeis*, diſcipulus, to the Teut. *ſiipen*, ſtillatim veluti permanando proluere, humectare, mollire, macerare. The Iſlandic word for diſciple is *laere ſwein*; the Swediſh, *laer-jungar.*

Sic, Sik, *ſuch.* Sic-wiſe, *on ſuch wiſe.* Sic like, *ſuch like.*

Side,

Side, *hanging low, reaching low.* Sax. *ſid, ſide,* latus, amplus, ſpatioſus; *ſide* & *wide,* late & ſpatioſe.
Sidlings, *declivity;* dimin. of Side (of a hill.)
Siege, *a ſeat* or *place of reſidence.* Fr. *ſiege.*
Signifer, *the zodiack,* or *bearer of the ſigns.*
Sigonale, *a ſmall parcel* or *quantity.*
Sike, Syke, *a little rill* or *rivulet.* Sax. *ſich,* ſulcus aquarius.
Sikker, *ſure, ſecure.* Sikkerly, *ſecurely.* Teut. *ſeker.* Lat. *ſecurus.*
Sikkin, Sik kind, *ſuch kind of.*
Silit, *at a diſtance.* Silit reſt, *companions at a diſtance.* Teut. *ſchillen,* diſtare.
Sillis, *logs, planks, pieces of wood.* Teut. *ſuyle.* Sax. *ſyl,* pila, columna, poſtis, fulcimentum, baſis; hence *ground-ſill* or *threſhold;* Scotticé, *ſole.*
Sillyr, Siller, expl. *canopy;* may be from Teut. *ſchuylen.* Swed. *ſkyla,* occultare, latitare. Scott. *to ſyle;* q. v.
Sinacle, expl. *a grain, a ſmall quantity.*
Sing, *to ſinge.* Sax. *ſængan.* Teut. *ſenghen,* uſtulare.
Single, Sindle, *the ſmall parcel of corn picked up by a gleaner in harveſt;* probably from Swed. *ſyn,* neceſſitas; & *del,* pars; q. *poor man's share.*
Singular, *ſelfiſh, without regard for others.*
Sipe, Sype, *to leak, to paſs through in ſmall quantity.* Teut. *ſiipen,* ſtillare, manare, fluere.
Sithes, Sythes, corrup. of *chives.*
Site, Syte, expl. *ſorrow, grief, affliction;* rather perhaps *horror;* à Fris. *ſaegbe,* horror, metus.
Skaddow, *ſhadow.*
Skaff, *merriment, diverſion;* originally perhaps *feaſting.* See Skafferie.
Skafferie, Skafrie, *pillage, rapine, acquiſition by fraud;* alſo *the contents of a larder* or *pantry.* Swed. *skafferi,* cella penuaria. Dan. *skaffer,* curare, procurare. Swed. *skaſt,* wild fruit.
Skail, Skale, *to ſcatter, to ſpill;* alſo *to diſperſe, to ſeparate.* [Swed. *skæla, skilia, skala,* feſtinanter currere; ſeparare, in tenues lamines diſſilire.]

Skaiplarie,

Skaiplarie, Skaplarie, *ſcapulary*, a ſort of cloak worn by the Monks. Fr. *scapulaire*, ſcapulare.

Skaith, Skathe, *injury, damage, hurt, loss.* Sax. *sceathe.* Teut. *schaede, schade.* Swed. *skada*, damnum, noxa.

Skaitherie, *different kinds of loss or damage.*

Skaithleſs, *free of damage, injury*, or *loss.*

Skaithly, Skathelie, *miſchievous person.*

Skaiverie. See Skafferie, *pillage, rapine.*

Skair, Skare, *ſhare;* from Sax. *scyran*, partire.

Skale, Skail, *a skimming diſh*, or *veſſel of that form and ſize.* Originally, perhaps, *a ſhell* might be uſed for ſkimming milk. Teut. *schale.* Sax. *sceale.* Swed. *skala.* The Gael. *scala* is expl. a bowl or baſon.

Skant, Scant, *scarce, scarcity.*

Skar, Sker, *timorous, eaſily frightened;* alſo ſubſtantively *an object of terror.* [Swed. *skall*, ſonus.]

Skar, Sker, *to affright* or *fright;* originally perhaps the ſame with Schoir; from Swed. *skorra*, ſonum ſtridulum edere.

Skar, Sker. See Scar, *a ſteep bare declivity.* Swed. *skar.* Sax. *carr*, rupes, ſcopolus.

Skarlet, *purple;* or, it would ſeem, *any bright colour.*

Skart, Scarth, *corvorant, pelicanus carbo.*

Skart. See Scart, *hermaphrodite.*

Skaup, Scaup, *dry bare eminence.*

Skeibalt, *mean worthless fellow.* Dan. *skabbals.*

Skeich, Skygh, *skittiſh, timorous, apt to ſtart aſide.* [Swed. *skælg*, obliquus, tranſverſus.]

Skeil, *a washing tub.*

Skeldrake, Skaill drake, *a bird of the duck species.*

Skelf, *shelf.*

Skellat, *rattle used by common criers.* Swed. *skælla*, nola, tintinnabulum; *skall*, ſonitus.

Skellochs, *the various kinds of wild muſtard.*

Skelly, *squint look.* Swed. *skælg*, obliquus, tranſverſus. Alſo uſed as a verb, *to look a-wry.*

Skellyis, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *sharp* or *ragged rocks.*

Skelly pen, or Skeilly pen, *a pencil of ſoft ſlate.*

Skelp,

kelp, *a blow*. Skelping, *lashing, beating, switching*; also *walking quickly*.

Skelt, expl. *having the seams unript*.

Skepp, *a kind of basket*, such as is used for a bee-hive. Teut. *schepel*, a bushel or corn measure. Swed. *skæppa*, mensura aridorum; vas, quo inter ferendum utuntur agricolæ. [Gael. *scailp*, a hollow cave; *sceip*, a bee-hive.]

Sker. See Skar, with various significations.

Skew, *the slanting extremity of a roof where it joins the gavel*.

Skinkle, *to sparkle, to shine*. Swed. *skina*. Goth. *skeinan*, fulgere, affulgere.

Skippare, Skipper, *master of a ship*. Teut. *schipper*. O. Swed. *skipare*.

Skink, *rich soup, nourishing liquor*. Dan. *skencke*. Sax. *scencan*, propinare; *scenc*, potus, poculum.

Skirl, *to shriek, to cry with a shrill voice*; à Swed. *skria*, vociferari.

Skist, allit. gr. for Kist, *chest, box, coffer*.

Skit, Skyt, expl. *to fly out hastily*. Sax. *scytan*, irruere.

Skleff, *ebb, shallow*, like a skimming dish, or *Skeil*.

Sklender for *slender, feeble, small*.

Skly, *to slide*, (as upon the ice.) See Slid, *slippery*.

Skodge, *a female drudge* about the kitchen.

Skonn. See Scone, *a thin bannock*, commonly of wheat or rye.

Skonfysh, Scomfish, *to sicken by offensive smell*.

Skott. See Scot, *assessment, tax, tribute*. Goth. *skatt*.

Skowrie. See Scowrie, *dry and dirty, ragged and bare*.

Skrabs, Scrobs. See Scroggs, *old stunted bushes*.

Skraik, *screech*; *to screech*, in the manner of a heron; *to shriek*. Swed. *skrika*, freq. of *skria*, vociferari.

Skreid, *to tear* or *rend*; also *a long piece torn off*. Teut. *schrooden*, mutilare, decurtare, præsecare; *schroode*, segmen.

Skreigh, Skreik, or Greik of day, *break of day*; perhaps corrup. from *gray*. Swed. *gry*, lucescere; q. *gray day-light*.

Skreive, *to glide swiftly along.* Swed. *skrida*, leni motu provehi. [Dan. *skraever*, to stride.]

Skrinkyt, Skrinkie, *as if shrunk, too little, contracted.*

Skropp. See Scorp, *to deride, to use contemptuous gestures.*

Skrunty, quasi *shrinked.* See Skrinkyt.

Skry. See Skreigh, *to cry with a harsh voice.*

Skrymmorie, (Vol. I. p. 399.) *frightful, filling with terror.* Swed. *skraema*, terrefacere. Isl. *skrymst*, spectrum. Teut. *schroom, schrooming*, horror; *schroomsel*, terriculamentum.

Skule (of fish, particularly herrings) *a shoal.* Sax. *sceola*, multitudo.

Skule, *a disease in the mouth of a horse.* Teut. *schuyl*, morbus quo palatum & gingivæ equorum præ nimio sanguine intumescunt.

Skull, Skeil, *a vessel, a tub, pot* or *bowl*; also *a crate, a shallow basket.* Swed. *skæl*, lanx, patera.

Skurriour, *idle vagrant fellow, vagabond*; also the same with Discurriour, *scout* or *light horseman*; from Lat. *discurrere.* [Swed. *skurk*, nebulo.]

Skurryvage, *vagabond*; from Lat. *vagor* & *scurra.*

Skyll, *reason, motive.* Dan. *skiel*, the same.

Sla, *to slay.* Slw, Sleuch, *slew.* Goth. *slakan*, percutere.

Sla, Slae, *sloe-tree.* Sax. *sla*, prunum silvestre.

Slade, expl. by Ruddiman *a den* or *valley.* Sax. *slad*, via in montium convallibus. See Slak.

Slaiger, *to waddle in the mud.* See Slairg.

Slaik, Sleekyt, *sleek, smooth*; also *cunning, soothing.* Teut. *sleyck*, planus & æquus; whence Slate.

Slaik, Slake, *a slippery kind of sea-weed.* See Slike.

Slairg, Slerg, *to be-daub*; from Teut. *sliick*, cænum, lutum; *sliikigh*, cænosus, lutosus.

Slak, Slake, *a low piece of ground among hills*, or *between the top and bottom of a hill*; according to Ruddiman, "*a gap* or *narrow pass between two hills, a valley* or *glen.* Teut. *slaeck*, laxus, remissus," q. d. *a remission in the ascent.*

Slang, *did sling*; also expl. *a kind of cannon.*

Slap, *breach in a wall*; properly *in a stake and rice fence*;

fence; from Teut. *flap*, vietus, fluidus, *withered, decayed.*

Slate, expl. *to wipe;* alſo (ſpoken of hounds) *to ſet looſe.*

Sleeth, Sleuth, expl. *ſloven.* [Sax. *ſleuth*, pigritia.] Perhaps it may rather have ſome alluſion to the Teut. *ſlock*, helluo, vorax; q. *glutton.*

Sleeveleſs errand, according to Skinner, *liſeleſs errand.*

Sleperye, Sleeperie, *ſleepy, cauſing ſleep.* Teut. *ſlaeperigh*, ſomniculoſus.

Sleuth-hund, Sluch-hund, *a blood-hound.* Teut. *ſlock*, canis vorax & rapax; in its primary ſenſe, gula, gurges, vorago, helluo. Sleuth-hund has alſo been explained *ſooth* or *true* hound, from its having been erroneouſly written by an Engliſh author, *ſuthound.* Both the dog and its name are of Gelder-land origin.

Slew, Slew fyre, (Bp. Douglas,) *ſtruck fire.* Sax. *ſlean*, percutere, collidere.

Slid, Sliddry, *ſlippery.* Teut. *ſlicht*, planus, æquus; *ſlidderen*, prolabi; *ſledde*, traha, trahea.

Slike, Slyke, *ſlime, mud.* Teut. *ſliick*, cænum, luteum; whence Slaiger, *to waddle* or *trail in mud.*

Slim, *ſlight, not to be depended upon.*

Slip, *a certain quantity of yarn*, as it comes from the reel.

Slockn, Slokin, *to quench* or *extinguiſh.* Teut. *ſlæcken*, diſſolvere.

Slogg, Slagg, *ſlough, quagmire.* Sloggy, *marſhy, ſlimy.* [Sax. *ſlog*, concavum; *lub*, lacus.] Slaggis or Slaggs, alſo expl. *guſts of wind;* perhaps erroneouſly for Flaggs, q. v.

Slonk, Slunk, *ſlough, quagmire;* alſo as a verb, *to ſink in mud.* Teut. *ſleyncke*, lacuna, fovea.

Slop. See Slap, *a breach in a wall* or *hedge;* alſo as a verb, *to hack* or *hew down.*

Slorp, *to ſup greedily.* Teut. *ſlorpen*, ſorbeo. Slorping is alſo uſed for *taudry.* Slorping huſſie, *a girl who is ſluggiſhly dreſſed.*

Slot,

Slot, *the bolt of a door.* Teut. *sluyt,* peſſulus; *sluyten,* to ſhut.

Slotter, *to paſs the time ſluggiſhly, to loiter, to slumber.* Teut. *sloderen,* flacceſſere; whence Slattern and Slut.

Sloung, Slung, *a sling.*

Slouan, Sluan, abbrev. of Sleugh-hund, *blood-hound.*

Slug-horne, properly (it may be ſuppoſed) the ſame with Out-horn, *ſignal* or *ſummoning horn,* q. v. Ruddiman explains it "*a watch word, token,* or *ſign,*" by which the Scottiſh Chiefs aſſembled and diſtinguiſhed their followers; and ſometimes uſed figuratively for *a peculiar property* or *quality* that ſeems inherent in thoſe of one family or race. Probably from Sax. *slege,* clades; *slethe,* pugna; q. d. cornu bellicum.

Sluſh, *a dirty plaſh,* ſuch as melted ſnow. Teut. *sliick.*

Slype, *a kind of ſmall sled or sledge.*

Smaddit, Maddit, *be-daubed, ſmutted.* See Smott.

Smaik, Smait, Smatchet, *ſilly pitiful fellow.* Teut. *ſmeecker,* adulator, aſſentator, blandiloquus.

Smaill, expl. *beautiful, clear complexioned.* [Fr. *email,* florum copia, varius color.]

Smattis, probably the ſame with Swatts, *new ale.* Teut. *ſmets,* nauſeam provocans nimia dulcedine.

Smay. See Smaik, *contemptible person.*

Smeir, *to anoint, to be-smear.* Teut. *smeeren.* Sax. *smeran,* ungere.

Smergh, Smeargh, *marrow, pith, sense, vigour of body or mind;* from Teut. *merghe,* (with the aſpirate *s*), medulla; whence Marle.

Smerghleſs, Smearleſs, *inſipid, feeble, pithless, awkward, deficient in bodily or mental powers.*

Smeth, *smooth.* Sax. *smeth,* æquus, planus.

Smewy, expl. *savory.* Teut. *ſmaeckelick,* grati ſaporis.

Smiddy, Smethy, *a smith's work ſhop;* from Teut. *smid, smed,* faber ferrareus.

Smikker, *to smile in a seducing manner.* Teut. *smeeckelen,* blandiri, blanditias dicere.

Smitt, *to infect.* Teut. *smettan,* commaculare; *smette,* macula; a fabris ferrariis tranſlatum.

Smittle,

Smittle, *infectious*. Teut. *smettelick*, contagiosus.

Smore, Smoor, Smure, *to smother, to over-load*, so as to smother or destroy. Teut. *smooren*, suffocare, extinguere; *smore*, fumus.

Smott, *smut, stain, mark*. Teut. *smette*, macula; also as a verb, *to mark* with paint, tar, or such like.

Smout, *fair, clear, soft, mild*. Sax. *smolt*, serenus, placidus, tranquillus.

Smowts, Smolts, Smeults, according to Skene, *young salmon*.

Smugly, *amorous, sly*, being at the same time *well dressed*. Teut. *smeeckelick*, blandus, blandé.

Smure. See Smore, *to smother*. Teut.

Smy, *paltry fellow*; from Dan. *smyer, to fawn*, or *flatter*. See Smaik, of which this seems to be an abbreviation.

Snack, *acute, accurate, sharp in business or conversation*; with some affinity to *snatch*, the origin of which seems to be unknown. Snack is also used as a verb, *to snap* or *bite suddenly*, as a dog. [Teut. *snauw*, scomma, dictum amarum, sermo amarus, latratus, maledictum; q. *snauwick*.]

Snaw, *snow*. Sax. *snaw*. Goth. *snaiws*. Lat. *nix*.

Snawdon. See Sneddon, *Stirling castle*.

Sneck, Snekk, *lock*, or rather *some rude fastening of a door*.

Sned, *to prune, to cut off*, (as the branches of a tree), *to dress by lopping off useless excrescencies*; originally, it would seem, *to hew* or *polish*; from Teut. *sniiden*, sculpere, cælare, scindere.

Snedd, Snethe, *shaft, handle*, as of a scythe.

Sneddon, Sneddon-castle, Snowdon, an old name of *Stirling castle*; and so called by the people in its neighbourhood at this day, as Edinburgh is called *Old Reikie*. William of Worcester, an antient English author, (about 1440), mentions *Striveling*, alias *Snowdon-west-castle*; and in later times Sir David Lindsay gives it the same appellation (See Vol. II. p. 95.) The name of Sneddon, or Sneddoun, was probably assumed from the appearance of the rock upon which the castle is situated, viz. a *snedden* or *snodden*

snodden rock See Sned, *to hew down* or *lopp off.* Sax. *snidan*, secare, resecare, dolare. Otfrid. *snide*, abscindere, which corresponds exactly with the appearance of the precipice. In the Saxon Chronicle under the years 922 and 924, the city of Nottingham is called *Snotingham*; originally perhaps *Snodingham*, which, according to the description of the place, seems to be derived from the same kind of origin. This leads to a new etymology of Edinburgh. If Stirling was *Snoden*, or *Snedin-west-castle*, we may safely presume that there was also an *East* Snedin-castle; i. e. a castle of similar appearance, to the Eastward of Stirling: And, since Nottingham was formerly Snotingham, it is not impossible that Edinburgh, in early times, was *Snedinberg*. After undergoing, like Snotingham, the elision of *S*, it might for some time be Nedinbergh; and at this period the Gaelic name Dun-Aidan may have been formed. In the course of time, Nedenburg, (*Gallice*, Dun-Aidan or Dun-Neden), may have given way to Edinburgh, the initial *N* being omitted as in the word *adder* or serpent. Sax. *nedder*. Eirs from *nieren*, renes.

Sneg, Snagg, same with Sned, *to cut or break down.*

Sneith, (Bp. Dougl.) seems to mean *snow white*; perhaps from Teut. *sneeachtigh*, niveus. Ruddiman mentions the Hib. *sneidh*, straight.

Snell, *sharp, piercing, bitter.* [Teut. *snel*, celer, acer.]

Snifter, *to draw* or *snuff up frequently the watery humour of the nose*; substantively, *any thing which affects the sense of smelling with sudden violence.*

Snod, *trim, neat, tight, handsome*, every thing superfluous being lopped off; from Sned, abscindere.

Snoid, Snude, *fillet, ribband for binding up the hair.* Sax. *snod*, vitta.

Snoif, To snoif the spindle, *to whirl or turn it round in spinning.*

Snoik, Snoke, Snowk, *to smell, to scent*, as a dog when the game is before him. Teut. *snutten*, to snuff.

Snurle, *to contract*, in the manner of hard twisted yarn; from Teut. *knorre*, tuberculum; q. *knurle.*

Snuve,

Snuve, *to go about idly*, like a hungry dog ſearching for ſomething to eat.

Snyb, Snib, *to ſnip* or *cut off*, *to check*. I ſhall *ſnib* you from that, i. e. *cut off the means by which you might be able*, &c. from Teut. *ſnippen*, præcidere, præſecare.

Snyppand, *nipping*. Teut. *ſnippen van koude*, to nip with cold. Angl. *ſneap*.

Snyſh, *ſnuff*. Snyſhen box, *ſnuff box*.

Sock, Sok, according to Skene, *the power*, *authority*, *or liberty with which a Baron was endowed to adminiſter juſtice and execute laws within his own barony*; curia domini, ſignifying *the ward* or *juridical territory* as well as the *privilege*. In old charters from the Crown, it was commonly coupled with Sac; which, if not the ſame with Sock, probably meant *the power of levying fines within the Barony*; from Swed. *ſak*, mulcta quæ reatum ſequitur. The original meaning of the word Sock is leſs underſtood. Bracton defines it "locus privilegiatus; libertas, immunitas; aſylum, ſanctuarium, refugium." Soccomannus opponitur militi, qui tenet per ſervitium militare; whence it has been ſuppoſed that the term Soc or Soccage had ſome reference to the *ſock* or *plough*, and was properly applicable "quhen the tennent was bound and obliſhed to cum with his pleuch to teil and labour ane part of the Lordis landis."

Soddin, *boiled*, *ſod*; preterite of Seeth.

Soddis, Sods, *a kind of pack ſaddle*. [Teut. *ſaecht*, mollis.]

Sodroun, Sudroun, Sutheron, *Engliſhman*; uſed by Biſhop Douglas for *Engliſh* (language.)

Sodrun-wood. See Reinye, Apil-reinye, *abrotanum*.

Soith, *true*, *truth*, *truly*. Sax. *soth*, verus, vere.

Solace, *recreation*, *diverſion*, *ſport*. Lat.

Solan-guſe, the ſea bird called *a gannet*; from Swed. *solande*, lingering, loitering, ſottiſh; part of the verb *soela*, procraſtinare, præ deſidia moras nectere. It may be thought ridiculous even to mention the vulgar idea of the bird hatching its egg by placing *one foot* or *sole* upon it.

Sold,

Sold, Sowd, expl. *a weight* or *ingot*, i. e. *a great sum*; from Teut. *sold*, *soud*, stipendium, premium militare; whence *soldier*.

Soldan, Sowdan, *the Sultan*. The soldan of Surry, *the sultan of Syria*.

Solempne, Solempnyt, *solemn*, *pompous*; *magnificent*. Lat.

Solist, *to solicit*, *to advise*, *to persuade*. Lat.

Solp, Sowp, *to sock*, *to drench*. Solpit in sorrow, *overcome with sorrow*. Teut. *soppen*, intingere.

Solye, *to solve*; also abbrev. of *Assoilye*, q. v. Solyeing, *solving*, *solution*, *absolving*.

Son, *sun*. Teut. *son*, *sonne*, Titan, Phæbus.

Sonk, *a green turf a seat made of green turf*. [Sax. *song*, stratum, quod discumbentibus substernatur.]

Sons, *luck*, *thriving*, *prosperity*, *wealth*; according to Lord Hailes, *hospitality*. Teut. *sanse*, augmentum, prosperitas.

Sonsic, *thriving*, *plump*, *in good condition*.

Sonyé, *to essoin* or *essonye*, *to excuse*.

Sope, Sowp, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *a cloud* or *heap*, *a troop*, *company* or *croud of any thing*.

Sope, Sowp, *to be overcome as with sleep*; from Lat. *sopor* & *sopitus*; also *to be drenched*. Sowpyt, *drenched*. See Solp, *to sock*; and Sipe, *to ouze out*, as from a cask of liquor. [Sax. *sipan*, macerare.]

Sord, *to defile*. Sorded, *defiled*. Lat. *sordidus*.

Sore, Soar, *a sorrel*, *light red*, or *red mixed with white*. Fr. *saure*, sub-rufus.

Sorkand, Chorkand, *making a noise like that of the feet in wet shoes and stockings*.

Sorn, *to sojourn*, *to make a tedious visit*; according to Skene, *to obtain board and lodging by force*. Fr. *sejourner*, commorari.

Sornar, *one who obtains or retains his board and lodging without the ceremony of invitation*; *a slurdy beggar*.

Sorp, the same with Sope, Sowp, *to be drenched*.

Sort, *a company*; quasi, *assortment*.

Sofs, *noise made by the fall of something heavy and soft*; ex sono.

Soffing,

Soffing, *cramming*. Sofs, *a large dish of flummery*. Fr.
Sofforye, used by Bp. Dougl. for *sorcery*.
Sotter, *to simmer, to boil slowly, but longer than enough*.
Souch, Sugh, *noise* or *sound*, as of music at a distance; also used as a verb, with a corresponding sense.
Soudland, Sowdin-land, *Sultan land*, Turkey. Fr.
Souf, *to whistle in a low tone*; ex sono.
Soulis, Soles, corrupt. of *swivels*.
Soum, Sum, (of sheep, with a reference to their pasture), commonly *ten*. The law term "souming and rooming," in the division of commons, has probably a connection with this; *quasi*, to allot ground in proportion to the number of *soums* usually kept on the common. A cow was reckoned a soum, and a horse two.
Sounyé, *care, solicitude*. Fr. *soin*.
Soup, *to sweep*. Soupings, *sweepings*.
Souple, Sweeple, *a flail*; or, more properly, *that part of a flail which strikes the corn*, in contra-distinction to the hand-staff.
Sourakkis, Souraks, *sorrel*. Teut. *suyring*, acetosa.
Sourd, expl. *to raise*. Lat. *surgere*.
Souter, *shoemaker*. Lat.
Sow, expl. *to pierce*. In Winton it probably means *sleep*; "sow sare," *sleep for ever*. Swed. *sofwa*, dormire.
Sow, *a long hay stack*; also *a military machine used formerly in sieges*; so called probably from its shape.
Sowce, *flummery*; such as *brose*, *souens*, or *oat-meal pottage*.
Sowens, *flummery*, made of the dust of oat meal remaining among the seeds; from Teut. *schouwen*, *schouden*, to scald, q. *shoudens* or *scaldings*.
Sowl-bell, *the tolling of a bell, about the time of a person's decease, to warn the people to pray for the passing soul*. Hence it was also called *the passing bell*.

Sowm, *chain by which the plough is drawn.* [Swed. *som*, commiſſura.]

Sowtheran. See Sodoroun, *Engliſhman.*

Soy, uſed for Say, *ſea*; and for Sey, *to ſee.*

Spacier, *to walk.* Teut. *ſpacieren*, ambulare; whence Engl. *Pace.*

Spae, Spay, *to foretell* or *divine.* Spaying, Spa'ing, *divination, augury.* Iſl. *ſpæ.* Dan. *ſpaær*, vaticinari. Teut. *ſpæhen*, indagare, videre. Scand. & Celt. *ſpu*, oculus; whence Engl. *ſpy.*

Spae-man, Spa-man, *fortune teller.* Dan. *ſpaaman.* Iſl. *ſpaamadur*, propheta.

Spail, Spale, *a ſmall chip* or *ſhaving of wood.* Swed. *ſpæl*, ſegmen. See Spald.

Spair, *a slit.* [Teut. *ſperren*, to ſtretch open; *ſperring des mondts*, a gaping of the mouth.]

Spait, Spate, *a torrent of rain, flood, inundation.* [Teut. *ſpuyt, ſpoelte.* Sax. *ſpeyte*, ſipho, ſiphon; q. d. *a water-ſpout.*]

Spald, Spaul, *the ſhoulder.* Spiel or Spule bane, *ſhoulder* or *blade-bone.* Fr. *eſpaule.* "Reading the *ſpeal* or *ſpule-bane*," antiently a common mode of divination.

Span-new, *quite new;* literally, according to Mr H. Tooke, *ſhining new;* from Teut. *ſpange*, ſpangle. "Spick and ſpan new" rather means *new, point and head;* from *ſpiike*, point, and *ſpanghe*, the poliſhed head of a nail.

Span, *to expand, to ſtretch out.* Teut. *ſpannen*, tendere.

Spane, Spean, *to wean.* Teut. *ſpenen*, ſubducere lac, ablactare; *ſpene, ſpinne*, lac muliebre. Goth. *ſpini*, mamma, papilla.

Spang, *a leap, a jump;* alſo as a verb, *to jump* or *leap with elaſtic force.* See Span, *to ſtretch out.*

Spank, *to ſparkle* or *ſhine.* Teut. *ſpange*, lamina. In ſome inſtances the derivation ſeems rather from *ſpannen*, tendere, extendere; as "ſpanking horſe."

Spaynhé, *Spaniſh.* Spanyeartis, Spanyalis, *Spaniards.*

Spanyſis, ſeems *expanded flowers.* Fr. *eſpanouiſſement*, the full blowing of a flower.

Spar, *to bar, to faſten with bolts or bars.*

Sparpell,

Sparpell, *to ſcatter, to diſperſe.* Fr. *eſparpiller.*
Speal, Speil, *to climb up.* [Sax. *ſpild,* præcipitium, præcipitantia, temeritas; periculi plenus.]
Speanlie, expl. *wiſe.* Teut. *ſpahe,* ſapientia. See Spae, *to foretell.*
Specht, *wood pecker* or *green-peak.* Teut. *ſpecht,* picus martius.
Speen, expl. *driving ſnow, drift*; (perhaps from the ſound, as of a large ſpinning wheel.)
Speidfull, *proper, expedient, neceſſary to inſure ſpeed or ſucceſs.*
Speir, Spere, *to aſk, to make inquiry.* Iſl. *ſpir,* interrogo; *ſpurde,* interrogavi. Swed. *ſpæria,* quærere, inveſtigare. Spere is alſo explained *a ſmall hole in the wall of a houſe for the purpoſe of receiving and anſwering enquiries from ſtrangers.* See Spair, *a chink.*
Spelder, *to ſtretch wide open.* [Teut. *ſpliiten,* hiulcum facere.]
Speldings, Speldrings, *ſmall fiſh* (as haddocks) *ſtretched open and dried in the ſun.*
Spelk, *to re-join by means of bandages.* Sax. *ſpelcean.* Teut. *ſpalcken,* accommodare ferulas membris fractis; *ſpalke,* ferula.
Spell, *narrative;* alſo *play, ſport.* Sax. *ſpel,* hiſtoria, rumor. Teut. *ſpell,* ludus, luſus, ludicrum.
Spens, Spence, *the pantry* or *apartment where proviſions are kept.* Fr. *deſpenſe,* cella penaria.
Spenſer, Spenſare, *butler, keeper of the ſpenſe,* q. v.
Spere, for *ſphere.* Lat. Barb. *ſpera.*
Spill, Spyll, *to corrupt.* Spylt, *corrupted.* Teut. *ſpillen,* vitiari, conſumere.
Spirling, a ſmall fiſh called in England *a ſpratt.*
Spittal, abbrev. of *hoſpital;* alſo written Spittal-houſe.
Splent, *armour for the legs,* made perhaps of *ſplents* or *ſplinters* of wood.
Spleuchan, *a tobacco pouch.* Gael.
Splore, expl. *a noiſy frolic, a rout* or *riot.*
Spourtlit, Spurtled, Sprutillit, *ſpotted, ſpeckled, freckled.*

led. Teut. *ſproetel*, lentigo, macula ſubruffa aut pulla, *a freckle.*

Spraich, Sprach, Spreich, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *howling, ſcreaming, lamentable crying.*

Spraings, Sprayingis, Sprangs, expl. *long ſtrypes* or *ſtreaks of different colours;* rather perhaps *the variegated compartments of tartan;* as would appear from the phraſe "ſprangit faik," commonly underſtood to mean *tartan plaid.* See Spray, *ſprigs.*

Spray, *ſprigs, buſhes, ſmall branches.* Sax. *ſpræc*, virgultum, ſarmentum, virga, ramulus. From this word Ruddiman deduces Spraings; as the Lat. virgata ſagula, (tartan plaids), from *virga.*

Spraygherie, Spraughery, *traſh, goods or articles of ſmall value;* with an alluſion to the manner in which they have been procured, viz. by Spreith or *pillage.* Conf. Spray, *ſmall branches.*

Spreich, Spreith, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *prey, booty, plunder, pillage*; probably the ſame, as Ruddiman thinks, with Engl. *prey.* Fr. *proye.* Armor. *preidh.* Lat. *præda.* [Gael. *ſpreidh*, cattle.] Hence perhaps Spraucherie.

Sprekled, *ſpeckled, ſpotted.* See Sproutillit.

Sprent, *ſpring.* Back ſprent, *back ſpring*; alſo uſed as the preterite of the verb *to ſpring;* and ſubſtantively for *a leap, jump*, or *throw.*

Sprent, *ſprinkled*; from Teut. *ſprengen*, ſpargere.

Sprett, Spretts, *a kind of coarse grass* or *ruſhes.*

Spreul, *to sprawl, to scramble.*

Spring, *a quick tune* on a muſical inſtrument.

Springald, *huge cross-bow for ſhooting javelins* or *large arrows.* Teut. *springael, springhel*, catapulta, baliſta, machinæ bellicæ genus. Fr. *espringalle.*

Springald, *a youth* or *ſtripling*; q. *springing.*

Sprot, *sproot, small branch, twig.* Teut. *sproete*, virga.

Spruſh, *neat, clean, well dreſſed*, "*spruce.*"

Spulyé, *spoil, rapine*; alſo *to plunder.* Fr.

Spunk, *match*, (ſulphuratum.) Swed. *spinga*, ſegmentum

tum ligni tenuius. Spunk of fire, *a very small fire*; corr. from *spark*.

Spunkie, *Will o' the wisp*, a kind of meteor.

Spurtil, *a spattle wherewith things that boil are stirred*. Teut. *spatel*, rudicula, spathula; expl. by Lord Hailes, *a flat iron for turning cakes*.

Spyce, *self-conceit, degree, small quantity*; also *pungent aromatic seed*.

Spyle, *stake, palisadoe*; var. of *pile*.

Spynist (rose), *prickly*. Fr. *spineux*.

Spynnand for Spannand, *stretching*. See Span. Expl. by Ruddiman, *running, gliding*; by a metaphor taken from *spinning*. Bp Douglas has also Spynnerand nearly in the same sense.

Squad, *a crew* or *party*; from *squadron*.

Square, *straight, even, perpendicular*.

Squatter, *to flutter in water*, as a duck. Swed. *sqwatra*, confertim dejicere.

Squish, *to eat in the manner of a person who has no teeth*, (*to squeeze.*)

Squyare, *squire, gentleman not knighted, armour bearer*. Fr. *escuyer*.

Stabill, *station*. Lat. *stabulum*; also as a verb, *to establish, to settle*.

Stad, Stead, *a place, a situation, a set of houses belonging to a farm, an on-stead*. Fute stedis, *foot-steps, tract or print of the feet*. See Stead, *farm-house*.

Staffage, Staffisch, *obstinate, obdurate, dry in the mouth*, or *not easily swallowed*, like pease meal bannocks; from Teut. *stief*, rigidus, durus; *stief-hals*, obstinatus. Ruddiman derives it from Ital. *staffegiare*, to lose the stirrup, or be dismounted.

Stage, *a degree* or *step*. Stagis, *stairs*. Fr. *estage*.

Staigh, Steigh, *to gorge, to eat plentifully, to feast*. Teut. *stouwen, stauen*, acervare, accumulare, compescere; vel *sechen*, conviviare, compotare; *steughen*, stagnare.

Staik, *to walk*; properly, *to walk softly with long steps*. Sax. *staelcan*, pedetentim ire, grallari.

Stake,

Stake, *to place, ſettle,* or *fix*; *to ſatisfy;* corr. from Teut. *ſtaeden,* ſtabilire; in ſtatu collocare; q. *to ſtead.*

Stal, Stalit, Staw, *ſtole, did ſteal.*

Stale, Stail, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *a diviſion of an army, a battalion;* or rather *the place where it is drawn up; a place where men may lie in ambuſh.* See Stell, *a place of ſhelter.*

Stall, Stell, *to place* or *ſet in order.* See Stell.

Stalwart, *ſtrong;* alſo *valiant, courageous;* as *Wicht* is applied not only to animate beings, but to caſtles, walls, &c. Hickes explains it *magnanimous, heart of ſteel;* from Sax. *ſtel-ferhth,* chalybei animi homo, ſive fortis.

Stam, *the ſtem or beak of a ſhip.* Steile ſtammyt, *having their ſtems armed with ſteel.*

Stanche, *to abate, quench, aſſwage, pacify.* Fr. *eſtancher.* Engl. *ſtanch* is more reſtricted in meaning.

Stand, *a ſituation, a place aſſumed* or *allotted for ſtanding in,* as a ſtand in a market; alſo *what is placed in ſuch a ſituation,* as cattle, goods, &c.

Stand, *a barrel* (upon end) *for holding water, or proviſions.* Gael. *ſtannadh,* a tub.

Stang, *a long pole* or *piece of wood* like the ſhaft of a carriage. Iſl. *ſtaung.* Dan *ſtang,* haſta. Teut. *ſtange,* ramus. "To ride the ſtang" is a kind of puniſhment which has been frequently deſcribed. The ſame word alſo ſignifies *ſting,* and *to ſting.*

Stank, *a deep ditch with ſtanding water; a pond or pool.* Arm. *ſtanc.* Gael. *ſtang.* Fr. *eſtang.* Lat. *ſtagnum.*

Staneries, Stanryis, (Vol. I. p. 434.) probably *ſmall pools,* ſuch as thoſe which remain on the ſea ſhore at low water; and which are called in O. Engl. *ſtagnes;* from Teut. *ſteyghen,* ſtagnare. Lat. *ſtagnum;* q. *ſtagneries.* Ruddiman explains it, *the gravel or ſmall ſtones thrown out on the banks of rivers,* or *on the ſea ſhore;* quaſi, *ſtanders,* or thoſe which remain beyond the flowing of the tide, or current of the ſtream.

Stanners,

Stanners, (Complaint of Scotland, expl. by the editor) *the rough projecting stones on the shore of the sea, on the banks of rivers, and on the brows of burns.* This word appears, from the text and from the orthography, to be essentially different from the preceding, both in sense and derivation.

Stap, *stave.* To take a stap out of your bikker, *to reduce the size of your dish.* [Teut. *stap,* baculus.]

Stant, (Bp. Dougl.) for Stent, *taste, bound, limit;* also for *situated, placed, fixed;* from Stand.

Stare, (Bp. Dougl.) probably for Sture, *strong, rough, hoarse;* q. v.

Startle, Stertle, *to scamper about,* as cattle stung by the gad-fly.

Staw, *to surfeit, to produce a loathing.* See Staigh, *to gorge, to fill plentifully.* Staw is also used for *stole,* & *stall.*

Staving, *walking inconsiderately.* Stavering, *staggering.* [Teut. *daveren,* contremere. See Daver, *to stun.*]

Staumrel, *half-witted, one who is incapable of expressing his meaning.*

Stay, *steep, rising precipitously.* Teut. *steygh,* acclivus, leviter ascendens.

Stead, Stede, Steading, *farm house with dependencies.* Dan. *sted.* Isl. *stadur.* Goth. *stat,* urbs. Sax. *steda,* locus. Isl. *stada,* statio.

Steadless, Stedeles, *without a fixed situation, without being confined to a place.* See Stead & Stad.

Sted, *stead, horse.* Sax. & Isl. *stada,* equus.

Steif, Steve. *firm, firmly fixed.* Teut. *stief,* firmus, stabilis; *stiiven,* firmare, firmum reddere.

Steik, *stitch, job, piece of work.*

Steik, *to shut* or *close.* Teut. *steken,* claudere ligneis clavis; also *to stick, stab,* or *pierce.*

Steil, *handle.* Steils of a barrow or plough, *the handles.* Teut. *steel,* caudex, scapus.

Steil-bow, a term denoting *a particular manner of letting a farm on lease;* the leading condition of which was, that the fodder of the out-going crop should not be carried off from the farm. It is probable, that

that in cases of this kind, not only the implements of husbandry, but the whole stock of the farm belonged originally to the proprietor of the land; aud that the farmer was merely a confidential person who paid a certain sum annually to the proprietor instead of rendering an account of the neat produce. The word is derived from Teut. *stellen*, instruere, constituere, collocare & *bouw*, messis.

Steip, *to stoop*; also *to soak*, (as in water.)

Steir, *to stir*, *to move*. Teut. *stieren*, agere.

Stell, *a safe situation*, *a place of shelter*. Teut. *stell*, locus tutus. In old writings, Stall or Stail.

Stend, Stendle, *to stride*, *to move with long strides*. Fr. *estendre*; also used substantively for *a stride* or *long step*.

Stent, *to extend*, *to stretch out*. Fr. *estendre*; also *to stint*, *stop*, or *cease*; because, says Ruddiman, when any thing is stretched to its full length, it is, as it were, stinted or stopt, that it can go no farther.

Stent, *extent*, *a burrow tax*, according to the *extent* of a person's business.

Stenye, *to sting*; as in "conscience *stenyies* if he steil."

Stenye, *to stain* or *sully*. Stenyt, *stained*, *sullied*.

Step in age, *old*, or *drawing to age*.

Stere, *to rule* or *govern*. Sax. *styran*. Isl. *stiuran*, gubernare; also used substantively for *government*. From this verb, according to Kennet, is derived the word Sterling.

Stere-burd, *star-board*. Sterisman, *steersman*; from Teut. *stier*, clavus, gubernaculum.

Sterf, *to die*, or *be killed*, by whatever kind of death; *to starve*, or *be starved by hunger or cold*. Teut. *sterven*, mori, interire, occidere, occumbere.

Sterk, Stark, *strong*, *robust*, *valiant*. Teut. *sterck*, fortis, validus, infractus, robustus, potens.

Sterlyng, Easterling, *of or belonging to the lower parts of Germany*, or countries immediately to the *eastward* of Great Britain. See Stere, *to rule*.

Sterne,

Sterne, Starne, *a star*. Sternys, *stars*. Teut. & Sax. *stern*, ſtella. Goth. *stairnons*, stellæ. Mar. xiii. 25. The Lat. *astrum* and *stella* ſeem of the ſame origin.

Steugs, Stugs, *darts, ſhort rusty nails*. Teut. *stuk*, tormentum, telum. [Goth. *stika*, punctum temporis.]

Stevin, *tune, melody, ſound, the voice*. Sax. *stefne*, vox, ſonus. Gawin Douglas uſes Stevin alſo for *the mouth*; and "to ſtevin" for *proras ſeu rostrum obvertere*; from Teut. *steve*, prora, pars anterior navis; all which, according to Ruddiman, ſeem to be cloſely connected.

Stew, *vapour, ſmoke, fumes, cloud of dust*. Teut. *stof*, pulvis, pulviſculus.

Stewatt, *a perſon in a state of violent perſpiration*; from Stew, *vapour*. Teut. *stove*, hypocauſtum.

Stilp, expl. *to stalk, to walk*; var. of Stilt.

Stimiket, *emitted offenſive vapour, belched*.

Stimpart, expl. *the eight part of a Winchester buſhel*. (*huitieme part?*)

Sting. See Stang, *a pole, a pike*. Teut. *stanghe*. To carry off "ſting and ling," i. e. literally *with long poles* or *bearers, and ſhoulder belts*; *entirely, wholly*.

Stingiſdynt, (Reg. Majes.) *a ſpecies of Bloud-wit*, or *amerciament for the effuſion of blood*. Stingis-dynt ſeems literally *a blow with a long pole*. See Stang.

Stirk, *a cow* or *bullock in the ſecond year*. Sax. *styrc*, juvencus, juvenca. Teut. *stier-kalf*.

Stirkin, (Bp. Douglas), ſeems *stricken, struck, wounded*. "Sche wandris as the ſtirkin kind," i. e. *as the wounded deer*. Ruddiman will have it q. *stirk hind*.

Stirrah, *stout boy*.

Stith, Styth, *ſtiff, strong, steady*. Sax. *stith*, durus, rigidus, auſterus, aſper.

Stok and horn, *a ſhepherd's pipe, made of a reed fixed in a ſmall horn*.

Stok ſwerd, (Biſhop Douglas), expl. *a ſtiff or ſtrong ſword;* rather perhaps *a long ſmall ſword.* Fr. *estoc,* enſis longior, verutum. Douglas alſo uſes Stokkis, which Ruddiman explains *daggers, rapiers:* And Stokkit, Stokyn, *for stabbed, sticked.*

Stokker, *to stagger.* Stokkerand* aver, *staggering horſe.*

Stole, (according to the editor of Winton), *an ornament hung on the priest's breast,* or perhaps *the long robe* called in Lat. *orarium,* ſtola ſacerdotalis.

Stoll, Stell, Stall, Still, *place of ſafety; to place in ſafety.* Douglas uſes Stolling place for *a proper ſituation* or *strong post.*

Stonie, Stonyſs, *to astoniſh.* Stoniſt, *astoniſhed, confounded.* Fr. *estonner,* obſtupefacere; whence Stun.

Storar, Storour, *overſeer, intendant of the herds and flocks, wild or tame.*

Store, *sheep, cattle.* Store farm, *ſheep farm.*

Stott, *to rebound,* as a hand-ball. Teut. *stooten,* pellere, quaſſare.

Stott, *bullock;* more commonly, *a young bullock.* Swed. *stot,* juvencus. Chaucer uſes Stot in the ſenſe of *young horſe.*

Stove, *a vapour* or *exhalation.* Teut. *stove,* a hot-houſe, hypocauſtum; alſo *to emit vapour.* Teut. *stoven,* calefacere.

Stou, *to cut* or *crop.* Stouings, *young branches cropt from the main stock,* as of coleworts.

Stouk, *ten,* or more commonly *twelve ſheaves of corn ſet up ſo as to reſist rain.* [Swed. *skock,* a cluſter.]

Stound, *a ſmall ſpace of time, a moment* or *instant.* Teut. *ſtond, ſtund,* tempus, hora, ſpatium, momentum.

Stound, *a ſtitch* or *ſhooting pain.* [Iſl. *styn,* doleo, *stunde,* dolui.] Chaucer uſes Stounds for ſorrows.

Stound, (Peblis at the Play), ſeems *stayed* or *remained at home.*

Stour, Stowre, *tumult, battle.* O. Fr. *estour.* Iſl. *styr,* bellum. Sax. *steorian,* turbare, movere; whence the ſame word is uſed to ſignify *dust in motion;* or which

which has been in motion. Teut. *stouf*, pulvis. Gael. *stur*.

Stour, *to run* or *gallop*, *to move quickly*.

Stoure, *a long pole* or *spear*. [Teut. *steuwer*, fulcrum.]

Stouth, Stowth, *stealth*, *secrecy*, *privacy*; in the same sense that the Lat. *furtum* is sometimes used by the poets.

Stouthrief, *theft accompanied with violence*, *house-breaking*, &c. See Reif, *to rob*.

Stown, *stolen*, *stole*; from Sta, *to steal*.

Stowp, *pitcher*, *cann*, *flaggon*, *tankard*. Teut. *stoop*, urna, congius. Sax. *stoppa*, cadus.

Stoyt, *to stammer in speech*, *to stutter*.

Straitis, Straits, *a kind of coarse woollen cloth*, or *kersey*. In the poem of Christ's kirk on the green, this word is commonly supposed to mean *leather from the straits of Gibraltar*.

Strak, Straik, *struck*, *did strike*; also *stroke*, *blow*. Strakings, Straikings, *the refuse of flax*, or *cloth made from it*.

Stramaris, Stremouris, *streamers*, *top-flags*. See Stremouris.

Stramp, Strample, *to trample*. To tramp cloaths, *to trample upon them in a tub of water*. Swed. *stampa*.

Strand, *rivulet*, *small brook* or *running water*; in opposition to Stanryis, or *standing water*. How this word happens to differ so widely in meaning from the Engl. *strand*, is not clear.

Strath, *a plain of some considerable extent on a river side*; as Strath or Strat-Clyde, *the flat ground along the river Clyde*; probably from Lat. *tractus*, region, country; or Teut. *streke*, plaga, regio, *tractus*; *strecken*, extendere.

Straucht, *strait*; also *stretched*; as Raucht for *reached*; with which it seems to be nearly allied.

Stravaig, *to roam* or *wander*. Ital. *stravagare*. See Vaig.

Stray, Strae, *straw*. Sax. *stre*.

Strayk, Straik, *to stroke*, or *touch with a gentle sliding motion*. Teut. *streiken*, leviter attrectare. Straik,

Straiked

Straiked or Streiked measure (of corn), *exact measure*, in opposition to *heaped*; also, in this sense, as a verb, *to adjust*; from Swed. *strika*, mensurare.

Streik, *to stretch, to use*, or *begin to use*, as to streik the hooks, *to begin harvest*. Teut. *strecken*, extendere.

Streitch, *strick, affected*.

Stremouris, *streamers*. See Vol. I. p. 433, where the reader may judge for himself whether the poet means *the Northern lights*, or merely the streams of light which precede the rising of the sun.

Strenth, *castle, strong hold, a place fortified by nature or art*.

Strenye, *to strain* or *sprain*. [Fr. *estraindre*.]

Stress, *pressing difficulty, pressure, distress*; also *to distress* or *trouble*.

Stress, *ancient mode of taking up accusation for the Circuit Courts*. See Tryst.

Strinkil, Strenkle, var. of *sprinkle, to scatter*.

Strommel, *to stumble*. Teut. *striemelen*, to stagger.

Strone, Stroan, *to spout forth as a water pipe*. Teut. *stroomen*, fluere; whence Strand, *a small rill*.

Stront, Strunt, *pet, sulky* or *sullen fit*; originally perhaps *fit of obstinate idleness*. Conf. Teut. *trouwant*, scurra, ludio; or *trots*, irritamentum, insultatio, contumelia; *trotsen*, irritare, lacessere; *trotsigh*, contumeliosus, fastosus. To take the strunt, *to be petted* or *out of humour*.

Strontlie, *pettishly, sullenly*. [Teut. *trotsigh*, contumeliosus, fastosus.] See Stront.

Strounge, *harsh*; especially to the taste, as a sloe.

Stroup, Stroop, *spout*, as of a tea kettle. Swed. *strupe*. Isl. *strup*, gutter, gula. Teut. *storte*; whence *throat*.

Strow, *strife, squabble*; from Teut. *slooren*, turbare.

Stroy, abbrev. of *destroy*. Lat. *destruere*.

Strynd, See Strand, *a rivulet, spring of water*.

Strynd, Stryne, *race, kindred, offspring*. Sax. *strynd*, stirps, genus; *strinan*, gignere.

Studdy, Stuthy, Stithy, *anvil*. Isl. *stedia*, incus. Sax. *stidh*, rigidus, durus.

Stuff, *to fill with men*. Stuffit, *filled with men*.

Stulth,

Stulth, *ſtealth*. Goth. *ſtilan*, furare.

Sturdy, *a diſeaſe common to ſheep; a water in the head*, or *vertigo*. [Teut. *ſtooren*, vertere.]

Sture, Stoor, *auſtere, rough, harſh, ſtiff, ſtrong, robust*. Teut. *stuer*. Lat. *austerus*, ferox, horridus, torvus.

Sturt, Sturten, *trouble, disturbance, vexation, miſchief*. Fr. *tort*, injuria. Dan. *styrt*, pugna.

Style, *degree, high degree, rank, palm*. Sax. *stigele*, gradus, ſcala.

Styme, *a blink, ſmallest appearance of light*. Sax. *ſcima*, fulgor; "lytellne *ſciman* leohtes," parvam coruſcationem lucis.

Styte, Stot, *to walk infirmly*, like a perſon in liquor.

Subchetts, dubiouſly expl. *victuals*.

Subdyt, *ſubject*. Lat. *ſubditus*.

Succure, Succar, *ſugar*. Teut. *ſuycker*, ſaccharum. Fr. *ſucre*.

Sucquedry, *preſumption*; from O. Fr. *ſurcuidere*; hoc a *ſur*, ſuper; & *cuider*, agitare, imaginari.

Suddil, Sudle, *to ſoil, to tarniſh*. Fr. *ſouiller*.

Suellieg, expl. *heat, a burning fever*. Sax. *ſwell*, uſtio, tumor, peſtis; *ſwellan*, tumere, turgere.

Suffiſance, *ſufficiency*. Fr. *ſuffiſance*, idonea copia.

Sulye, *ſoil, country, land, ground*. Lat. *ſolum*.

Sulyeart, *clear, bright, brilliant, glittering*. Hib. *ſoilier*, ſplendens, rutilus; *ſoilierachd*, ſplendor, fulgor.

Sumdel, Sum deile, *ſomewhat, a little*.

Sumphion, *a muſical instrument*; ſame perhaps with O. Engl. *ſymphonie*, which ſeems to have been *a kind of tambour* or *drum*.

Sunkets, *ſomething* (to eat), q. d. *ſum quhats*.

Sunkis, Sunks, *a kind of pack ſaddle*, reaching farther down on the horſes ſides than Sods.

Sunyeis, Effunyeis, *excuſes*. Fr. *exoine*.

Suppede, *to aſſist*. Lat. *ſuppeditare*.

Suppowel, *ſupply, auxiliaries, forces*; alſo as a verb *to ſupport* or *aſſist*. Fr. *ſuppleer*. Chaucer has *ſupporaile*, expl. *upholder*, which ſeems to come from Lat. *ſupportare*.

Supprys,

Supprys, Suppreis, *to oppress, to bear down.*
Surnowne, *surname.* Fr. *surnom.*
Surry, *Syria.* Soldan of Surry, *Sultan of Syria.*
Surrigine, Syrurgiane, *a surgeon*; *chirurgeon.* Fr. *chirurgien.*
Surs, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *a hasty rising,* or *flight upwards;* from Lat. *sursum* or *surgere.*
Suffy, *care, anxiety, trouble.* Fr. *souci,* sollicitudo; also used as a verb, *to care.* I suffy not, *I care not.*
Sute, *sweet.*
Suth, *truth.* Suthfast, *trusty, established in truth.* Suthlie, Soothlich, *truly, in truth.* Sax. *soth,* verus; *sothlice,* vere.
Swa, *so.* Goth. *sua,* sic, ut, sicut.
Swable, *to beat* (with a long stick.)
Swage, *to assuage.* Teut. *swighten,* sedare, pacare.
Swaif, Swyve, *to embrace, to kiss,* futuere. Lat. *suaviari,* to kiss.
Swaits, Swatts, *small beer.* Sax. *swatan,* cerevisia.
Swak, Thwack, *shock, stroke with a cudgel; to strike;* also *to throw* or *cast with force;* ex sono.
Swale, *fat, plump;* q. *swelled;* used in the same sense by Chaucer.
Swankie, *swain, young man, wooer*; probably from Dan. *swang, swank,* meagre, slender, thin. Teut. *swangher,* gravida, prægnans, fæta; *swancken,* agere. Sax. *swang,* operarius; *swangrer,* to impregnate.
Swanys, *swains, peasants.* Sax. *swein,* puer, servus, minister.
Swap, Swaup, *young pea-cod, a tall slender young person.* [Dan. *swang,* slender.]
Swapp, *to exchange.*
Sware, Swyre, Squhyre, *the neck;* also *a steep pass over a chain of mountains.* Sax. *sweor,* collum, cervix, columna.
Swarf, Swairf, Swerf, *to faint, to swoon away.* Sax. *sweorcian,* caligare; *sweorc,* caligo, nubes; according to Ruddiman, from Teut. *swerven,* errare, vagari; or perhaps *swiicken,* labascere, deficere.

Swart,

Swart, *swarthy, black.* Teut. *swart,* niger, ater, piceus. Goth. *swarts,* fuſcus, niger.

Swatte, pret. of the verb *to ſweat.*

Swath, Swathe, *the graſs which is cut by a ſcythe at one ſtroke.* Sax. *ſwathe,* ſciſſio, raſura. Teut. *ſwade,* fœni ſtriga, ordo demiſſi fœni.

Swee, *to incline* or *bend to a ſide.* Iſl. *ſueigia,* incurvare. Swed. *ſwiga,* loco cedere. Teut. *weggheu,* movere. Douglas has Swecht for *weight, burden, force;* as Spurge for *purge,* Strample for *trample,* &c.

Sweir, Swere, *lazy, backward, ſlow.* Sax. *ſwere,* deſes, piger.

Sweirneſs, Swerneſs, *ſloth, lazineſs, backwardneſs.*

Sweit, *life.* [Sax. *ſwat,* ſanguis.]

Swelly, *to ſwallow.* Teut. *ſwelgen,* vorare, glutire. Swelliaris, *swallowers.* See Swelth, *a gulph.*

Swelt, *to be choaked* or *ſuffocated, to die.* Teut. *ſwelten,* deficere, languefcere, fatiſcere. Sax. *ſweltan,* mori.

Swelth, *a gulph* or *whirl pool.* Teut. *ſwelgh,* fauces, gula, frumen.

Swene. See Sweven, *to ſwoon, to dream.*

Swengeour, Sweyngeour, expl. *ſtout wencher, one who roams about after the girls;* from Teut. *ſwente,* virgo, juvencula; *ſwentſen,* vagari. Dan. *ſwangrer,* gignere. Or, according to Ruddiman, corrupted from O. Engl. *ſwinker,* labourer. Sax. *ſwancan,* laborare. See Swik, *to ſoften.*

Swerth-back, *a bird;* ſpecies unknown. The name ſeems to denote the colour.

Swetheryke, *kingdom of Sweden.* See Ryke, *kingdom.*

Swevin, Swevyn, *ſleep, a dream.* Sax. *ſwefen.* Dan. *ſoffn,* ſomnium.

Swevin to ſleep, *to dream.* Sax. *ſwefian, ſwefnian,* ſomniare, ſopire. Iſl. *ſof,* dormire. [Lat. ant. *ſopnus,* for ſomnus.]

Swidder, Swither, *doubt, heſitation;* alſo as a verb *to doubt* or *heſitate.* Teut. *ſwieren,* vibrare, vagari, in gyrum verti; *ſwier,* vibratio, gyrus.

Swik, *to aſſwage, allay,* or *ſoften.* Teut. *ſwichten,* ſedare, pacare.

Swilk,

Swilk, *ſuch*. Sax. *ſwylc*. Goth. *ſwa-leik*, talis; from *leik*, ſimilis.

Swink, Swirk, *hard labour*; alſo as a verb, *to labour hard*. Sax. *ſwincan*. laborare, fatigare, vexare.

Swipper, *quick*, *ſwift*, *nimble*. Swipperly, *ſwiftly*. Sax. *ſwipan*, verrere, and poetically *cito agere*. [Teut. *ſweepe*, flagellum.]

Swirl, *a whirling motion*, as of wind or driving ſnow; or *the remaining appearance of ſuch a motion*. Teut. *ſwier*, gyrus, circumvolutio; alſo as a verb *to whirl about*. Teut. *ſwieren*, circumvolvi.

Swirlie, *full of knots or circumvolutions*, as in various kinds of wood; from Swirl, circumvolvi.

Swith, Swyth, Swyith, *inſtantly*, *quickly*. Als ſwyth, *as ſoon*. Swith away! *begone quickly*. Sax. *ſwithe*, promptè.

Swoich, Swouch, Souch, *a ſound*, *a report*. Sax. *ſwege*, ſonus, clangor; *ſwegan*, ſonare.

Swonk, expl. *to ſwim*. Swonkand, *ſwimming*. [Teut. *ſwencken*, fluctuare, labarè, vibrare, quatere.]

Sworl. See Swirl, *a whirling motion*, &c.

Swyk, *fraud*, *impoſture*. Iſl. *ſuik*. Dan. *suig* & *swinke*, a trick.

Swykful, Swynkful, *fraudulent*. Dan. *suigagtig*.

Swyre, Squhyre. See Sware, *a ſteep paſs over*. *a chain of mountains*; expl. by Ruddiman, *the top of a hill*.

Swyve, Sweyve. See Swaif, *to have carnal connection with*.

Sybow, Seybow, *young or ſmall onion*. Teut. *ciholle*.

Syis, Syith, *times*. Oft-ſyis, & Feleſyis, *many times*, *frequently*. Sax. *ſith*, tempus, vicis.

Syle, *to blindfold* or *hood-wink*; *to deceive*. Overſylde, *covered over*. Swed. *ſkyla*, occultare. Teut. *schuylen*. Dan. *ſkyle*. Iſl. *ſkiola*, latitare. Swed. *ſkya*. Lat. *celare*, tegere; nearly allied to Sax. *helan*. See Heild, *to cover up*. Syle is alſo explained *to ſurround* or *encompass*.

Syle, *to ſtrain* or *pass through a ſtrainer*.

Synde,

Synde, *to wash, to clean from some remaining impurity.*

Syne, *afterwards, thereafter, then.* Teut. *sind*, post, postquam, inde postea. The corresponding Saxon word, according to Ruddiman, is *sitthan* or *sytthan*; whence the O. Engl. *sithence*, now by abbreviation *since*. Neither of these, however, agrees with the Scottish *syne*, but with Sen-syne, *ever after that time.*

Syne. See Seyne, *to bliss* or *consecrate.*

Synopare, Cynoper, *cinnabar.*

Sype. See Sipe, *to ouze* or *pass through in small quantity*; spoken of liquid.

Sypins, *that which has ouzed through*, (from a vessel containing liquor.)

Syte, *punishment*; also expl. *sorrow.* Teut. *suchte*, dolor, languor, morbus.

Sythyn, Sen-syne, *ever after that time.* See Syne.

T.

Ta, for Tane, The ane, *one of two*. Sax. *te ane*. Ta and Tane likewise occur in the sense of *take* and *taken*, as Ma for *make*. So also Tais for *takes*.

Taanles, Bleazes, *large fires*, *bailfires* or *bonefires*; from Gael. *teine*, fire. Swed. *tænda*. Sax. *tynan*. Goth. *tandian*, *accendere*. Isl. *tungl*, sidus, luna. Eston. *tungel*, torris; whence perhaps Ingle, *large fire*. The custom of kindling large fires or Taanles, at Midsummer, was formerly common in Scotland, as in other countries, and to this day is continued all along the strath of Clyde. "On some nights a dozen or more of them may be seen at one view. They are mostly kindled on rising ground, that they may be seen at a greater distance."

Tabart, Taberd, Talbert, *loose upper garment*, worn chiefly by ecclesiastics. Upon those which were used by knights, their armorial bearings were commonly represented in embroidery. Teut. *tabbaerd*, penula.

Tabetless, expl. *without strength*.

Tables, *the name of a game*, perhaps *drafts*, or *chess*.

Tache, *blemish*. Fr. *tache*.

Tack, Tak, *lease*. Teut. *taecke*, pensum, *a charge* or *undertaking*. See Act 1459, the first in Europe which rendered tenants secure in their possessions.

Tagle, Taigle, *to retard*, *to stop*, *to delay*. Teut. *taggen*, altercari.

Tail, *tale*, *story*. Teut. *taele*, sermo.

Tailyevé, Tirryvie, *violent fit of passion*. See Terrane.

Tailyies, *slices*, as of meat, loaf bread, &c. Fr. *tailler*, to cut, slice, hack; from Teut. *talie*, incisura, cæsura; also *entails*.

Tais,

Tais, Tafs, *bowl, a small dram cup.* Fr. *tasse.*

Tais, *to stretch, strain, or extend; to pull the string of a bow*; hence *to adjust.* Teut. *teesen*, trahere, vellicare, vellere, carpere. *Wolteesen*, minutatim explicare lanam, to teese wool. Tyt, *pulled, drew.*

Takill, *arrow.* Wel. *taccl*, sagitta; *tacclan*, ornamenta sagittæ; *tacclu*, ornare; *tacclus*, ornatus. [Teut. *taeckelen de schepen*, adornare naves.]

Takynnar, *one who portends from signs or tokens.*

Talbart. See Tabart, *gown*, toga.

Talent, *propensity, eagerness.* Fr. *talent*, cupido.

Tallon for Tallow, *to cover with tallow* or *with a mixture of pitch and tallow.* Fr.

Tangle, *a sea weed.* Swed. *tang*, alga marina.

Tangs, Teyngs, *pair of tongs.* Teut. *tanghe*, forceps.

Tape, *to make a little go a great way, to use sparingly.*

Tapettis, *tapestry.* Teut. *tapiit*, tapetum; whence perhaps Belg. & Eng. *carpet.*

Tappit-hen, *crested hen; pewter quart measure*, so called from the knob on the lid.

Tarans, expl. *children who have died before baptism.*

Targets, *tatters.* Swed. *targad*, tore or torn.

Tarlochis, *enchanters, magicians*; properly *tourlochis*, from Teut. *toouerer*, incantator, maleficus, magus; *toouererse*, *toouerinne*, incantatrix, saga, lamia; *tooueren*, fascinare. The termination *loch* in this, as in many other words, signifies *like.* Goth. *leiks*, similis.

Tarrow, *to take pet*; to turn away from, or refuse, meat peevishly; to pretend to loath, to eat with feigned loathing; from Teut. *taergh*, tardus. See Argh.

Tartan, *cross-striped* or *chequered, of various colours*, in the manner of Highland plaids. Fr. *tiretaine*, sorte de droguet; *linsey-woolsy.*

Tartane, *tertian*, as Tartane fever, *ague.*

Tarveal, expl. *fretful, discontented*; also as a verb, *to plague* or *vex.* [Swed. *tarfwa*, opus habere; *tarf*, necessitas.] See Torfel, *to pine away.*

Tasleis, (erroneously printed Tasteis), *tassels.*

Tafs,

Tafs, Tas. See Tais, *cup*. Fr. *taſſe*.

Tate, Tatt, Teat, *lock of hair or wool*, commonly *matted*. Sax. *ge-tead*, connexus, unitus.

Tath, *the luxuriant graſs which riſes in tufts where the dung of cattle has been depoſited*. Sax. *ge-tead*, excitatus, nutritus; *ge-tybth*, traxit. Tathis, *tufts*; alſo *teats* or *locks*. See Tate.

Tatty, *hanging in tatts* or *matted locks*. See Tate.

Tauch, Taulch, *tallow*. Fris. *talghe*. Dan. *talge*, ſebum, ſevum.

Taupie, *fooliſh wench*. Dan. *taabegaas*.

Taw, *to pull*, *to lay hold of*, *to tumble about*.

Tawbern, Tawburn, *tabour*, *drum*. Fr. *tambour*.

Taweal, expl. *fatigue*, perhaps from *travail*.

Tawis, Taws, *a whip* or *ſcourge*; commonly a ſlip of tanned leather divided at the farther extremity into ſmaller thongs.

Tay, *toe*. Tayis, Tays, *toes*.

Teat, *a ſmall lock*, as of hair, wool, &c. See Tath.

Ted, *to ſcatter*. In King Alfred's tranſlation of Bede, "*land getead*" is tranſlated terra præparata. But this may rather be the origin of Tath, q. vid.

Teddir, Tethir, *rope*, commonly made of hair.

Teicheris, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *drops of dew*; forte, (ſays Ruddiman), from Fr. *tacher*, to ſpot?

Teille-tree, *the lime tree*. Lat. *tilia*.

Teir, *waſte*, *fatigue*. Teirful, *fatiguing*. Fr. *tare*.

Teis, *ropes*; of the ſame origin with Engl. verb *to tie*.

Telis, *tills*; alſo corruption of *dwells*.

Teme. See Toom, *empty*, *to empty*.

Tempane, Tympane, *drum*, *tabour*. Lat. *tympanum*.

Tenchis, (G. Douglas), *taunts*, *tauntings*. Fr. *tencer*, *tanſer*.

Tene, *vexation*, *grief*, *anger*, *trouble*. Sax. *teon*, calumnia, moleſtia, injuria, calamitas; alſo as a verb, *to grieve*, *to irritate*, *vex*, or *trouble*; *teonan*. Fland. *tenen*, irritare, conviciari.

Tene-waryit, *oppreſſed with affliction*. See Tene, and Warie, *to curſe*.

Tent,

Tent, *attention, notice, care ; to attend to, to take care of.* Lat. *attendere.*

Tent. See Stent, *to stretch out.* Fr. *estendre.*

Tepe, Taip, *to prolong, to make a little go a great way.*

Ter, *tar.* Teut. *terre,* pix fluida.

Terce, Tierce, *the third part,* or *widow's share of her husband's moveables.* Fr. *tiers.*

Tercelet, Tersall, *the male hawk* or *eagle.* See Terse.

Tere, Teir. See Deir, *injury, distress.*

Termagant, *ptarmigan,* the name of a well known bird which inhabits rocky mountains in the northern parts of Scotland.

Tern, for Stern, *fierce.*

Tertane, Tirrane, *oppressor* ; also expl. *tyrannical.*

Terrane, reproachful name for a *passionate brawling child.* [Teut. *taran,* hiltrix.]

Terse, Tearse. Teut. *teers,* hasta membri virilis ; vocabulum Teutonibus olim honestum, nunc temporis vero obscænum.

Tetand, Teeting, corr. from Belg. *kiicken, to peep* or *spy.*

Teug, Tug, *the rein* or *rope of a halter.* Teut. *teugel,* habena, lorum, retinaculum. Isl. *tog,* funis, *a tow.*

Teynd, *tenth, tithe ;* also as a verb, *to draw the tenths* (of produce), figuratively, *to diminish in number* or *value, to mar.*

Tha, Thay, *these.* Sax. *thaege,* illi.

Thak, Thack, *thatch, rush* or *straw covering of a roof.* Sax. *thac,* tectum fæneum ; *seu* cujusvis generis. Teut. *dack,* arundo. See Theik.

Thane, *an old title of honour or dignity, equal in rank,* says Skene, " *to the son of an Earl ;—ane Free-halder halding his lands of the King ;*"—according to Fordun, *a levier of the King's rents.* The word *Thegn* is found in most of the Northern languages, but most frequently in the Anglo-Saxon ; and is used in the various significations of *servus, minister ; exactor, discipulus ; servus militaris, miles, satelles, eques ; princeps, optimas, primas, satrapa, dominus.*— The learned Jhre makes the primary sense of *Thegn,*

vir

vir probus, præſtans, ſtrenuus; correſponding with Fris. *thegeman*, from *degbe*, virtus, probitas; whence perhaps the Iriſh *tig-bearna*, dominus, and Lat. dignus. If ſo, we ſcarcely would have met with *yfele thegnas*, mali ſervi; *hors-thegn*, qui circa equos miniſtrat, &c. It is probable that, when the word was moſt in uſe, every landholder was a Thane who was infeft with Theme, q. vid. "Edward, (the "Confeſſor), grete mine Biſceops, and mine Eorles, "and all mine Thegnes on than ſhiren, (*that ſhire*), "wher mine preſtes in Paulus miniſter habband land, &c." [Teut. *degen-man*, miles; *degen*, gladius, enſis.] Ab-Thane occurs only in Scottiſh writings, and is explained by Fordun, *a chief Thane*; by Major, (upon a vague expreſſion of Fordun), *ſeneſcallus in inſulis qui regios proventus collegit*; and by others, *Up* or *Upper Thane*. It is rather difficult, however, to conceive that the Ab-Thane of Kinghorn was a greater perſonage than the Thane of Fife. Mr Pinkerton contends, and with a greater appearance of probability, that Ab-Thane is *Abbot-Thane*, a Thane who was alſo an Abbot; analogous to Abba-Comites, explained by Du Cange, *abbates qui ſimul erant comites*. Various other Thanes are mentioned, as Mes-Thane, Sax. *mæſſe-thegn*, ſacerdos; and Woruld-Thane, Sax. *woruld-thegn*, Thanus laicus ſeu ſecularis. The derivation of Ab-Thane from the Hebrew *abbas*, pater; quaſi, *chief of the Thanes* ſeems altogether abſurd.

Thane, *not well roaſted*, *half-roaſted*. Sax. *than*, madidus, humidus.

Thankfully, *willingly*. Sax. *thanc-full*, contentus.

Thayn, Thain, *pane of glaſs*.

Thé, Thie, *thigh*.

Theik, *to thatch*. Sax. *thecan*, tegere. Teut. *decken*, tegere, operire, veſtire. From this laſt is probably derived the Engl. verb *to deck*.

Theme, expl. by Skene, "*the power of having ſervants and ſlaves*. Unto all Barronnes infeft with *theme*, their bondmen, with their bairnes, gudes and geir properlie

properlie perteinis, swa that they may dispone thereupon at their pleasure." It seems to be an abbreviation of Sax. *thewe-dom*, servitium, from the verb *theowian*, mancipare, in servitutem redigere; *thew*, servus; *thegen lage*, Thani jus, privilegium; *thenung*, comitatus, satellitium, clientum turba, famulitium. Theme is also expl. *team*, *offspring*.

Themys, *servants* or *slaves attached to the land*; plural of Sax. *theow*, servus; *on theowum micele aebta*, in servis multas possessiones.

Theodome, Thewdome, (Chaucer, Thedom), *thrift*, *success*. Sax. *thean*. Teut. *dyden* or *thiiden*, proficere, succedere.

Therm, Tharme, *gut*. Sax. *thearm*. Teut. *darm*, intestinum; now more commonly Fearn.

Thetes, Theets, or Feets, *traces*, wherewith horses draw a carriage.

Theuis nek, *the cry of the lapwing*; ex sono.

Thewis, *qualities*, *dispositions*; originally *customs*, *regulations*, *manners*, *ceremonies*. Sax. *theaw*, institutum, consuetudo, mos, lex.

Thewit, expl. *disposed*; i. e. *well* or *ill inclined*; from Thewis in the sense of *qualities*, *manners*.

Thewles, Thievelefs, Thawlefs, *sluggish*, *inactive*, *unthrifty*. See Dowlefs. Also expl. *cold*, *forbidding*; i. e. *void of good sense* or *manners*. See Thewis.

Theyrs, expl. *tiers* or *yard arms of a vessel*.

Thick, *intimate*, *familiar*; as in the same sense are used *great* and *throng*.

Thiftwis, *thievish*. Thiftwisly, *thievishly*.

Thig, *to beg*, *to collect a little supply of money or goods upon some extraordinary occasion*. Sax. *thicgean*. Isl. *thiggia*, accipere.

Thir, *these*. In some cases there seems no corresponding English word; as "Thir shillings (which I hold concealed in my hand) are better than these upon the table."

Thirl, *bond-servant*. Sax. & Isl. *thrael*, servus; also the territory *thirled* or bound to a particular mill.

Thirl,

Thirl, *to drill* or *bore*. Sax. *thirlian*, perforare; *thyrel*, forcimen; alſo *to furl* (the ſails.)

Thirlage, Threllage, Thirledome, *thraldom*, *ſervitude*, *bondage*; q. *thrallage*. Sax. & Iſl. *thrael*, ſervitus.

Thirled, *bound to ſome ſervitude*, ſuch as grinding the corns at a particular mill. Sax. *thrall*, ſervitus.

Tho, *then*, *at that time*; contracted from Sax. *thonne*, tunc.

Thocht, *though*, *altho'*, *tho'*.

Thole, Tholl, more commonly Toll (in charters from the crown), expl. by Skeen, *cuſtom*, or that privilege of a Baron which exempts him and his vaſſals from paying cuſtom upon goods ſold or bought within the Barony. Bracton interprets *it to be at liberty as well to take as to be free from Toll* or *cuſtom*.

Thole, *to ſuffer*, *to endure*. Sax. *tholian*. Goth. *thulan*, ferre, tolerare, pati. Goth. *thuldu*, patiar; *thulaina*, patientia.

Thole-mude, Thoilmude, *patient* or *patiently*.

Thoucht, *ſmall matter*. A thoucht leſs, *ſomewhat leſs*.

Thor, *durance*, *confinement*. Swed. *thor*, career.

Thowleſs. See Dowleſs.

Thraif, Thrave, *twenty-four*; properly, *the ſtraw of twenty-four ſheaves of corn*. Brit. *Dreſa*, twenty-four. Sax. *threaf*, manipulus. Swed. *trafwe*, acervus ſegetum.

Thraw, *a ſhort ſpace of time*, *a little while*, *a trice*. Sax. *thrah*, curſus temporis, tempus. Goth. *thragian*, currere.

Thraw, *pang*, *agony*. Sax. *threa*, afflictio, inflictio.

Thraw, *to twiſt*. Thrawin, *mis-ſhaped*, *a-wry*; hence alſo *perverſe*, *of a crooked diſpoſition*. Sax. *thrawan*, torquere.

Thrawart, Thrawin, *croſs*, *croſs-grained*, *perverſe*, (torvus), from Thraw, torquere. According to Ruddiman, from *fraward*.

Thraw-cruk, *an inſtrument for twiſting hay*, &c. *into ropes*.

Threip,

Threip, Threpe, *vehement affirmation, disputation, continued argument, pertinacious averment.*

Threip, Threpe, *to affirm with vehemence, to aver boldly, to argue strenuously.* Sax. *threapian*, redarguere.

Thréfum, *three-fold, consisting of three.*

Threfwald, *threshold.* Sax. *therscwold*, limen.

Threte, *throng, crowd, heap.* Sax. *threat*, turba, turma, caterva.

Threte, *to crowd into, to press into;* from Sax. *threat*, turba.

Thretis, expl. *pairs.* "His stedis yokkit war in thretis." *G. Douglas.* Rather perhaps the same with Thetes, *traces.*

Thretty-sum, *thirty;* also expl. *some thirty, about thirty.*

Thrid and Tein, a method of letting arable ground for the *third* and *tenth*, or *two fifths* of the produce.

Thrimle, same with Thirl, *to drill, to bore, to press through with difficulty.* Sax. *thyrlian;* also expl. *to wrestle, to fumble.*

Thring, *to sling, throw, thrust, push.* Sax. *thringan, thriccan*, premere, comprimere, urgere, trudere, conculcare.

Thrist, *to thrust, to press upon, to oppress, to compress.*

Throch, Thruch, *a sheet of printed paper*, as a news paper is sometimes called *a print;* from Teut. *druck*, pressura, pressus, compressio.

Throll, *a hole*, properly, *a hole made by drilling or boring.* See Thrill.

Throwgang, *thorough-fare.* Sax. *thurh*, per, trans.

Thruch-stane, Thruch, *tomb-stone* (placed horizontally.) Sax. *thruh*, sarcophagus; which has been conceived to have some affinity with the preceding *thurh*, per, trans; and with Sax. *dure*, ostium; if not also with Thruch, *a sheet of printed paper.* The co-incidence, however, seems to be merely accidental.

Thrung, *did thring, flung, threw.* See Thring.

Thrunland, *rolling, tumbling about;* q. *trundling.*

Thryn-fald, *three-fold.* Thryis, *thrice.*
Thud, *blow, blaſt, ſtorm ;* or *the ſound produced by any of theſe.*
Thum-ſteil, *a covering for the thumb,* as the finger of a glove.
Thuort, *athwart.* A-thuort, *about, here and there.*
Thwaing, *thong.* Sax. *thwang.*
Thwyttel, *whittle.* Sax. *hwitel,* cultellus.
Thwytten, Whytten, *cut with a knife.* Sax. *huywoden me,* formarunt me.
Thyne, *thence.* Teut. *dan,* inde, poſtea, tum.
Ticht, Tycht, Tyte, *right, straight, strait-ways, directly.* See Tyte.
Ticht, Tycht, Tyte, *tight, neat ;* from Sax. *tian,* vincire, ligare ; quaſi, *tied.*
Tickatts, *placards, advertiſements.* O. Fr. *etiquette.*
Tid, Tyde, *time.* Sax. Iſl. Swed. &c. *tid,* tempus.
Tid, Tyde, *happened, fell out.* Sax. *tidan,* contingere.
Tift, *good condition, state of health, trim ;* has probably ſome connection with Toft, q. v.
Tike, Tyke, *a dog, cur.* Iſl. *tiik, tiig.* Swed. *tik,* canicula.
Til, Till, *to, unto, with.* Swed. *till.* Iſl. *til.*
Tilt, *account of, tidings.*
Timbrell, Tumbrell, expl. by Skene, *ane kind of torment as stocks or jogges, quhairwith craftes-men, ſik as browsters ar puniſhed ;* ſeems to be the ſame with Cuck-ſtule, q. vid. In England it was alſo called *the thewe.*
Tine, Tyne, *to loſe.* Iſl. *tyne,* amittere.
Tine, Tynde, *to kindle.* Dan. *tende.* Sax. *tendan.* Goth. *tandjare,* accendere ; whence perhaps Ingle, *large fire.*
Tinſale, Tynſail, *loſs, forfeiture* ; from Tine, *to loſe.*
Tirl, Tirr, Tirf, *to strip, to uncover.* Fr. *tirer.*
Tirleis, *lattice work.*
Tirlleiſt, Tirlleſt, *trelliſed, latticed, having grates.* Fr. *treillis,* cancelli, tranſenna.
Tiſché, Tyſché, Tiſchey, *belt, girdle, ſaſh.* Fr. *tiſſu,* a ſort

ſort of broad ribbon, or fillet; from Teut. *taſſche*, *teſſche*, marſupium, crumena, mantica, *purſe*; ſynonimous with the Swed. *giærdel* & Goth. *gairda*, zona; *nih in gairdos aiz*, neque in zona æs. Mar. 6. 8.

Tite, Tyt, *ſnatched*; [from Sax. *ge-tion*, trahere, ligare.]

Titlene, *hedge-ſparrow*. Iſl. *tyttlingur*, paſſer.

Titter, *rather*, *ſooner*; the compar. of Tyte, *ready*, *ſoon*.

Titty, childiſh pronounciation of *ſiſter*.

Tocher, *portion*, *dowry*. Sax. *tæean*, betæcan, tradere, aſſignare.

To-cum, To-gang, *coming to*, *encounter*, *meeting*, *acceſs*.

Tod, *fox*; ſo called perhaps on account of its deſtructive rapacity among the flocks of ſheep; from Teut. *dood*. Swed. & Dan. *doæd*. Ger. *tod*, mors. Before the country was cleared of wood, when foxes were plenty, and ſheep ſcarce, this animal muſt have been well entitled to the appellation of *the destroyer*, or *death*. Tod Lowrie ſeems nothing more than the *dreary* or *doleful fox*, as he is ſtill commonly called from Teut. *treurigh*, mæſtus, dolens, dolendus.

Toddy, Tother, *the other*.

Todle, *to walk with a ſhort unsteady step*, like a perſon in liquor, or a young child.

To-fall, *a ſmall building annexed to the wall of a larger one*.

Toft, expl. *a place where a manſion-houſe hath stood*; locus arboribus minuſculis ſonſitus; q. d. *a tuft of trees*.

Tolbuith, *priſon*; originally *exchequer*; from Sax. & Teut. *tol*, vectigal, cenſus, & *boede*, domus.

Too-fall, Toofal of the night, *dew-fall*, *time of the dew falling*; from Teut. *douw*, ros. It is explained by Lamb, "*before night fall*; an image drawn from a ſuſpended canopy, dropped ſo as to cover what is below."

Toolye,

Toolye, Tuilye, *to wrestle, to fight*. Teut. *tuyl*, labor, dolor.

Torfel, Torchel, *to pine away, to die*. Isl. *thurka*. Swed. *torka*, siccare, abstergere, arescere. Isl. *thorr*, aridus, siccus.

Torfeir, *vexation, injury, mischief*; nearly allied to Torfel, *to pine away*; or perhaps to Sax. *steorfa*, clades, strages. See Tarveal, *to plague* or *vex*.

Tort, *injury, wrong, trouble*. Fr. *tort*, injuria.

Toſche, *tight, neat*. [Fr. *touſé*, clipped, polled, pared round.] G. Douglas renders "cara pinus" *a toſche fir-tree*, which ſeems not to agree with the common ſignification.

Toſcheoderach, Tochederauch, expl. by Skene, *an office or juriſdiction, not unlike to ane Baillierie, ſpecially in the Iſles and Hielands*; or, as others will have it, *the office of a public proſecutor*. Gael.

Touk, *a tug, pull, draught, ſet to*. Sax. *teogan*. Teut. *tucken*, trahere. G. Douglas uſes the word in the ſenſe of *ſtroke, blow*. Touk of drum, *beat of drum*.

Touk, *to tuck, to faſten*; variety of Stick.

Touſle, *to rumple, to put into diſorder*. Touſlie, Touſie, *diſordered*.

Tout, Toot, *ſound of a horn*; *to ſound a horn*; alſo *to drink largely*.

Tow, Towm, *rope*. Teut. *touw*, funis. Swed. *toem*, habena.

Towmunt, Towmon, corr. of *twelve-month*.

Toy, *an old faſhion of female head dreſs*.

Trachil. See Drable, *to trail in the mire*.

Trad, *track, courſe in travelling or in ſailing*.

Tragetis, Tregettis, Tregets, *tricks, deceits, deceptions*; ſeemingly a perverſion of *tragedies*, both in orthography and meaning; unleſs we were to ſuppoſe it to have been formed from the Fr. *tricoterie*, treachery, deceit; alſo *narrative poems*.

Traik, *diſaster, miſchief, trouble, plague, loſs, damage*; commonly uſed now for *the carcaſes of ſheep which have died by diſeaſe or accident*. Sax. *treg*, vexatio, tributatio,

tributatio, damnum; *stric*, (the same word with the aspiration), plaga, pestis.

Traistis. See Stress, *a mode of taking up accusations.*

Tramort, *dead body, corps*; from Lat. *mors.*

Tramp, Stramp, *to tread with force, to trample.* Swed. *trampa pa*, conculcare.

Trams, *the poles* or *shafts of a cart.* Fr. *trameau*, a sledge.

Tranoynt, Tranownt, Tranent, *to pass, to march suddenly.*

Transmew, *to transmute* or *change.* Fr. *transmuer.*

Trantlims, *insignificant trifles* or *articles of furniture.*

Trappouris, Trappours, *trappings.*

Trat, Trot, *old woman, one who has trotted*, or *trudged about for a long time.* Teut. *trat*, gressus; *tratten*, gradi. Ruddiman thinks it has some affinity with Teut. *tateren*, titubare, balbutire, to speak with a shrill voice. See Trattillis.

Tratoury, Tray, *treachery*; from Traitour, Betray, &c.

Trattillis, Tattles, *idle stories, old women's fables.*

Traylleis, *supporters.* Fr. *treillis*, a latticed frame for supporting Vine trees.

Treit, Trete, *to entreat.* Tretabyl, *easy to be entreated.*

Treitcheour, *treacherous person.* Fr. *tricheur.*

Trellyeis, Trelyeis, *curry-combs.* Fr. *etrille.*

Trenchman, expl. *train-bearer*; rather perhaps *carver*; from Fr. *trencher*, scindere; (or *interpreter.*) Fr. *trucheman.*

Trene, Treyn, *of tree, wooden.* Sax. *treowen*, ligneus.

Trentall, *a service of thirty masses, upon as many different days, for the benefit of a departed soul.* Fr.

Trest. See Traist, *trust, trusty.*

Trestis, *trestles.* Fr. *tresteau*, tripus, tripoda.

Treules, Trow-less, *faithless, truthless, false.*

Trevish, Triffysh, *a stall*, or rather *the partition between two stalls.* Fr. *tref, travaison.*

Trewage, *tribute.* O. Fr. *truage.*

Trews,

Trews, *troughs*. Dan. *trou*, alveus; alſo *truce* or *peace*.

Trews, *veſt, boſe and breeches of one piece*. Hib. *trius, triuſan*, laccæ braccæ. Gael. *triubhas*, trowſers.

Trewyd, *protected by a truce, aſſured*, in conſequence of an engagement to be true and faithful.

Trig, *neat, tight, tricked up*. [Dan. *tryg*, ſafe, ſecure.]

Triule, Trindle, *to trundle* or *roll*.

Trinſsh, Trinch, *to cut* or *carve; to hack, to kill*. Fr. *trencher*.

Trippis, *flocks*. Fr. *troupeau*; from Sax. *trep*, grex, troop.

Triſt, *ſad*. Lat. *triſtis*.

Trocks, *toys, trinkets*. To trock, *to barter* or *exchange goods of ſmall value*.

Trone, *throne*. Fr. *trone*. Teut. *troone*, thronus.

Trone, expl. *the pillory*. Swed. *torn*, priſon; *torg*, the market-place. Trone ſeems alſo to have ſignified *the public balance* or *beam, and ſcales* for weighing the more common articles of ſubſiſtence; according to Skinner, from Teut. *dronen, tronen*, nutare, vacillare, vibrare.

Troplys, a ſtrange corr. of *troops*.

Trowcour, Trucour, Trewker, *one who deals in bartering, a trucker*; from Trocks, *trinkets*.

Tro-wending, *wandering to and fro*.

Trublie, *troubled, muddy*. Fr. *troublè*, ſame with Drumlie.

Truſſis, *tricks, deceits*. To truff, *to ſteal*.

Trulis, *ſome kind of childiſh amuſement*; perhaps that which Kilianus deſcribes under the Teut. word *drille*, mola ex nuce cava, quam puerili filo trajecto verſant; q. d. nux verſatilis, nux terebrata.

Trump, *to deceive, to cheat*. Trumpit, *deceived*. Teut. *trompen*.

Trumpe, *a trifle, a thing of ſmall value*. Trompes, *trumpery, goods* or *furniture of little value, traſh*. Fr. *tromperie*, fallacy, deluſion, over-reaching.

Trumpouris, *deceivers, cheats*; q. d. pedlars who have only trumpery to diſpoſe of. See Trumpe.

Tryne,

Tryne, Trayne, *treachery, deceit.* Sax. *tregian,* vexare. *Rudd.*

Trynſch. See Trinſch, *to cut off.* Fr. *trencher.*

Tryſt, *appointment to meet; to make an appointment to meet.* Sax. *truiſſian,* fidem dare. Iſl. *treyſte.* Swed. *træſta.* Tryſtell trie, *tryſting tree,* or *appointed place of meeting in a foreſt.*

Tuay, Tway, *two.*

Tuffing, Toffin, Coffin, *ſtuffing of tow,* or *the refuſe of flax; wadding;* from Tow.

Tuillye, *conteſt, ſtrife.*

Tulchin, Tulchan, *a calve's ſkin ſtuffed with ſtraw, and preſented to a cow to make her yield her milk; budget.*

Tume, *empty, hollow, vain.* Swed. *tom,* vacuus.

Tume, Teme, *to empty, to pour* or *throw out.*

Tuquheit, Tuechit, *the lapwing;* an imitation of its note.

Turcais, *Turkiſh;* may alſo ſignify *the turquoiſe,* a precious ſtone. Fr.

Turcomes, Vol. II. p. 168. *clotted filth;* perhaps from Teut. *dræck,* ſordes. Lat. *ſtercus.*

Turdion, *a ſpecies of galliard* or *gay dance.* Fr. *tordion.*

Turkes, *pincers, nippers.* Armor. *turques.* Fr. *tire-clou;* or corr. abbrev. of Teut. *trek tang,* forceps.

Turnay, Turney, *to contend* or *fight in a tournament.* Fr. *tournois.*

Turn-pyk, *the winding ſtairs of a tower.*

Tuſche. See Tiſchè, *girdle, belt, purſe.*

Tute-mowit, *having prominent lips.*

Twa, *two.* Twal, *twelve.*

Twiche, *to touch.* Twichand, *touching, concerning.*

Twinter, Quinter, *a ewe in her third year,* or *after "two winters."*

Twiſt, *twig, branch.* Teut. *twiſt,* ramalia.

Twyne, Twinne, *to part with, to be ſeparated;* q. d. *to be made twain.*

Twyners, Twynrys, *pincers, nippers.*

Tyd, *time, ſeaſon.* Sax. *tid,* tempus, opportunitas.

Tyde, *to betide, to happen.* Sax. *tidan,* contingere, accidere.

Tydy,

Tydy, *well made, handsome, proper in appearance.* Teut. *tidigh*, maturus, oportunus. Isl. *tydr*, obsequens, applicabilis, amicus.

Tyist, Tyst, *to entice, allure, stir up.* Fr. *attifer.*

Tymbrell, Tymbret, Tymber, *the crest of a helmet.* Fr. *timbrè.* Teut. *timmer*; a term in heraldry of the same import.

Tymmer, Tymbour, *tambour, drum.* Tymmer weycht, *such a weicht* or *sieve as could answer the purpose of a drum.* See Weycht.

Tympanis, *drums, tambours.* Lat.

Tyndis, Tynes, *the horns of a hart,* properly *the tines of the horns.* Harrow-tynes, *the teeth of a harrow.* Swed. *harf-tinnar.* Isl. *tinne*, dens. Teut. *tinne*, pinna.

Tyne, *to lose.* Tynt, *lost.* Isl. *tyne*, perdere; *tynde*, perdidi; *tyndur*, perditus. [Swed. *tyna af*, consumi, to waste, to consume.]

Tyne, *to diminish, to marr*; literally, *to draw the teind,* or *tenth of.*

Tynsel, Tinsale, *loss, forfeiture*; from Tyne.

Tyrr, Tyrl, Tirle, *pull, throw, strip, draw.*

Tyrryt, Tyrlit, Tirryt, *stript naked.* Fr. *tirer*, trahere.

Tystyre, *case, cover.* Lat. *testa.*

Tyt, *snatched quickly, seized quickly, drew* or *pulled quickly.*

Tyte, Als tyte, have the same meaning in G. Douglas with *swith*, and *als swyth*, viz. *instantly, quick soon.* Isl. *titt*, promptus.

U.

Uder, Uddyr, *other*; nearer to the Fr. *autre* than to most of the Northern corresponding words. Sax. *other*. Swed. & Teut. *ander*. Lat. *alter*.

Ug, *to detest on account of horrid appearance or quality*. Goth. *ogan*. Isl. *ugga*, metuere, timere.

Ugsum, *hideous, frightful, horrible*. Ugsumness, *hideousness*; from Sax. *oga*, horror, timor.

Umast, Ummest, *upmost, uppermost*. Sax. *ufemest*, supremus, summus. The Umast clais claimed by the priest at a funeral was probably *the sheet which covered the body*.

Umbedraw, *to withdraw*. Umbedrew, *withdrew*; "the initial particle *um* or *un* having here an intensive signification, as in *un-loose*," and in various other instances.

Umberaucht, (Umberausht), expl. *embarassed*; or rather *smote, pursued*; q. *raucht*.

Umbersorow, *hardy, firm, not easily to be injured*. Teut. *on-besorght*, or *on-bekommert*, free of care; *besorgen*, curare.

Umbeschew, (Bp. Dougl.) *to eschew* or *avoid*.

Umbeset, *beset round about, surrounded*. Umbesettis, *attacks, sets upon*. Isl. *um, om*, about.

Umbesiege, Umbesege, *to besiege, to lay siege to on all sides*.

Umbethought, *duely considered, revolved in the mind*.

Umquhil, Umquhyle, by Mr Macpherson, (editor of Winton's Chronicle,) and by Mr Pinkerton, expl. *sometimes*. But more commonly it is used in the sense of *sometime ago, of old*, and adjectively for *late, deceased*. See Quhilom; from which Umquhyle seems to be formed by a transposition of the syllables.

Unabayssit, Unabasyt, *undaunted, without shame*.

Uncorne, (Gaw. Dougl.) expl. *wild oats*. To sow his uncorn,

uncorn, *to put an end to his youthful follies.* [Swed. *ugn.* Goth. *aubn,* oven, fornax, furnus; q. d. to sow corn which had been baked in an oven or dried in a kiln.]

Uncredyble, *incredulous, unbelieving, who will not believe;* as Vengeabil for bringing vengeance or mischief.

Uncunnandness, *want of knowledge* or *skill.*

Uncuth, now Unco, *unknown, strange.* Sax. *uncuth,* incognitus, alienus; also *very*; as Unco glad, *very,* or *unusually glad.* The meaning of the word is now considerably changed.

Undegest, *rash, imprudent, untimely.* See Degest.

Undeip, *shallow.* Undeipis, *shallow places.* Teut. *ondiep.*

Undemit, Un-demmyt, *un-censured;* from Sax. *deman,* censere, judicare.

Under-gore, *in a state of leprous eruption.*

Under-lout, *to stoop* or *submit, to be subdued, to be subject.* See Lout.

Under-ly, *to undergo, to ly under, to suffer.*

Undo, *to explain, unfold, unravel, disclose.*

Une, *oven.* Swed. *ugn, omn.* Goth. *aubn,* fornax.

Undocht, *a silly weak person, a coward.* See Douchty.

Uneith, Uneth, Uneist, and with other slight variations, *not easily, scarcely.* Sax. *uneithe,* vix. See Eith.

Un-erdit, *unburied;* from Erde, *to bury.*

Unfery, *infirm, inactive, heavy.* See Ferie & Fery.

Unforlatit, *not forsaken, fresh, new.* See Forleit.

Unfrend, *enemy;* as Lat. inimicus from *in-amicus.*

Unganand, *unfit, not becoming.* See Gane, *to be sufficient for.*

Un-gearit, same with *Displenished, stripped, robbed, emptied.* See Geir, *goods, furniture.*

Un-halfit, *not saluted;* from Halfe, *to salute.*

Un-heilded, *uncovered.* See Heild, *to cover up.*

Unirkyt, *unwearied;* a-kin to the Engl. impers. verb, "it irketh me," *tædet.*

Unlaw, *a fine* or *stated legal amerciament paid in money or goods for transgression of the law;* from *on,* privativa particula, & *law* or *lauch,* lex.

Un-leful,

Un-leful, Un-leil, *unlawful*. See Leful, *lawful*.
Un-leif, *unpleasant*, *ungrateful*. Teut. *lief*, gratus, carus.
Un-luſſum, (Un-læuſum), *un-lovely*, *un-kindly*; q. *un-loveſome*.
Un-pyſalit, *at liberty*, *looſe*. See Pyſalit, *ſecured* &c.
Un-quirit, (Bp. Dougl.) *not enquired after*.
Un-rebutit, *not repulſed*, *not overcome*; from Fr. *rebuter*, to repulſe, to diſcourage.
Unrule; Abbot of Unrule, a kind of temporary *Maſter of Revels*, whoſe office it was to ſuperintend and regulate the ſports which were exhibited for the entertainment of the common people at the higher feſtivals, particularly at Yule or the Kalends of January. Hence in England he was called *the Chriſtmas Lord*, or *Abbot of Mis-rule*. In Scotland, it is probable that perſons of this deſcription were appointed, as in England, not only at the Colleges and principal religious houſes, but in every borough or market town, (where, it appears, they were choſen by the magiſtrates), and at the ſeats or caſtles of the greater Barons. "To the Chriſtenmaſſe Lord, ſays Polydore Virgil, all the houſhold and familie, with the maſter himſelf, muſt be obedient; the office having its origin in that equality which the ſervants were ſuffered to enjoy in common with their maſters at the antient Saturnalia which were celebrated at the ſame feaſon of the year." The appellation is probably co-eval with the Engliſh language; and the office itſelf, with the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity. In a decree of Pope Innocent I. A. D. 408, we find theſe words, which evidently allude to ſome ſuch perſons as the Abbots of Unrule: "Præterea, frequenter quidam ex fratribus noſtris, *curiales vel quibuſlibet publicis functionibus occupatos clericos facere contendunt*, &c.—Conſtat eos in ipſis muniis etiam voluptates exhibere, quas a Diabolo inventas eſſe non eſt dubium; et *ludorum vel munerum apparatibus præeſſe*, &c." The 27th Canon of a General Council held in the ſame year, ſets forth that "thoſe feaſts which are obſerved in many

many places, and which are borrowed from Gentile or Pagan error, ought to be prohibited, especially since in some cities men fear not to keep them even upon the principal holydays, and in the very churches: On which days also, they use most wicked dances through the villages and streets; so that the honour of the matrons, and the modesty of numberless women are assaulted with lascivious injuries." And, by the G. Counc. A. D. 614, "it is declared to be unlawful, upon the *Kalends of January*, (or *Christmas Holidays*), to make any filthy plays, (*vecola* vel *cervula*), &c." Also from the 16th Canon of the 8th Gen. Counc. A. D. 867, we learn that "it was an annual custom in Princes courts to attire some lay-man in episcopal robes, who in the tonsure and other ornaments should act the part of a Bishop, &c." all which proceedings are censured and prohibited under severe penalties. The same censures and prohibitions are repeated from century to century down to the time of the Reformation. These Holiday sports, even in the earliest periods, seem to have been generally of a dramatic nature, from the manner in which the actors are mentioned in the contemporary Councils; for example, "comicos aut viros scenicos;—de agitatoribus sive theatricis;—spectacula secularia; scenicis atque histrionibus; spectacula theatrorum; histriones ac turpitudinibus subjecti personæ; eos qui dicuntur mimos, &c."—all which expressions occur in ecclesiastical Constitutions before the year 680. Had it not been for the Act 61. 1555, we should scarcely have known that the custom of electing a Lord of Unreason had ever been observed in Scotland. That Act alone is, however, a sufficient evidence.

Un-saucht, *disturbed, disordered, troubled.* See Saucht, *peace.*

Un-sel, *unhappy, unlucky, mischievous;* also expl. *ill-luck, misfortune.* See Sely, *happy;* from Goth. *sel,* bonus; *unsel,* malus.

Unseily, Un-silly, Un-saul, same with Unsel, *unhappy.*

Un-sonsy,

Un-ſonſy, *unlucky*; *miſchievous*. See Sons, *proſperity*.
Untellybill, Un-tellable, *unſpeakable*, infandus.
Unthrifty, uſed by Bp. Douglas for *unfriendly*, i. e. who oppeſed your *thrift* or *proſperity*.
Untretabyll, *inexorable*; *who cannot be prevailed upon by intreaty*. Fr. *intraitable*.
Un-warniſt, *unwarned*. Un-warneſtly, *unwarily*.
Un-waryit, *not accurſed*. See Wary, *to damn*.
Un-wemmyt, Un-wennyt, *unſpotted*, *unſtained*, *without blemiſh*; from Sax. *wem*, *wemme*, macula, labes, now *wane* or *wayn*, a morbid tumour.
Un-werd, *miſfortune*, *ſad fate*, *ruin*; from *werd* or *weird*, *chance*, *fate*.
Un-witting, Un-wittinlie, *not knowing*, *unadviſedly*, *raſhly*; from Teut. *weten*, ſcire.
Un-wroken, *un-revenged*; from Wroik, *to vent* or *execute vengeance*.
Up-a-land, *at a diſtance from the ſea*, *in the country*, *ruſtic*.
Up-buller, *to boil* or *throw up*; *to ſpring up*, in the manner of a well.
Up-hé, Up-heis, *to lift up* or *exalt*. Up-heit, *exalted*. Up-heſit, *raiſed up*, *exalted*.
Up-rend, *to render* or *give up*; q. *to up-render*.
Up-ſet, *inſurrection*, *mutiny*. Swed. *upp-ſat*.
Up-welt, *threw up*. See Welt.
Up-wreile, *to raiſe* or *lift up with difficulty*. See Wreil.
Ure, *chance*, *luck*, "as we ſay good luck, bad luck; but without any addition, generally underſtood of *good fortune*." O. Fr. & Arm. *eur*, hap, luck, fortune, chance.
Uriſum, Eiryſum, *fearful*, from being in a ſtate of diſmal ſolitude; afraid of hobgoblins. See Eiry.
Uterance, Outrance, *deſtruction*. [Fr. *oultrance*, extremity, exceſs.]

V. W.

WA, Wae, Way, *wo, sorrow, sorrowful.*
Wachis, *sentinels.* Wache-cry, *pass-word.*
Wacht. See Waught, *to swill.*
Wad, Wage, *pledge, pawn.* Wadds, a youthful amusement wherein much use is made of *pledges.* Wad, Wage, also as a verb *to wager.* Sax. *wad,* pignus.
Waddin, *strong;* like two pieces of iron beat into one. See Weld.
Wadset, *a contract by which a debtor makes over his land to his creditor, to be redeemed on payment of the debt;* also as a verb, *to alienate lands or tenements under reversion;* from *Wad,* pignus, and *Set,* locare.
Waf, Waif, Waith, *wandering, that has no owner, that has been found, and not likely to be claimed.* Fr. *quaife,* bestia erratica. Isl. *vofa, wofa,* oberrare.
Wageour, Vageour, Vager. *a mercenary soldier;* from Wage, *stipendium,* as Soldier or Soldat from Germ. *sold,* merces, stipendium.
Waide, *to penetrate, possess,* or *employ* (one's thoughts.)
Waif, Waf, *a hasty motion;* also *to move* or *shake.* Sax. *wafian,* vacillare, fluctuare.
Vaig, Vag, *to roam* or *wander.* Teut. *waeghen, waeghelen,* movere, moveri, huc illuc volvere, motitare. Hence *Stravaig.*
Waigle, *to move in a tottering or unsteady manner.* Teut. *waeghelen,* huc illuc volvere.
Vaik, Vake, Waik, *to be vacant* or *unoccupied,* spoken of an office or benefice. Otherwise, it may signify *to play* or *make merry, to spend the time idly;* also *to wait, to watch, to ponder,* or *study.* Teut. *waecken,* lucubrare, elucubrare. Lat. *vacare.*
Vaikans, Vacains, *time of vacation.*

Vail,

Vail, Wail, *a valley*. Valis, *valleys*.

Wail, Awail, Awale, *to go* or *fall down; to carry one's self down*. See Awail.

Wail, expl. *the wale or wail of a ship;* i. e. "the outmost timbers in a ship's side, on which men set their feet, when they clamber up."

Wail, Weal. See Wale, *to pick out* or *choose;* and with various other significations.

Vailye quod vailye, *happen what may, at all adventure, be the issue what it may*. Fr. *vaille que vaille*, valeat quantum valere potest.

Waim, Vame, *womb, belly*.

Wain, Wane. *the constellation called Charles's wain* or *waggon*. Teut. *waegben*, Septentriones, Arctos, sidus simile plaustro.

Waipen-shaw, Wappinshaw, *shew of arms or weapons, a sort of military review*; "swa that by learning of ordour and bearing of their weapons in time of peace, men may be the mair expert to put themselves in order haistylie in time of need." Teut. *wapenschouwing*, armilustrium. The first time that *Wapinschaw* is mentioned in the Scottish Statute book, is under the reign of William the Lion, or about the year 1200. "*Item*, it is statute, that *Wapinschaw* sal be keiped and haldin —He quha has fiftene pond land, or fourtie marks worth in moveable goods, sall have ane horse, an habergeon, ane knapiskay (or helmet) of iron, ane sword, ane dagger. He quha hes fourtie schilling land or mair, untill ane hundreth schilling land, sall have ane bow and arrowes, ane dagger, and ane knife.—He quha has les nor fourtie schilling land, sall have ane hand axe, ane bow and arrows: And all others quha may have armour, sall have ane bow and arrows out-with the forrest; and within the forrest, ane bow, ane pyle. The 60th Statute of James I. A. D. 1425; and the 31st of James IV. A. D. 1491, are nearly the same with respect to the articles of armour: Those of James II. and III. are of a more general nature. The 91st of James V. A. D. 1540, is

is the first which contains particular orders with respect to the mode of arrangement: It ordains that the Scheriffs, Magistrates, &c. with the King's Commissioners, at every Weaponschawing, after enrolling the names, sall chuise ane able man for everie parochin, or maa, as it is of greatness, quha sal be Captaine or Captaines to the Cumpanies of the saidis parochinis, and sall learn them to gang in ordoure, and beare their weapons, and sall conveene their saidis Cumpanies twise at the least in the monethes of May, June, and July, and there exerce them in maner foresaid." The Act specially provides, that "na maner of weapons be admitted in *Weaponschawings* bot speares, pikes, stark and lang, of sex elnes of length, Leith axes, halbardes, handbows and arrows, croce-bowes, *culverings*, and twa handed swords." An Act of the next Parliament, held in the same year, viz. March 14th 1540, sets forth, that "because the schot of gunnes, hagbuttes, and uther small artaillarie, nowe commonly used in all cuntries, is sa fellon, and un-eschewable to the pith and high courage of noble and valyieant men, &c. It is therefore ordained, *that* every landed man sall have ane hagbutte (or *small cannon*) of founde (*cast metal*) with calms, (*moulds*,) bullettes and pillockes of lead or iron, with powder convenient thereto, for *everie hundreth pound* of land that he hes of new extent: And he that has bot ane hundreth mark land, sall have twa culverings, (*large muskets*:) And ilk man havand fourtie pound land, sall have ane culvering with calms, leade and powder gainand thereto, with treastes, (*treasles* or *tripods*,) to be at all times ready for schutting of the said hagbuttes, &c. And that everie Kirkman furnish sik-like artaillarie to be schawin at *Weapon-schawings*, after the availe and quantity of their temporal landes:— That Ladies of conjunct fee and life-rent sall furnish effeirand to the quantity of their living: And every merchant who exported goods to the extent of *a Last*, was ordered to bring home twa hagbuttes of crochert,

crochert, (Fr. *de la croc,*) or maa, as his pack may furnish, or else as meikle metall as will make the saides hagbuttis, with powder effeirand thereto. A subsequent statute (unpublished) ordains that "the greater towns should mak carts of weir, and in ilk cart twa gunnis."

Vaist, Waist, *waste, desolate, empty;* and figuratively, *vain,* as the Lat. *inanis.*

Wair, Ware, *to expend,* spoken not only of *money,* but of *time, faculties,* &c. Dan. *weria,* vendere; quasi, *to exchange money for wares.* Swed. *wara.* Sax. *waru,* mercimentum, mere.

Waird, *confinement, prison, ward* or *custody.* Teut. *waerde,* custodia; also *to imprison.* Teut. *waerden,* custodire, observare, defendere.

Wait, Vait, *to know.* I wait not, or wait well, *I know not,* or *know well.* Teut. *weten,* scire, cognitum habere. Swed. *weta.*

Waiter, *water.* Teut. *waeter,* aqua. Sax. *water.* Goth. *watins.*

Waith, expl. *danger.* See Waf, *wandering.*

Waithman, expl. *wanderer, hunter;* also *watchman.*

Wak, Walk, *moist;* also *clouds, watry clouds.* Teut. *wack,* tepidus, humidus, madens, liquidus; *wack weder,* cælum uvidum, aer humidus.

Wak, Wauk, *to dress woollen cloth by thickening it,* &c. Swed. *walka.*

Wak, Vak. See Vaik, Waik, *to be unoccupied,* &c.

Wake, *to wander.* Isl. *vacka.* Lat. *vagor.*

Vaken, Waken, *to rouse.* Vaknyd, Waknyd, *roused.* Teut. *wecken,* excitare e somno.

Wakryfe, Vaikryfe, *wakeful, not disposed to sleep;* slightly corrupted from Teut. *waeckigh,* insomnis, vigilans.

Walaway, Waladay, *an interjection of grief or pity.* Sax. *wela wa,* eheu, proh dolor.

Wald, *the plain, the ground.* Sax. *wold,* planities. Isl. *woll,* campus.

Wale, Wail, *the best, the privilege of picking out the best.* Teut. *waele,* optio, electio.

Wale, Wail, Weal, Wyle, *to pick out*, either the best or worst; but more commonly *to choose*; that which is left behind, or the refuse being termed the *outwales*. Germ. *welen*. Goth. *walian*. Swed. *wælia*, eligere. Isl. *vel*, eligo; *valde*, elegi; *valenn*, electus. Teut. *waele*, optio, electio. This verb does not appear in the Belgic or Anglo-Saxon.

Wale, Wail, *to avail*. Walis, *avails*.

Wales, (Reg. Maj.) for Walls, *wells*, *consecrated wells*, to which people went in pilgrimage.

Walgeous, Valgeous, (Barb. Bruce,) expl. *galant*.

Walkin, same with Vaken or Waken, *to rouse* or *awake*. Y-walkynnyt, *roused* or *awaked*; also *to watch*. Walkrife, *watchful*, insomnis.

Wall, *a wave*. Wallis, *waves*. Teut. *walle*, unda, fluctus, abyssus, profundum. Douglas has Wally sé for *the sea full of waves*, mare fluctivagum.

Wall. See Weld, *to join by beating together*.

Wallop, *to move swiftly, and with much agitation of the body or cloaths*; doubtless of the same origin with Engl. *gallop*, and Fr. *galloper*; *G*. being frequently changed into *W*, and e contra, as in *guard* to *waird*.

Wallow, *to wither* or *decay*. Wallowing, *withering*, *pining away*, *fading*. Sax. *wealowian*, exarescere. [Theot. *ual*, flavus.]

Wally, expl. *chosen*, *beautiful*, *large*. Wally-dys, *gewgaws*.

Wally-drag, *outcast*, *refuse*; nearly the same with Outwale; and probably from the same origin.

Walroun, *wizard*, *sorcerer*, *witch*. Isl. *allruna*, magus. Theot. *alruna*, mulier saga, seu fatidica, from *rune*, secretorum conscius vel conscia; and the intensive particle *all*, q. d. admodum sapiens.

Walsh, Wailsh, Wairsh, *insipid*, *waterish*, *without salt*. Teut. *walghigh*, nauseosus; *walghen*, nauseare; *walghe*, nausea.

Walshness, Wersshness, *insipidity of taste*.

Waltir. See Weltir, *to roll*, *toss*, or *tumble*.

Wamb, Wame, *womb*, *belly*. Goth. *wamba*, venter.

Wamsler, expl. *debauchee*.

Wamill,

Wamill, Wamble, *to move in a writhing manner*, as a ſerpent upon its belly; from Wame, *womb, belly*.

Wan, *did won*. Wan before, *got before*.

Wan-caſe, *uneaſineſs, trouble, vexation*.

Wan-couth, (Bp. Douglas,) Uncouth, *ſtrange*.

Wand, *power, dominion*. Thus in Reg. Majes. "The wife is under her huſband's wand and power," ſub virga mariti ſui; from *wand* or *ſcepter*, the badge of dignity and power.

Wander, ſame with Wandreth, *ſorrow, miſhap*.

Wan-dought, *puny, feeble*.

Wandreth, Wanreth, expl. *uneaſineſs, trouble, vexation*; from Teut. negative particle *wan*, un; & *rouwe*, vel *reſt*, quies; ſeems nearly allied to Wan-rufe, q. vid.

Wandyſt, Vandyſt, corr. of *vaniſhed*; expl. *failed*.

Wane, *habitation, place of abode*. Wanys, *dwellings*; in O. Engl. authors, Wone and Wones. Teut. *woon*, habitatio, habitaculum. See Won, *to dwell*.

Wane, Wein, *opinion, prejudice*. Swed. *waen*, opinio incerta, ſuſpicio, ſpes.

Vane-organys, expl. *the temple arteries*.

Wangrace, q. Un-grace, *wickedneſs, want of grace*; in the ſenſe of *goodneſs* or *virtue*, as uſed by Shakeſpeare.

Wangyle, Vangile, contr. of Evangile, *goſpel*.

Wan hap, Van-hap, *misfortune*; q. *un-hap, un-luck*.

Wan-hope, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *vain hope*. [Teut. *wan-hope*, deſperatio.]

Wan-las, *interjection of grief* or *pity*.

Wan-luck, *misfortune, ill luck*, q. *un-luck*.

Wan-reck, *miſchance, ruin*. [Teut. *wan-raeck*, caſus fortuitus.]

Wan-rufe, *uneaſy, diſquieted, perverſe*; from Teut. *reouwe*, quies. See Wanreth, probably the ſame word.

Wan-ruly, *diſorderly, unruly*.

Wan-ſchaipen, *deformed*. Teut. *wan-ſchaepen*, informis, imperfectus.

Wan-thrift, *extravagance*; q. *un-thriftyneſs*.

Wan-trow,

Wan-trow, *to diſtruſt*. Teut. *wan-trouwen*, diffidere.

Wan-weird, *unhappy fate, hard fortune*. See Weird, *fate, deſtiny*.

Wan-wyt, *want of knowledge*. Teut. *wan-wete*.

Wap, Wip, Oup, *to bind around*. Goth. *wippia*, corona.

Wap, Whap, Quhap, *to ſtrike* or *beat*. [Teut. *wapper*, flagellum.]

War, *cautious, prudent, wary*. Warrer, *more cautious*. Iſl. *var*, cautus.

War, *worſe*; alſo as a verb, *to overcome*. Warris, *overcomes*.

Ward. See Waird, *cuſtody, keeping*. In Law, *the cuſtody of a minor by his Over-lord*. Iſl. *vard*. Fr. *guarde*.

Ward, *diviſion of an army* or *camp, a battalion* or *brigade*. Wardour is uſed apparently with the ſame ſignification.

Ward and warſel, expl. *ſecurity for, pledge*.

Warden, *the name of a particular kind of pear*.

Ware, War, *hard, ſwirly*. War nott, *hard knott in a tree*. Teut. *weer*, callus, nodus, tuber.

Ware, *to take care of*, or *look well to*. Swed. *wara*.

Ware, Were, *defence, price of redemption*.

Ware, *ſea weed* or *wrack*. In Northumberland *weir* or *waar*; in Thanet iſland, *wore* or *woor*. Sax. *war*, alga marina.

Wareſone, Waryſon, *remedy, recovery, reward*. Fr. *gueriſon*.

Wark, Wyrk, *work, to work*. Sax. *wircan*. Goth. *waurkyan*, opus.

Wark-lume, *tool* or *inſtrument to work with*. See Lume.

Warlie, Warlieſt, expl. *wary, moſt wary*; rather perhaps *worldly, moſt worldly*.

Warlow, Warlogh, Warlock, *ſoothſayer, fortune-teller, ſorcerer*. The derivation uncertain; perhaps from Sax. *wyrd*, eventus, fortuna; & *laer*, docé, doctrina; *laered*, doctus; quaſi, *wyrd-lare* or *warlore*. Or a corruption of Walroun, (q. vid.) with ſome ſlight difference

difference in the meaning. Conf. Isl. *walwa*, (valva), maga, saga; originally the same with *walkyria*, Parca, Othini ministra, quæ in præliis præsens pro lubito vitæ vel morti pugnantes destinavit; *wel*, eligere. See Warwolf.

Warnys, Varnys, *to furnish*, *to garnish* or *provide*. Fr. *garnir*.

Warp, Varp, *to throw*, *to utter* or *express*. Teut. *werpen*, *werffen*, jacere, abjicere. Warpit, Warpid, is also used by Bishop Douglas for *surrounded*, *wreathed*.

Warrand, *security*, *safety*, *shelter*. Nearly in the same sense as the law term Warrandice.

Warray, expl. *to make war upon*.

Warren, Varren, Firron, *the pine tree*. See Firron.

Warset, (Forest Laws, 1. 2.) *a particular kind of dog*; probably *a pointer*.

Warwolf, according to an antient vulgar idea, *a person transformed to a wolf*. Teut. *weer wolf*. Swed. *warulf*, lycanthropus; hoc est, qui ex ridicula vulgi opinione in lupi forma noctu obambulat. Goth. *vair*, vir; & *ulf*, lupus. It is not unlikely that *Warloch* may be a corruption of this word.

Wary, Warye, *to curse*, *to revile*. Sax. *wirian*, *wirghian*, maledicere, malignari, execrari.

Vassalege, Wassallage, *valour*, *prowess*, *noble atchievements*, *glory*; because lands were given originally to Vassals for military service; particularly to those who had signalized themselves by their valour.—*Vassal* came thus to be accounted a title of honour, in the same way as *knight*, and the Lat. *miles*. The same word is also used to denote *a Baron's retinue* or *body of armed vassals*; nearly synonymous with Baronage or Baronry; i. e. the inhabitants of the Barony.

Wastels, Wastel or Wassel-bread, probably *sugar biscuit* or *plumb-cake*; expl. in the Dictionaries *cakes of white bread for sopping in the Wassel-bowl*, i. e. a large cup or bowl, out of which the Anglo-Saxons, at their public entertainments, drank healths to one another;

another; and which is ſaid to have received its name from two Saxon Words,—*Wæs hal*, or rather *Hal wæs*, ſalve, vel ſis ſalvus, q. *well may you be!* Matt. 27. 29. "*Hal wæs thu, Judea Kyning!*" ave, Rex Judeorum! The ſame phraſe, in the Saxon Goſpels, is alſo written *beo hal*; as in Matt. 26. 49.; & Mar. 5. 34. Thomas de la Moor, in his life of Edward II. informs us, that *Wæſs-haile*, and *Drinc-haile*, were the uſual phraſes of quaffing amongſt the earlieſt (Saxon) inhabitants of this iſland. Waſſel or Waſſail is commonly underſtood to ſignify *a liquor made of apples, ſugar and ale*; ſuch as young women were in uſe to carry about and preſent to their friends on the vigil of the New-year; a cuſtom which is ſtill kept up in various parts of the country. This explanation of the word induces a ſuſpicion that Waſſel may have ſome affinity with Sax. *wiſt*, deliciæ, dapes; *wiſtfullian*, epulari, conviviari; *wiſtfull*, frugibus ad victum abundans; or, with Iſl. *weiſla* vel *weitſla*, hoſpitatio, convivium.—To which may perhaps be added Swed. *waxel*. Iſl. *wixl*, viciſſitudo, ordo quo alterum alteri ſuccedit; quaſi, *circling bowl*, i. e. handed about from one to another. Some readers may prefer one or other of theſe to the firſt, notwithſtanding its being apparently ſupported by the ſtory of Vortigern and Rowena, which has been ſo frequently quoted from Verſtegan and Geoffry of Monmouth. The Saxon damſel, at the command of her father Hengiſt, who had invited the Britiſh King to a banquet, came in the preſence with a bowl of wine and welcomed him in theſe words, *Wæs heil*, Hlaford Kyning. Vortigern, by the help of an interpreter, anſwered, *Drinc heil*; and, according to Robert of Glouceſter, (the verſifier of Geoffry,)

Kuſte here, and ſitte here adoune,
and glad dronke here heil,
And that was tho in this land,
the verſt *was-hail*.

As

As in language of Saxoyne, that
we might ever iwite,
And so well he paith the folc about,
that he is not yut vorgute.

Wastel-bread, or Wastels, has also been derived from the Fr. *gateau*, originally *gasteau*; called in Picardy *ouastel*. Lat. Barb. *vastellum*. collyra, placenta, aut simile quid. These, however, may have some affinity with the Sax. and Theot. *wiste*, cibus, epulæ, dapes.

Wat, Wate, Weit, *wet, to wet*. Sax. *waeta*, humidus, *wætan*, humectare.

Wate, Wat, *to know*. Watis, *knows*; variation of Engl. Wot.

Watling-street, used by Bishop Douglas for *a constellation*, or rather for the *milky way*. The consular way so called requires no explanation.

Wauch, Wouch, *mischief, evil*, (*wo.*) Sax. *wohg*, malum.

Waucht, Wauch, *to quaff* or *drink in large draughts*; probably from *Queych*, a drinking cup. [Teut. *vaten*, infundere in vas, implere vas.]

Wauk, Waik, *to watch*. Teut. *waecken*, vigilare.

Wauk, *to dress woollen cloth by making it thick and smooth*. Swed. *walka*. Teut. *walcken*, pressare, volutare, ut solent qui fulloniam exercent.

Waul, *to stare, to look sternly with open eyes*.

Waver, *to wander* or *become waff*. See Waf, *wandering*.

Wavingeour, Wauengour, *vagabond, fugitive*.

Waward, Vaward, *van guard, first division of an army*.

Wawys, Wavys, *waves*. Teut. *waeghe*, fluctus, unda.

Vayage, Waiage, *journey by land or water*. Fr. *voiage*.

Wayming, seems to signify *bewailing*.

We, Wee, *little, a little*. Teut. *weinigh*, parvus, of which it seems an abbreviation.

Weaven, expl. *a moment* or *instant*; also called *a jiffin*.

Weary,

Weary, *wretched, curſed;* as *the weary* or *weariful fox;* probably from Warie, *to curſe.*

Wecht, Weicht, *an utenſil in the form of a ſieve, with a leather bottom, but without holes,* reſembling the head of a drum. Timmer wecht, *a tambour wecht* or *ſieve.*

Wed. See Wad, *pledge, wad-ſet* or *mortgage.*

Weddir-glim, *clear ſky,* near the horizon; ſpoken of objects ſeen in the twilight or duſk; as "between him and the wedder-glim, or *weather-gleam,* i. e. between him and the light of the ſky; from Teut. *weder,* cælum; and *gleam; weder-licht,* coruſcatio.

Wede, *to rage, to proceed* or *behave furiouſly.* Sax. *wedan,* furere, æſtuare.

Wed-fie, *wage, reward, recompence;* perhaps ſome payment of the nature of *intereſt of money.*

Wedow, *widow.* Wedowhede, Wedohede, *widowhood.* Goth. *widuws.* Wel. *gweddw.*

Weid, Wede, *a ſick* or *fainting fit.*

Weik, *corner, angle,* as Weik of the eye. Swed. *ogonwik,* angulus oculi; *wik,* ſinus maris, caſtellum. Teut. *wiik,* perfugium, &c. In the ſame way is uſed *weik of the mouth.*

Weil, Wele, Feil, prefixed to adjectives, *very, exceeding;* commonly uſed in a good ſenſe, as *ſere* in a bad. Both of them are repreſented by the Gothic *filu.*

Weil, Wele, *whirl-pool;* q. *wheel.* Welis, *ſurges, billows.* Sax. *weal,* vortex aquarum.

Weils me, *bleſſing* or *bleſſings, I wiſh good luck.*

Wein, Wene, *to think, to believe, to expect.* Teut. *waenen.* Goth. *wengan,* opinari, opinionem habere; *waen,* opinio, præſumptio. Wenys, *veſtiges* or *marks by which one gueſſes about the way;* from the ſame origin.

Weir, Vere, Wair, *the ſpring.* Iſl. *vor.* Lat. *ver.*

Weir, Weer, *to drive* or *to keep* (out or in.) Teut. *weeren,* propulſare, defendere, avertere; *weer,* ſepimentum,

mentum, propugnaculum. Hence Weir, *a fence made across a river.*

Weir, Were, *war.* Weiring, Weryng, *warring.* Weirlie, *warlike.* Fere of were, *complexion of war.* But were, *free from disturbance.* See Feir, *colour.*

Weird, Werde, *fate, destiny.* Sax. *wyrd,* fatum, fortuna, rerum ordo; verbum, sc. quod *fatus* est, sive discrevit Deus; *wyrdas,* fata, Parcæ; also as a verb, *to determine* or *pre-direct to foretell.* Sax. *wyrde,* fiet; & *weordan.* Teut. *werden,* fieri, esse.

Weld, Weild, *to weild, rule, manage; to have in one's power.* Weild he his will, *if he obtain his desire.*

Weld, Well, Wall, *to force, to beat two or more pieces of red-hot metal into one piece.* [Sax. *wellan,* furere, æstuare.]

Well, *to spring* or *rise up,* like boiling water. Sax. *wellan,* erumpere.

Welsche. See Walsh, Wairsh, *insipid, without salt.*

Welt, same with Welter, *to tumble, toss, roll,* or *throw.* Teut. *wellen, welteren,* volvere, volutare, versare.

Welth, Veltht, Walth, *welfare, abundance* of any thing. Teut. *welde,* opes, opulentia. Sax. *wæledi,* wealthy; *wæla,* opes; *wealas,* servi, mancipii; the root of which may be the Goth. *walian,* eligere; quasi, *a sufficiency to choose from.* See Wale, *to choose.*

Wencuss, Vencuss, *to vanquish.* Wencussit, *vanquished.*

Wend, *to go;* also *went, did go.* Sax. *wendan,* ire, venire, procedere. Teut. *wenden,* vertere. The only part of this verb which is still retained in the Engl. language, is the præterite *went.*

Venerial, *mercenary.* Venerianis, *mercenaries.* Lat. *venalis.*

Venesum, *venemous.* Teut. *veniinigh,* venenosus.

Went, *vent, way, passage; the course* or *state of affairs.* [Fr. *vente,* a cleft; *venelle,* a small street. See Wynde.]

Ventale, Ventaill, *a hole* or *vent; the breathing part of a helmet, a visor.* Fr. *ventaile.*

Venuſt, *beautiful, pleaſant.* Lat. *venuſtus.*

Were, *redemption, power of redemption, price of redemption,* or *fine, pecuniary ſatisfaction.* Teut. *were,* luitio. Were, But were, in Biſhop Douglas, is explained by Ruddiman, *without doubt* or *delay, truly*; à Sax. *wære,* cautio. In ſome of the inſtances quoted, it rather ſeems equivalent to *without diſturbance;* and may be the ſame with *war,* or a corruption of the Fr. *heurt,* conflict or encounter.

Were, for Ure, *chance, fortune, hap.* It ſeems alſo to have been uſed in the ſame ſenſe with the Fr. *heur,* hora, (*limitation to an hour.*) And occurs as a variation of Weir in all the various ſignifications.

Verement, *truth, verity.*

Vergers, *orchards.* Fr. *verger,* from Lat. *viridarium.*

Weriour, *back-biter, ſlanderer, ſecret enemy.* [Sax. *werian,* execrari, maledicere; *werg, weriga,* malignus.]

Werklome. See Wark-lume, *a tool to work with.*

Verlot, *ſervant, groom, valet.* O. Fr. *varlet,* now *valet,* puer, miniſter. This word, in O. Engl. was commonly uſed in a good ſenſe for *yeoman.*

Werm, *ſnake, ſerpent, adder;* q. *worm.*

Vernage in veres, *exhilerating liquor in glaſſes.*

Wernoure, (Biſhop Douglas,) *a covetous wretch, a miſer;* probably from Teut. *gheerigh,* cupidus; *gheeren, gheren,* cupere, colligere; the *G* or *Gh* being frequently changed to *W.* According to Ruddiman, from Sax. *weornian,* flacceſcere, decreſcere, "becauſe a miſer *ſtarves* himſelf to enrich his heir."

Verray, Werray, *true;* derived, by Skinner, from the Fr. *vray.* Lat. *verus.*

Vers, Wers, *worſe.* Verſt, Werſt, *worſt;* alſo *overcame* or *worſted.*

Werſh. See Walſh, *inſipid, without ſalt.*

Werſill, Warſle, *to wreſtle* or *ſtruggle.* Teut. *werſelen,* reluctari, reniti, obniti.

Wery, Werry, *to ſqueeze to death, to ſtrangle* or *worry.* Teut. *weurgen,* ſuffocare, ſtrangulare.

Weſtlin,

Weſtlin, *weſtern.* Teut. *weſten, weſtelick,* occidentalis.

Weſy, Veſy, Vizzie, *a correct view*; as a verb, *to ſpy narrowly* or *correctly, to obſerve, to mark.* Alſo *to viſit*; from Fr. *viſer,* videre.

Wet-ſchod, *with wet ſhoes.*

Veug, expl. *pert.* See Vogie, *vain.*

Weyand, Weymenting, *lamenting*; from the ſame origin with Engl. *wo*; corruptly *weygh* or *weugh.*

Weyff, Weif, *woven.* Weiffed, *weaved.*

Veyton, (Weyton), expl. *the whitten tree,* or *water elder.*

*** Wh: Moſt of the words which in modern orthography begin with theſe letters, are to be found under Quh.

Whiles, *ſometimes.*

Whiſky, contracted from the Gael. or Iriſh *uſquebaugh,* a well known ſpirit; *uiſc* or *uiſce,* aqua; & *beatha,* vitæ.

Whommel, Quhemle, *to turn upſide down,* as a cup or tub; corr. of *Whelm.* Iſl. *wilma.*

Whorl, *a round perforated piece of wood put upon a ſpindle, to give it a proper weight.* Teut. *wordel.*

Wicht, Wycht, *ſtrong and vigorous, powerful, active, brave.* Swed. *wig,* potens, bello aptus, qui arma per ætatem aut vires ferre poteſt; alacer, agilis; quidquid in ſua natura validum firmumque eſt. Hence it is applied to things inanimate as well as animate; as caſtles, wine, &c. and is uſed by Chaucer for *ſwift.* Sax. *wig-lic,* bellicoſus; *wig-man, wihga,* wiga, bellator, miles; *wig,* bellum. Iſl. *wig,* cædes.

Wicht, Wycht, *a man* or *perſon.* Sax. *wiga,* homo, vir, præſertim vero præſtantior aliquis: Or, according to Ruddiman, from Sax. *wiht,* creatura, animal, res. Teut. *wicht,* homo ſceleratus, infans, puer.

Wichtlie, *ſtoutly, vigorously, intrepidly.*

Widdendreme, Widdrim, *ſudden guſt of paſſion without apparent cauſe*; alſo expl. *all of a ſudden, with a vengeance.* See Wod, *mad.*

Widder-ſchynnis,

Widder-ſchynnis, *the contrary way, perverſely, contrary to the apparent courſe of the ſun.* Teut. *weder*, contra; & *ſonne*, ſol; q. *weder ſonne-wiſe*; alſo *contrary to the general courſe* or *poſition.* [Teut. *weder-ſeggben*, contradicere.]

Widdie, *withy, rope made of willow twigs.* To deſerve a widdie, *to deſerve the gallows.* Teut. *wiede*, ſalix, vimen, reſtis, funis. Sax. *withig*, ſalix. Goth. *withan*, connectere.

Widdifow, Viddeful, *a wrathful perſon;* alſo as an adjective; from Teut. *woedigh*, furioſus, furibundus; *woed*, furor, inſania: (*woeder*, tyrannus.) Another explanation of Widdifow is *knave;* quaſi, one who deſerves *a widdy.*

Widdrom, contr. of Widdendreme, *fit of rage.*

Wildings, *wild fruit.* Teut. *wild-bræd*, ferina, caro ferina, cervina, aprugna; "totiſque non elixis carnibus proceres & heroes veſci ſolent."

Wilfyer, Willfyre, *wild-fire*, as the light proceeding from the glow-worm, rotten wood, &c. Teut. *wildvier*, ignis ſilveſtris.

Wilk, Whilk, *a ſmall ſhell fiſh.* Sax. *a periwinkle.*

Wilkyt, in an old edit. of Barbour's Bruce, for *wicked.*

Will, *wild, unfrequented, bewildered, wandering.* To go will, *to ſtray* or *wander.* In ſome inſtances it ſeems to mean *impatiently deſiring;* as Will of rede, *impatient for advice;* which Ruddiman explains, perhaps better, inops conſilii. Swed. *wild*, animus vel favore vel odio occupatus.

Will-fullie, *with good will.*

Wilſum, quaſi, Wild ſome, *lonely, ſolitary, wandering.*

Wimple, *to involve, to become* or *to render intricate.* Wimpled, *intricate.* Teut. *wimpelen*, involvere, implicare.

Wimple is alſo expl. *ornament for a lady's head.* Teut. *wimpel.*

Windle, *to make up* (ſtraw or hay) *into windlings* or *bottles.*

bottles. Teut. *windelen,* fasciis vel fasciolis involvere.

Windflaucht, *with impetuous motion,* as if driven by the wind.

Winfreed, expl. *raised from the ground.*

Winklot, *young girl;* dimin. of *wench;* from Sax, *wencle,* ancilla, filia.

Winle-straes, *the dry stalks or stems of uncultivated grass.* Sax. *windel-streow,* calamus, ex quo conficiuntur sportæ; *windel,* sporta, corbis; contextum quid.

Winraw, *hay* or *peats put together in long thin heaps for the purpose of being more easily dried.* See Won.

Winsum, Winsome, *agreeable, engaging, pleasant, merry.* Teut. *won-saem.* Sax. *winsum,* jocundus, lætus, amænus, gratus; suavis, dulcis; *wyn.* Teut. *wonne, wunne,* gaudium.

Winze, expl. *an oath.* [Teut. *wensch,* imprecatio.]

Wipp, *to surround* or *encircle,* as with a wreath or cord. Goth. *vippia,* corona.

Virmet, Wirmet, *wormwood.*

Virrok, Wirrock, *distorted,* or *contracted by injury or callosity.* Sax. *wearrig, wearriht,* callosus, nodosus. Teut. *weer,* callus, nodus, tuber; *weder,* contra; whence War-nott, *a knott in wood.*

Wirry-carl, Wirry-cow, *bugbear; a person who is dreaded as a bugbear;* from Wirry or Virrie, *to worry.*

Wise, *to turn* or *incline.* Sax. *wisian,* docere, instruere, dirigere, gubernare. Teut. *wiisen,* monstrare, ostendere.

Visorne, expl. *spectre, wizard, mask.*

Wiss, Wis, *to know.* Wist, *knew.* Sax. *wissan,* scire, intelligere. *Ic wist that,* novi quod, *I wist that.*

Wisselers, Whistlers. See Quhysseler, *a money changer.* Also expl. *a deceiver, flatterer.*

Wissil. See Quhissyl, *to exchange.* Teut. *wisselen.*

Wissin, Wizen, *to become decayed or wasted;* from heat,

to

to wither. Wiſſinnet, *dried, withered, decayed*. Swed. *wiſna*. Sax. *weoſnian, for-weoſnian*, tabeſcere, marceſcere.

Wiſy, Viſy, *to conſider*. See Veſy, *to ſpy*.

Witand, Wytand, *blaming*; alſo expl. *regrating*.

Wite. Wyte, *blame*; alſo as a verb, *to blame*. Sax. *witan*, imputare, aſcribere; *wite*. plaga, malum.

Withy. See Widdy, *a rope of willow twigs*.

Withſay, *to gain-ſay*; from Teut. *weder*, contra.

Withthy, expl. *with t is, provided*; analagous to Forthi, *becauſe*.

Vittel, q. Victual, *grain*. In the plural, *any kind of food*.

Witter, Wittering, *a hint, rumour, indication, ſign*, or *cauſe of knowledge*. Swed. *witra*, notum facere, indicare. Iſl. *wittraſt*, apparere. Sax. *witende*, ſciens, ſcientes, *witting*.

Witter, *the barb of a hook*; perhaps from Teut. *weder*, contra, adverſus. Swed. *widrig*, contrarius.

Witter, expl. *throat*; ſeemingly from Lat. *guttur*; alſo as a verb, *to fight, to fall foul of one another*.

Wlonk, Vlonk, *gaudily dreſſed perſon*. Sax. *wlonce, wlænce*, pompa, ſplendor, arrogantia, ſuperbia; adjectively ſplendidus, elatus; whence Engl. Flounce, *to adorn*, &c.

Wlonkeſt, *moſt gaudy, beſt dreſſed; conſcious of attracting great attention*. See Wlonk; to which may be allied the Teut. *loncken*, limis obtueri, leviter obliquare oculos; *lonck*, aſpectus limus.

Wob, *web*. Wobſter, *weaver*. Germ. *wupp*. Teut. *webbe*.

Wod, Wode, Wude, *mad*. Sax. *wod*, demens, inſanus. Teut. *woede*, inſania, furor, rabies. Goth. *wods*, furioſus. Wod-wraith, literally the ſame with Redwod, *madly enraged*. Wod-brym, ira æſtuans;— "whence, according to Ruddiman, the name of the God Woden," i. e. *the furious Mars*.

Wode, Woid, Vode, *void*; alſo *to void* or *empty*.

Wodroiſs, expl. *ſavage, wild*. See Wod, *mad*.

Wode-wail,

Wode-wail, Wood weele, expl. *a bird of the thrush kind*; rather perhaps *a wood-lark.*

Vogie, *boastful, vain, assuming.*

Woik, *did fly* or *wander.* Fr. *voguer*, natare, navigare; used by Bishop Douglas for the Lat. *vagor.* See Vaig, *to roam* or *wander.*

Woistar, same with Vouster, *boaster;* from Voust. It seems the same with *Wastour* in Piers Plowman.

Wok, Woik, *week.* Sax. *wuca, uca.* Dan. *uge*, septimana. Goth. *wik*, ordo, series.

Woker. See Okyr, *usury.* Wokerer, *usurer.*

Womenting, Waymenting, *lamenting, lamentation*; from Wo; and Mene, *to complain* or *moan.*

Womple. See Wimple, *to involve.*

Won, *to dwell* or *reside.* Wonnyng, *dwelling, dwelling-place.* Teut. *woonen, wonen*, habitare, mansionem habere; *woon*, habitatio, habitaculum.

Won, Win, *to make* (hay), *to dry so as to render fit for storing up.* Teut. *winnen*, colere, colligere fructus terræ; quæstum facere. Swed. *winna*, laborare.

Wone, Wonde, *stop, hesitation, difficulty*; of the same origin with Won, *to dwell.*

Wonnys, Wynnys, Wynnings, Wanes, *places of habitation.*

Wonnyt, sometimes used for *wounded.*

Worchen, expl. *wrought, work.* The same word might also signify *choaked, strangled*; from Teut. *worghen*, strangulare.

Wort, *to reject* or *put aside as useless*, as a horse is said *to wort his fodder.* See Wortis.

Worth, Wourth, *to become, to wax.* Worthyn, Wourthyn, *waxed, become, were made.* Teut. *werden, worden*, fieri, effici, fore.

Wortis, *herbs, plants, weeds.* Sax. *wyrt*, herba, planta, olus. Teut. *worte*, radix. Hence Wortis or Worts also signifies *the refuse of hay, straw, the weeds which cattle refuse to eat.*

Wosche, Woosch, Weesh, *washed, did wash.*

Wotlinkis, used for *wenches;* perhaps a diminutive of Vlonkis or Wlonkis, *gaily dressed girls.*

Woubit,

Woubit, Oubit, one of those worms which appear as if covered with *wool.*

Wouff, *wolf.* Voffis. *wolves.*

Wouk, *awake, awaked.*

Wounder, *to wonder;* also *wonderful, wonderfully, extremely, admirably, very.*

Woundring, *a wonderful thing, a monster.* Sax. *wundring,* admiratio.

Wourde, Wourthe, *became, waxed, was made.* See Worth, *to become.*

Wourfum. See Wurfum, *putrid matter.*

Vouft, Wowft, *to boast;* of which it seems to be merely a variety. Wouftand, *boasting.*

Vouftaris, Wouftouris, *boasters;* from Vouft.

Wout, Vout, *countenance;* probably from Lat. *vultus.*

Wow, *an interjection of admiration.*

Wow, *to woo* or *court.* Sax. *wogan,* nubere. Wowaris, *wooers.*

Wowf, *mad.*

Wown, Woun, *wont, custom;* also *accustomed.*

Vowt, *vault.* Fr. *voute.*

Woyne, Wynne, *joy, happiness.* Teut. *wonne,* gaudium. See Winsome, *chearful.*

Woyne, expl. *difficult situation, difficulty.* Swed. *wonda.* difficultas. Woyne might also signify *habitation, place of residence.* See Wane and Wonnyng.

Wra, (Bishop Douglas,) expl. *company, society;* à Fr. *fray,* fry, sperma piscium: Or from Sax. *wraeth,* grex.

Wrabil, (Bishop Douglas,) Wurble, Warble, *to clamber* or *crawl about.* [Teut. *wervelen, worvelen,* gyros agere, in orbem versare.]

Wrach, Ratch, *a hound,* or perhaps *dog of any species.* Sax. *recce,* canis.

Wrachis, (Bp. Dougl.) erroneously to appearance for Wrathis, *spirits, ghosts.*

Wrack, *ill gotten wealth.* See Spraugherie.

Wrack, Wrak, Wraik, *wreck, ruin, destruction.* Goth. *birekjai.* Lu. 8. 23 Swed. *wagrek,* bona naufragorum, quæ inhumana consuetudo olim primo occupanti

panti vel littoris domino addicebat; from *wag*, fluctus & reka, ejicere.

Wraighly, *tardily, with too much warineſs, untowardly;* ſame with Airghly. See Airgh, *tardy.*

Wraik, *revenge, vengeance, anger.* Teut. *wraecke*, vindicta, ultio; alſo as a verb, *to inflict, to give vent to.* Teut. *wreken, wreke doen*, vindicare, ulciſci; ultionem facere; whence Wraikful, *revengeful.*

Wraith, Wairth, Werth, *ghoſt*, or *exact likeneſs of a perſon*, ſuppoſed by the vulgar to appear *ſhortly before*, or *ſoon after death.* The derivation appearing uncertain, I ſhall mention a few words which may perhaps have ſome affinity with it. Sax. *wath*, vagatio, fluctuatio. Teut. *waer*, verus, and *raed* or *radt*, conſilium. *Wyrd*, fatum; "eall thios wandriende wyrd, the we *Wyrd* hatath," totus hic vagus ordo rerum quem nos fatum vocamus; *warda*, cuſtodire, curare. Sax. *hwurf*, illuſio, error; *hwyrfan*, redire, convertere, variare, errare, mutare; *hwurfon hi eft to hame*, reverſi ſunt poſtea domum. Sax. *wrath*, adverſarius.

Wrak; ſame probably with Frak, expl. *ſtock of goods* or *cargo.* Sax. *fracht.* Teut. *vracht*, vehes, vectio, vectura.

Vran, Vrain, *wren;* ſtill a common pronunciation.

Vrang, Wrang, *wrong, injury.* Vrangwis, *wrongous.* Swed. *wrangwis*, perverſus.

Wrappit, *entangled, entwined;* perverſion of *warped.*

Wratacks, expl. *dwarfs;* authority unknown.

Wreath (of ſnow), *ſnow collected into a heap by the wind.*

Wreil, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *to wriggle* or *turn about;* from which, according to Ruddiman, it ſeems corrupted.

Wrekar, *a revenger;* from Wraik, *to revenge*, &c.; alſo written Wrok, Wroik, both as a verb and ſubſtantive.

Wreuch, *wretchedneſs.* So Wregh is uſed for *wretch;* merely by corruption.

Wrink, Wrynk, *intricacy, difficulty.* Wrynkis, *tricks, windings.* Teut. *wronck*, ſimultas.

Wrong, *wrung*; alſo *contended with violence*. Teut. *wringhen*, torquere, premere.

Wurſum, Wourſum, *putrid matter*. Sax. *worms*, pus, putredo, ſanies; *ge-wurſmed*, ſuppuratus.

Wy, Wye, *man, perſon*. Swed. *wig*, adultus, vir potens. Sax. *wiga*, miles, but poetically for cujuſcunque conditionis vir. See Wicht, of the ſame origin.

Wyfe, Wyif, *woman* (paſt middle age,) *married* or *ſingle*. Sax. & Swed. *wif*, mulier, fæmina; according to Jhrè, from *wif* or *hwif*, calantica, a woman's hood or kerchief; as in O. Swed. *gyrdel*, cingulum & *linda*, baltheus, are uſed for *man* and *woman*. So alſo *hatt* and *hætta*, pileus & vitta.

Vylde, *vile*.

Wylé-cote, Wylie-coat, *a flannel* or *woolly under-veſt*; fortè, ſays Ruddiman, becauſe by its not being ſeen, it does as it were cunningly or ſlyly keep men warm; ſignifies alſo *a ſhort under petticoat*.

Wynd, *narrow ſtreet*. This word, as applied in Edinburgh, has been ſuppoſed to mean literally a *way in* (to the city.) See Went, *paſſage*.

Wynſch, *wench, maid*. Sax. *wænſel*.

Wynſick, expl. *prudence, greed, deſire of gain*.

Wyppis, *wreaths, garlands*; alſo *to wreath about* or *entwine*. See Wipp, *to ſurround*.

Wyr, *arrow*.

Wyren, made of wire; as Trene from *tree*.

Wyrſchip, *manhood, dignity*; from Goth. *wair*. Lat. *vir*.

Wys, Wyiſs, *guiſe, manner, form*.

Wyſe. See Wiſe, *to incline, put*, or *introduce*.

Wyſſon, Wyſant, Wizzon, *the gullet*.

Wyſure, *wiſdom*. Wyſſare, *wiſer*.

Vyte, Wyte. See Wite, *to blame*.

Wytenonſa, expl. *trembling, chattering*.

Vythoutyne, Withouten, *without*: So Sulden for *ſhould*, and Warren, for *were*.

Y.

UNDER this letter are placed all those words which are commonly found in print with an initial *Z* instead of the Saxon *G*, whose power in these instances was uniformly *Gh*. Year was formerly written *gear*, pronounced *ghear*; yellow, *gealow* or *ghealew*; Yule, *geol* or *gheol*; yeast, *gest* or *ghest*; young, *geong* or *gheong*; yearn, *gairn* or *ghairn*; yard, *geard* or *gheard*; yield, *gild* or *ghild*; yea, *gea* or *ghea*; yet, *git* or *ghit*, &c. This alteration of orthography from the Saxon character denoting *Gh* to the vowel *Y*, (which was thereby converted into a consonant,) could not take place all at once. On the contrary, it is natural to suppose, that in some parts of the country, the *G* might continue to be used for many years after it had given way to the new consonant *Y* in the Southern parts of the island. In Scotland particularly, where Norman influence was not so powerful as in England, the Saxon character maintained its ground, down to the seventeenth century. Its figure, however, being nearly the same with a black-letter or manuscript Z; and the printers having no such character in their founts; while at the same time they might consider the conversion of *Y* into a consonant as an unwarrantable innovation, the letter Z was substituted in its place in many of the early printed books; first, we may suppose, in black-letter, and afterwards in white or Roman: Hence, in the sixteenth century, it came to be written in its short form, or without a tail, and at last, in more instances than one, to be pronounced as if it actually had been *s* or *z*. This species of orthography, however, although common, was not universal. In some of the most antient MS. copies of *Winton's Chronicle*, and *Barbour's Bruce*, the words *year*, *yearn*, *young*, &c. are written *ybear*, *ybearn*, *ybing*, &c which ascertains the pronounciation beyond a doubt.

From

From the ſame kind of reſemblance, the printers fell into a ſimilar miſtake with reſpect to the Saxon character denoting *th*; inſtead of which, they uſed the letter *Y*, as in *yair* for *thair*, *yame* for *them*, &c. Alſo before ſome words, eſpecially verbs and participles, the letter *Y* is found as a ſeparable prepoſition, correſponding with the Sax. *Ge*, or Teut. *Ghe*. Theſe, when Scottiſh, are placed under the next letter of the word. They occur more frequently in Gawin Douglas than in any other Scottiſh poet, but the words are for the moſt part Engliſh. It was probably in theſe inſtances that the Saxon *G* firſt gave way to the letter *Y*; as in Y-bounden, for *gebonden*; Y-clepit for *ge-clepit*; Y-broken for *gebroken*.

Ya, Ye, *yea*, *yes*, *ay*; alſo for interj. *ha!*

Yaff, *to bark* or *yelp*; *to prate*. See Yaup.

Yald, Yaldin, *yield*, *did yield*. Sax. *gildan*, ſolvere.

Yald, *active*, *vigorous*; perhaps from Sax. *ield*, barren.

Yalloch, Yelloch, *a ſhout*, *cry* or *yelling*; probably from the ſame origin with Gale, *to ſing*; viz. Swed. *gala*, cantare. Conf. Belg. *gillen*, ſtridere.

Yallow, *yellow*. Sax. *gealew*, flavus, luteus.

Yame, *them*. See obſervations on the letter *Y*.

Yammer, *to ſhriek*, *yell*, *to complain loudly*, *and peeviſhly*, *to groan*. Germ. *jammeren*, plangere; *jammer*, luctus, planctus. Sax. *geomrian*. Lat. *gemere*.

Yap, Yape, *hungry*; metaphorically, *having a longing deſire for any thing*, *very ready*; probably from *gape*, or at leaſt from the ſame origin; quaſi, *gaping*.

Yar, Yare, *alert*, *ready*. See Gare.

Yarm, *to beg with pertinacious obſtinacy*; to "harp upon the ſame ſtring." Iſl. *jarm*, ejulatum.

Yarn, Yharn, Yairn, *to deſire eagerly*; uſed by Gaw. Douglas for *carefully*, *diligently*. Sax. *georn*, diligens, ſedulus, ſerius; *gheornian*. Teut. *gheeren*. Goth. *gairnan*, deſiderare, cupere.

Yarn-windles, *yarringles*, *a ſort of reel from which hanks of yarn are wound into clews*. Sax. *gearn-windel*, harpedone, rhombus.

Yarr, ſame with Gnarr or Nurr, *to ſnarle*.

Yate,

Yate, Yett, Yhate, *gate*. Teut. *gat*. Sax. *geat*, porta oſtium, janua. The Engliſh have retained the original pronunciation.

Yaup, *to yelp*; more commonly denotes the inceſſant crying of birds. See Gale, nearly of the ſame ſignification from Swed. *gala*, cantare.

Yed, expl. *to contend* or *wrangle*.

Yede, Yeid, Yude, Yheid, Yhude, *went*; preter. of Ga, *to go*; from Teut. *gaen*, ire. Now more commonly pronounced *gade*. Norm-Sax. *gede*, *geden*. Semi-Sax. *iede*, *ieden*. Angl.-Sax. *geode*, *geoden*, ibat, ibant. Iſl. *eod*, ivi; *ved*, eo. Lat. *vado*.

Yeild, *age*; alſo adjectively for *old*. Sax. *eald*, ſenex, vetus. See Eild.

Yeildans, Yealings, *born in the ſame year*, *co-eval*.

Yeld, Eild, *barren*, *that gives no milk*; of the ſame origin with the preceding.

Yere-ſtrene, *the night before laſt*. So alſo Yere-farenyear, *the year before laſt*; Yere-yeſterday, &c. from Teut. *are*, prius.

Yerk, *to bind tightly*, as with a ſmall cord. Sax. *gerdan*, cingere, accingere; alſo uſed in the ſame ſenſe, and probably from the ſame origin with Engl. *jerk*.

Yern-blitter, expl. the bird called *a ſnipe*.

Yeſk, Yeiſk, *to hiccup*, *to belch*. Sax *geoxa*, *geoxung*, ſingultus.

Yether, *the mark left by tight binding*, as with a ſmall cord.

Yett, Yet, *to pour out* or *forth*. In-yett, *to pour in*. Teut. *ghieten*, fundere.

Yhald, præter. of the verb *to yield*, ſometimes written *yheld*; from Sax. *gildan*. Goth. *gilda*, ſolvere.

Yfere, *together*. [Sax. *gefera*, ſocius.]

Yeme, Yim, *to keep*. See Yhemar, *keeper*.

Yhemar, (Barb. Bruce,) *keeper*; from Sax. *gyman*, cuſtodire, curare: *gymene*, *gyming*, cura. Iſl. *gauma*, curare, animum attendere; *geima*, cuſtodire. Swed. *goemin*, qui res ſuas probe cuſtodit. In affinity with theſe, perhaps may be the O. Engl. *gammer*, q. *overſeer*; alſo Sc. Hames, *horſe-collar*.

Yhemſale,

Yhemſale, (Wint. Chron.) *keeping, charge, cuſtody.* Iſl. *geimſla;* from *geyma,* cuſtodire; (ſubducere, occultare; *goema ſig undan,* ſeſe abſcondere.)

Yherne, *eager, keen, earneſt.* See Yarn, *to deſire eagerly.*

Yhit, *yet, moreover.* Sax. *git.*

Yholdin, *yielded;* præter. of *Yhald,* to yield.

Yhone, *yon, yonder, thoſe at a diſtance.* Sax. *gon.*

Yhouthade, Youthed, *youth.*

Yhuman, *yeoman;* according to Junius, from Fris. *ga,* or *gae,* pagus, vicus rusticus; *gaeman,* incola ejuſdem pagi, correſponding with Scot. *portioner,* the owner of a ſmall piece of land.

Yhyng, Yhing, Ying, *young.* Sax. *geong.*

Yill, *ale.* Yill-wife, or browſter-wife, *a woman who brewed and ſold ale.*

Yiſtrene, Theſtrein, *yeſternight.* Teut. *ghiſteren,* heſterno die.

Yonde, Yhond, Yound, *yonder.* Yont, A-yont, *beyond, behind.*

Yongling, *a youth.* See Yhyng, *young.*

Yore, Yare, *ready, acute, ſharp, alert.* Sax. *gearwian,* parare. Teut. *ghieren,* avide petere. See Gare, *ſolicitous, rapacious.*

Youk, *itch.* Teut. *ieuckte.* Sax. *gictha,* libido ſcalpendi; alſo as a verb, *jeucken,* prurire.

Yule, Ghule, Yool, *Chriſtmas,* the day on which the nativity of Jeſus Chriſt is celebrated. Sax. *geola, geohol, geohol dæg.* Swed. *jul.* Dan. *jule,* feſtum nativitatis domini. The literal meaning of Yule-day ſeems to be *the feſtival of the Sun;* from Goth. *uil,* (Mark I. 32.), Armor. & Corn. *hioul* or *hiaul,* ſol; or, as explained by Bede, converſio Solis in auctum diei, i. e. *the retro-gradation of the Sun;* at which time the Greenlanders ſtill keep a Sun feaſt to teſtify their joy at the return of that great luminary to the Northern hemiſphere. Bede alſo informs us, that in Britain, before the introduction of Chriſtianity, the year commenced upon the day which is now called Yule or Chriſtmas; and that, on the preceding evening a great feſtival was celebrated, under

under the name of *Mædre-nack*, (or the night of mothers), "as we imagine," continues he, "ob causam ceremoniarum quas in ea pervigiles agebant." See Abbot of Unreason. In Islandic poetry, the Sun is called *fagra hwel*, pulcra rota, the fair or splendid wheel; in affinity with which may be mentioned the Cambr. Brit. *chwyl*, versio. Sax. *awylian*, revolvere. Teut. *wylen* or *wellen*, volvere; and the antient custom of painting the idol of the Sun with a *wheel* on his breast. The learned Hickes, however, inclines rather to derive this Saxon word *geol* or *yule* from the Scandinavian *oel*, cerevisia (& metonymicè) convivium, compotatio. But if this had been the true etymology, the Saxon term would rather have been *geala* from *ealla*, of the same signification with the Scandinavian *æl*. The French call the same day *nouel*, which seems not to correspond with either of these, and is accordingly derived, by Menage, from the Lat. *natalis*. The modern terms Solstice and Tropic, tend, however, in some degree, to confirm Bede's explanation.

"Our forefathers," says Bourne, in his *Antiquitates, Vulgares*, "when the common devotions of Christmas Eve were over, and night was coming on, were wont to light up candles, and to lay a log of an uncommon size of wood upon the fire, which they termed a *Yule clog*. These were to illuminate the house, and turn the night into day; which custom, in some measure, is still kept up in the Northern parts; and seems to have been used as an emblem of the return of the Sun, and the lengthening of the days. The continuing of it, after the introduction of Christianity, may have been intended for a symbol of that Light which lightened the Gentiles; which turned them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God."

APPENDIX.